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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS,

WITH

APPENDICES.



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1844.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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TENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.,
*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the
Home Department.*

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, May 1, 1844.*

PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND.

SIR,

1. IN our last Annual Report (dated the 1st of May, 1843), we stated that considerable distress had existed in the manufacturing districts during the preceding year; that this distress had, before the date of our Report, been mitigated in the district of the cotton manufacture, but that it had been then recently augmented in the woollen and iron districts. We likewise stated that, owing to a concurrence of several temporary causes, the employment of agricultural labourers had been considerably abridged in some parts of the country.

2. We rejoice to be able to state that, since the date of that Report, the demand for labour, both in the manufacturing and agricultural parts of the country, has continued steadily to increase, and that during last winter (which was indeed, on account of its mildness, eminently favourable to the working classes) the administration of relief to the unemployed poor was not attended with any serious difficulty. The regulations respecting the out-door relief of the able-bodied, which were in force in the several Unions, were generally observed, and we were not required by special circumstances to modify our general orders on this subject. In Wolstanton and Burslem Union and Stoke-upon-Trent parish, in which we had suspended the prohibitory order in July, 1842, we removed the suspension upon the application of the Guardians in November last.

Amount of Money Levied, &c., and Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, and for other purposes, in England and Wales, during the Years ending 25th March, 1834 to 1843, with the Average Price of Wheat, per Quarter, in each Year.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Amount of Money levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources in aid of Poor Rate.	Total amount of Money received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	* Amount of Money expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount of Money expended in Law Charges, Parochial and Union.	Payments under the Vaccination Extension Act.	Payments under the Vaccination Act.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Amount of Fees paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms, and other incidental Expenses.	Payments on account of the Registration Act.	Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, and Loans repaid under the same.	Enumeration and other Payments made under the Act for taking an Account of the Census of 1841.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., expended.	Medical Relief.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year, ending at Lady-day.
1834†	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.
1835	7,373,807	..	..	5,526,418	220,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705,711	935,362	7,370,018	..	44 2
1836	6,351,538	..	..	4,717,630	172,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699,845	823,213	6,413,120	..	39 5
1837	5,294,566	..	..	4,044,741	126,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604,203	637,043	5,412,938	..	52 6
1838	5,186,389	..	..	4,123,604	93,982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681,842	507,929	5,468,699	136,775	55 3
1839	5,613,939	273,139	5,887,078	4,406,907	63,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741,407	493,703	5,814,531	148,652	69 4
1840	6,014,605	227,965	6,242,571	4,576,955	67,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	855,552	466,638	6,067,426	151,781	68 6
1841	6,351,923	228,934	6,578,812	4,760,929	69,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,096,035	527,717	6,493,172	154,054	65 3
1842	6,532,890	201,514	6,734,404	4,911,499	63,051	33,104	640	3,772	40,178	43,607	3,772	40,178	43,607	3,772	57,111	1,230,718	318,092	6,711,771	153,481	64 0
1843	7,085,595	219,006	7,304,601	5,208,027	94,730	16,019	405	4,216	30,420	49,630	4,216	30,420	49,630	4,216	..	1,295,616||	346,007	7,035,121	160,726	54 4

* Including In-door and Out-door Relief and Establishment Charges; and since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in addition thereto, Building and Emigration Loans repaid, Furnishing of Union Workhouses, &c.
† The last parochial year previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
‡ Including County Rate.
|| Including £243,738 payments for or towards County and Local Police Forces.

3. We insert in the Appendix* accounts showing the expenditure for the relief of the poor, and the number and classes of persons relieved similar to those which have been appended to our former Reports. We will in this place briefly advert to their principal results, premising only that, owing to the delay which takes place in the transmission of the returns to our office, the annual accounts do not come later than the year ending at Lady-day, 1843.

4. The preceding Table comprehends the sums levied under the miscellaneous title of poor rate, together with the various disbursements made out of the sums thus collected, in each of the parochial years from 1834 to 1843 inclusive. (See Table, p. 2.)

5. The expenditure for the relief of the poor, which decreased annually during 1835-6-7, the three years which succeeded the year of the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, began to increase in 1838, and has continued to increase steadily, in each successive year, up to the year ending Lady-day, 1843, the last parochial year for which the accounts are complete.

6. The amounts for the last two parochial years are as follows:—

Years ending Lady-day	Total expenditure for the relief of the Poor.
1842	£4,911,498
1843	5,208,027
Increase . . .	<u>296,529</u>

The expenditure for the relief of the poor in the parochial year 1843 is, however, still considerably less than the expenditure for the parochial year 1834, the last parochial year previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act:—

Years ending Lady-day	Total expenditure for the relief of the Poor.
1834	£6,317,255
1843	5,208,027
Diminution . . .	<u>1,109,228</u>

The expenditure for the year 1843 therefore falls short of that for 1834 by a sum exceeding a million sterling; and in comparing these two years the increase of population and wealth which has taken place since 1834 should be considered.

7. The following table, showing the number of paupers relieved during each of the Lady-day quarters of the parochial years 1840-3, and the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-relief in the same four years, will throw further light on the increase of pauperism during the last year. It is to be observed that the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-relief is independent of the fixed charges for salaries and other purposes, which are borne in common by the parishes in a Poor Law Union, and therefore increases or diminishes according to the increase or diminution of pauperism.

* Appendix B. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

SUMMARY of RETURNS, showing the Number of Paupers relieved in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended at Lady-day, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, and the Amount of Money expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief, during the years ended Lady-day, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, respectively; also the Proportion, per Cent., which the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved bear to the Total Number; and the Proportion, per Cent., of the Amount expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief to the Total; with the Rate, per Head, of Expenditure to the Population of 1841, and the average Price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year.

Quarters ended Lady-day	Number of Paupers relieved.					Rate per Cent. on Population, 1841.
	In-door.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Out-door.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Total In-door and Out-door.	
1840	169,232	14	1,030,297	86	1,199,529	8
1841	192,106	15	1,106,942	85	1,299,048	8
1842	222,642	16	1,204,545	84	1,427,187	9
1843	238,560	15	1,300,930	85	1,539,490	10
Average	205,635	15	1,160,679	85	1,366,314	9

Years ended Lady-day	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.					Rate per Head of Expenditure to Population, 1841.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter for each Year.
	In-Maintenance.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Out-Relief.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Total of In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.		
1840	808,151	22	2,931,263	78	3,739,414	s. d. 4 8	68 6
1841	890,883	23	2,995,330	77	3,886,213	4 11	65 3
1842	934,158	23	3,090,884	77	4,025,042	5 1	64 0
1843	958,057	22	3,321,508	78	4,279,565	5 5	54 4
Average	897,812	22	3,084,746	78	3,982,558	5 0	63 0

Population in 1841 15,906,829.

NOTE.—An estimate is made for those places not under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

8. From this table it appears that the number of paupers relieved both in and out of the workhouse has increased annually, and by a tolerably rapid rate of progress, since 1840. The total number of paupers in the quarter ending Lady-day, 1840, was 1,199,529, and in the quarter ending Lady-day, 1843, it was 1,539,490, showing an increase in the latter quarter of 339,961. For the last two years the comparison stands thus:—

Quarters ending Lady-day	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Total.
1842	222,642	1,204,545	1,427,187
1843	238,560	1,300,930	1,539,490
Increase	15,918	96,385	112,303

The total number of persons relieved in England and Wales during the three months ended Lady-day, 1843, exceeded a million and a half, and amounted to one-tenth of the entire population.

9. In the following table the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-relief for the parochial year 1842 is compared with the same expenditure for the parochial year 1843, and the counties are arranged according to the rate of their increase. (See Table below.)

This table shows that the rates of increase have been widely different in different parts of the country. Whilst in eleven counties the increase in the year 1843 over the previous year has exceeded ten per cent., in nine counties the increase has been only one per cent., in three counties it has been less than one per cent., and in six counties there has been even a diminution. It is further to be observed that the counties in which the largest increase has taken place are those which contain the principal seats of manufactures and mining. In the parochial year 1843, compared with 1842, the increase in Staffordshire is 32 per cent., in the West Riding of Yorkshire 26 per cent., and in Lancashire 23 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief during the Years 1842 and 1843, in 584 Unions, in which the Counties are placed according to their highest Rate per Cent. of Increase.

Counties.	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-relief in the Year ending Lady-day.		Increase per Cent. of Expenditure in 1843, compared with 1842	Decrease per Cent. of Expenditure in 1843, compared with 1842
	1842	1843		
	£.	£.		
Stafford	60,884	80,653	32	. .
York, West Riding . .	157,641	198,464	26	. .
Lancaster	180,124	222,438	23	. .
Leicester	62,383	72,846	17	. .
Salop	34,947	40,824	17	. .
Glamorgan	32,268	37,585	16	. .
Monmouth	21,705	25,260	16	. .
Durham	60,135	68,705	14	. .
Chester	64,780	72,344	12	. .
Nottingham	57,767	64,209	11	. .
Worcester	62,243	69,280	11	. .
Westmoreland	15,586	16,910	9	. .
Derby	28,817	31,112	8	. .
Brecon	14,980	16,187	8	. .
Montgomery	21,000	22,368	7	. .
Bedford	33,676	35,727	6	. .
Lincoln	80,482	85,092	6	. .
Northampton	65,250	69,346	6	. .
Northumberland . . .	59,543	62,997	6	. .
Total	1,114,211	1,292,347	16	. .

Comparative Statement of Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief in the Year ending Lady-day,		Increase per Cent. of Ex- penditure in 1843, com- pared with 1842	Decrease per Cent. of Ex- penditure in 1843, com- pared with 1842
	1842	1843		
	£.	£.		
Somerset	136,243	142,527	5	. .
York, North Riding . .	44,028	46,200	5	. .
Radnor	6,300	6,643	5	. .
Hertford	53,494	55,463	4	. .
Wilts	100,145	104,501	4	. .
York, East Riding . .	45,350	46,994	4	. .
Gloucester.	78,439	81,109	3	. .
Surrey	133,003	137,252	3	. .
Warwick	47,851	49,228	3	. .
Cardmarthen	28,054	28,813	3	. .
Pembroke	17,385	17,851	3	. .
Cumberland	29,613	30,250	2	. .
Devon	137,990	140,240	2	. .
Dorset	62,614	63,673	2	. .
Suffolk	108,067	110,095	2	. .
Sussex	90,295	91,670	2	. .
Carnarvon	22,636	23,073	2	. .
Buckingham	54,687	55,051	1	. .
Cambridge	58,737	59,420	1	. .
Cornwall	65,783	66,172	1	. .
Hereford	32,177	32,642	1	. .
Middlesex	223,611	224,997	1	. .
Norfolk	123,907	125,593	1	. .
Rutland	5,865	5,905	1	. .
Denbigh	18,771	18,993	1	. .
Flint	16,193	16,332	1	. .
Essex	116,884	117,145	. .	. .
Kent	146,293	145,916	. .	. .
Oxford	59,090	59,153	. .	. .
Southampton	93,691	93,993	. .	. .
Berks	70,052	69,115	. .	1
Anglesey	12,651	12,506	. .	1
Cardigan	17,685	17,510	. .	1
Huntingdon	19,300	18,764	. .	3
Merioneth	15,871	15,269	. .	4
Total	2,292,755	2,330,058	2	. .

10. The following table shows the increase which has taken place in the number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved in the year 1843.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved, in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Lady-day 1842 and 1843 respectively.

Quarters ended on Lady-day	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved.				
	IN-DOOR.				
	On Account of temporary Sickness or Accident.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	All other Causes, including Vagrants.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Total.
1842	10,922	13	74,249	87	85,171
1843	10,880	11	88,239	89	99,119

OUT-DOOR.					
1842	134,641	41	192,078	59	326,719
1843	146,369	40	219,384	60	365,753

Quarters ended on Lady-day	Total In-door and Out-door.	Total Number of In-door and Out-door relieved on account of temporary Sickness or Accident.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of In-door and Out-door.
1842	411,890	145,563	35
1843	464,872	157,249	34

NOTE.—An estimate is made for places not in Union under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

11. We rejoice, however, to be able to state that the progress of pauperism, which had been constant from the year 1837 to Lady-day, 1843, was arrested in the course of last year, and that the expenditure for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1843, exhibits a diminution of 139,926*l.* as compared with the corresponding half-year for 1842. The following statement shows the details for the several counties:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Amount of Money expended for In-Maintenance and out-Relief in 584 Unions in England and Wales during the Half years ended Michaelmas, 1842 and 1843 respectively, in which the Counties are placed according to their highest rate of Expenditure.

Counties.	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.		Increase per Cent. in 1843 compared with 1842	Decrease per Cent. in 1843 compared with 1842
	Half-year ended Michaelmas			
	1842	1843		
	£.	£.		
Salop	19,668	21,658	10	. .
Rutland	2,854	2,971	4	. .
Durham	33,574	34,445	3	. .
York, East Riding . . .	22,833	23,465	3	. .
Flint	7,964	8,192	3	. .

Comparative Statement of the Amount of Money expended, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.		Increase per Cent. in 1843 com- pared with 1842	Decrease per Cent. in 1843 com- pared with 1842
	Half year ended Michaelmas			
	1842	1843		
	£.	£.		
Lincoln	41,345	42,189	2	. .
Northumberland	31,121	31,814	2	. .
Brecon	8,229	8,319	1	. .
Worcester	33,858	33,877	. .	. .
York, North Riding . . .	22,956	22,823	. .	1
Cambridge	28,762	28,059	. .	2
Monmouth	12,500	12,285	. .	2
Northampton	33,853	33,334	. .	2
Westmoreland	8,070	7,888	. .	2
Glamorgan	18,840	18,440	. .	2
Merioneth	7,836	7,661	. .	2
York, West Riding . . .	97,585	94,889	. .	3
Ruckingham	26,761	25,814	. .	4
Derby	15,504	14,957	. .	4
Oxford	28,912	27,622	. .	4
Anglesey	6,342	6,103	. .	4
Carnarvon	11,762	11,297	. .	4
Wilts	51,272	48,623	. .	5
Berks	33,566	31,598	. .	6
Gloucester	40,382	38,021	. .	6
Hereford	16,330	15,323	. .	6
Somerset	71,535	67,165	. .	6
Suffolk	54,409	51,114	. .	6
Montgomery	11,493	10,759	. .	6
Huntingdon	9,272	8,628	. .	7
Kent	71,168	66,362	. .	7
Norfolk	62,350	58,195	. .	7
Warwick	24,631	22,994	. .	7
Cardigan	8,978	8,350	. .	7
Cornwall	33,413	30,891	. .	8
Dorset	32,109	29,600	. .	8
Essex	56,931	52,593	. .	8
Hertford	26,705	24,552	. .	8
Southampton	46,471	42,618	. .	8
Surrey	68,196	62,521	. .	8
Sussex	44,654	40,935	. .	8
Denbigh	9,554	8,797	. .	8
Pembroke	9,165	8,399	. .	8
Cumberland	15,348	13,945	. .	9
Bedford	17,412	15,681	. .	10
Devon	71,129	64,356	. .	10
Stafford	40,328	36,471	. .	10
Radnor	3,406	3,062	. .	10
Chester	36,382	32,489	. .	11
Leicester	37,116	32,679	. .	12
Middlesex	112,006	98,582	. .	12
Carmarthen	15,075	13,256	. .	12
Nottingham	32,663	27,769	. .	15
Lancaster	111,372	93,076	. .	16
Totals of 584 Unions . .	1,795,950	1,677,511	. .	7
Estimated for places not in Union.	325,813	304,326	. .	7
Estimated Totals of England and Wales. }	2,121,763	1,981,837	. .	7

It will be seen from this table that in some of the counties in which the increase was greatest in the year ending Lady-day, 1843, the diminution was greatest in the succeeding six months: Thus in Lancashire an increase of twenty-three per cent. is followed by a diminution of sixteen per cent.; in Staffordshire an increase of thirty-two per cent. is followed by a diminution of ten per cent.; in Leicestershire an increase of seventeen per cent. is followed by a diminution of twelve per cent.

12. For the quarters ended Michaelmas, 1842 and 1843, the comparative numbers of paupers relieved stand thus :—

Quarters ended Michaelmas	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Total.
1842	197,397	1,175,245	1,372,642
1843	186,256	1,108,318	1,294,574
Decrease in 1843	11,141	66,927	78,068 = 6 per cent.

13. In our Report of last year (section 11) we adverted to our former Reports on the difficulties attending the relief of casual and wandering poor, and the inconveniences connected with it. We further stated that those inconveniences continued to be felt in many parts of the country, especially in and near London, though they had been somewhat mitigated by the provision contained in the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 57, s. 5.

14. We have continued to give our attention to this subject for many reasons. Some of the most urgent cases of distress occur occasionally among this class of poor, and the denial of relief to persons thus situated may lead to the most fatal consequences. We have not ceased therefore to assert the existence of the duty imposed by the law, as it now stands, on parish and Union officers to relieve persons in a state of destitution, wherever they may be, and irrespectively of their settlement. On the other hand, we have felt, and still feel, that in no class of cases is it more necessary to administer relief subject to proper conditions. A neglect of such conditions carries with it not only the extension of relief to the idle and undeserving, but it tends, at the same time, to promote habitual vagrancy and all the degraded habits which are implied by such a course of life. The difficulty is to steer between two sets of errors; to provide temporary relief for the labourer or mechanic who may be surprised by sickness or unforeseen misfortune, whilst searching for that employment which he has been unable to procure at home, and at the same time to favour as little as possible a mode of life, squalid indeed and apparently wretched, but which experience shows us is often preferred by many to the mono-

tony of steady labour on the same spot. This subject assumes peculiar importance in connexion with the question whether it is expedient at the present moment to authorize the erection of distinct asylums for the class of persons of whom we are now speaking.

15. We cannot better illustrate the evils caused by a lax administration of relief, and the fearful rapidity with which the applicants multiply, than by the following extract from a report of our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hall, which will be found in the Appendix.*

Mr. Hall says:—

“The case of St. Saviour’s Union is very peculiar. I have entered 1960 as the number of vagrants relieved *in* the workhouse of that Union in the last eight weeks of 1842; but, in fact, the number relieved *at* the workhouse during those weeks reached the enormous amount of 15,729.

“This occurred under the following circumstances:—A boy, to whom admission had been refused by the porter of the workhouse, was taken before a police magistrate. An inquiry into the porter’s conduct, on the part of the Commissioners, arose out of the examination of this boy, and the Board of Guardians were directed by the Commissioners to admonish the porter. This appears to have led to an erroneous view of the liability of the Guardians and their officers as regards the relief of vagrants, and the practice forthwith commenced of giving relief to all persons representing themselves to be paupers of that description. The number of applicants increased with wonderful rapidity. In the week before this mistaken system began, 549 vagrants were relieved; in the next week 1279, then 2026, then 2947, then 4281, and in the last of the eight weeks 3883, making in five weeks 14,416 cases, or, on an average, 2883 per week. Such a concourse of clamorous applicants frequently rendered the presence of the police necessary; inquiry into individual cases was impossible, and there is no doubt that much imposition was successfully practised. The Guardians then established a stone-yard, and resolved to exact work in return for all relief afforded to such vagrants as were able to work. The following statement of the numbers for three weeks before and three weeks after the opening of the stone-yard showed the rapid decrease of numbers that immediately ensued.” (See p. 11.)

16. It was our duty to admonish the Guardians or their officers, if relief was improperly refused. We did so in the case just cited. The officers appear then to have exaggerated the obligations cast on them by the law, and by a want of caution or a fear of incurring censure, to have produced a mass of applicants such as to call for the adoption of a better system. This improvement took place, and the result is shown in the following table.

* Appendix A. No. 1.

A RETURN of the Number of Tramps or Vagrants relieved in the St. Saviour's Union during Six Weeks, being Three Weeks before Employment could be offered, and Three Weeks after Stone-breaking was offered to them.

Weeks.	Numbers previous to the opening of the Stone Yard.	Weeks.	Numbers after opening the Stone Yard.	Decrease.
1	2,947	1	903	2,644
2	4,281	2	243	4,038
3	3,883	3	230	3,653
	11,111		776	10,335

17. It is important to see whether similar measures have produced similar results elsewhere.

A STATEMENT of the Number of Vagrants or Tramps admitted into the several Workhouses underwritten on the nights of the 30th November, 1842 and 1843.

Name of Union or Parish.	30th November, 1842.				30th November, 1843.				Total	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Increase	Decrease
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brentford	20	..	..	20	10	2	2	14	..	6
Chelsea, St. Luke	8	2	1	11	1	2	..	3	..	8
Hackney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kensington	20	9	3	32	4	6	2	12	..	20
City of London	101	68	37	206	21	8	3	32	..	174
West London	7	7	6	20	11	3	3	17	..	3
Poplar	20	3	1	24	1	..	..	1	..	23
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whitechapel	14	5	2	21	6	6	..	12	..	9
Bermondsey	35	9	4	48	..	..	..	..	..	48
Camberwell, St. Giles	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chertsey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croydon	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Epsom	10	..	..	10	3	..	..	3	..	7
Rotherhithe	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. George the Martyr	32	10	6	48	2	2	..	4	..	44
St. Saviour	16	11	7	34	8	3	3	14	..	20
Wandsworth & Clapham	3	3	2	8	4	..	..	4	..	4
West Ham	9	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	8
Barnet	7	..	..	7	5	..	1	6	..	1
Bromley	15	..	1	16	11	..	2	13	..	3
Dartford	5	..	..	5	4	..	..	4	..	1
Gravesend and Milton	13	1	3	17	5	1	1	7	..	10
Edmonton	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	8	6	..
Holborn	..	1	2	3	4	2	1	7	4	..
East London	2	7	..	9	11	4	2	17	8	..
St. George-in-the-East	6	..	..	6	6	..	1	7	1	..
Staines	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	2	..
Stepney	2	..	..	2	11	1	..	12	10	..
Strand	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	5	..
Uxbridge	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
Kingston	2	2	..	4	5	..	..	5	1	..
Lambeth	12	7	4	23	17	15	2	34	11	..
Richmond	5	..	..	5	6	..	..	6	1	..
Greenwich	12	..	..	12	12	1	2	15	3	..
St. Olave	4	1	1	6	2	4	2	8	2	..
	392	147	83	622	189	60	27	276	56	402
										56

The total Decrease 30th November, 1843 . . .

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18. The annexed table gives the number of vagrant poor* relieved in the workhouses during the last eight weeks of the year 1842, and the last eight weeks of the year 1843, respectively, with the diminution or increase visible on comparing the two periods, as well as the distinct number relieved on the nights of November 30, 1842, and November 30, 1843. In the former table, the decrease, it will be observed, amounts to no less than 9719 cases. In very many of the Unions the diminution is ascribed by the officers themselves to the practice of enforcing a task of work in pursuance of the power given by the statute 5 and 6 Vic., c. 57, already referred to, and we entertain no doubt that this has often been the cause.

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Tramps or Vagrant Paupers relieved in the following Union Workhouses during the last Eight Weeks of the Years 1842 and 1843, with the Diminution or Increase observable on comparing the two periods.

Names of Workhouses.	Christmas Quarter, 1842.	Christmas Quarter, 1843.	Decrease.	Increase.
Brentford	975	882	93	. .
Chelsea	276	141	135	. .
Edmonton	173	165	8	. .
Kensington	3,090	707	2,383	. .
City of London	4,439	2,642	1,797	. .
East London	947	772	175	. .
Poplar	461	293	168	. .
St. George-in-the-East	832	770	62	. .
St. Luke, Middlesex	417	211	206	. .
Shoreditch	106	69	37	. .
Staines	109	89	20	. .
Whitechapel	716	550	166	. .
Bermondsey	1,893	..	1,893	. .
Camberwell	145	63	82	. .
Lambeth	1,888	1,755	133	. .
St. George-the-Martyr	1,900	831	1,069	. .
St. Olave	788	383	405	. .
St. Saviour	1,960	1,116	844	. .
Wandsworth and Clapham	177	61	116	. .
West Ham	391	216	175	. .
Gravesend and Milton	1,155	725	430	. .
Bethnal Green	16	25	. .	9
Hackney	53	55	. .	2
Holborn	263	375	. .	112
West London	520	677	. .	157
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	162	201	. .	39
Stepney	248	445	. .	197
Strand	104	116	. .	12
Richmond	164	169	. .	5
Rotherhithe	409	461	. .	52
Greenwich	900	903	. .	93
	25,677	15,958	10,397	678
	Deduct Increase		678	
	Total Decrease .		9,719	

* By this is meant the number of cases. The same individual may receive relief several times; and it is notorious that a considerable number of persons actually do pursue this course of applying night after night to different workhouses.

19. On the other hand, many of the officers ascribe the decrease to the numbers received into the asylum in Playhouse-yard, and into other similar institutions, of which one at least has been lately instituted; and we think it extremely possible that the existence of these places of refuge, where no work is required and no condition imposed on the recipients of relief, may have contributed to lighten the burthen on some of the parish and Union workhouses. These refuges were not, we believe, open in the month of November, 1842, and do not continue open in the summer months.

20. The Commissioner of Police for the City of London, in his report for the year 1843, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, makes the following observations:—

“The number of persons brought to the station-houses upon charges and under circumstances too immaterial to call for magisterial interference is very great, and largely upon the increase, which I think in a considerable degree may be attributed to the inducements held out to the idle and dissipated, who flock from the remotest parts of the country to London, under the impression that food and lodging are easily and gratuitously to be obtained.

“That many persons so coming are objects of merited commiseration, and entitled to less precarious regard, is obvious to all who have attended to their cases; and I am induced to think that the places now opened for the relief of the houseless and indigent are at once too lax and indiscriminate towards imposition, and too transitory and indifferent to the claims and circumstances of unobtrusive and patient suffering. Let not even the semblance of want be overlooked once, twice, or even thrice; but there is something obviously vicious in the system, and extremely hazardous to the security of persons and property, which inundates our streets every morning with hundreds of persons who prowl about, in every form of affected distress, seeking and seizing whatever may come in their way.

“Crime ought not to be so countenanced, nor suffering so slurred over. Arrangements are required to test the pretensions of applicants, and for their legitimate disposal.

“About two years since I attended a Board of Guardians at the Western Union of the City, and, with a view to this subject, suggested that every person who applied for relief a second time should be detained, and employed for a period sufficiently long to ascertain the truth of his narrative, and that, instead of passing persons to a great distance, at a serious cost, suitable places in the vicinity of the metropolis should be provided for their reception and occupation, at the charge of, and enforceable against, the parishes to which they belong; and when no local settlement can be traced, which is the case in many instances, the total expense of maintaining such persons should be paid rateably by all the parishes in England and Wales, upon a return to be made to Parliament for that purpose. The principle of this rule might be

advantageously applied to Ireland. Unless something of this sort be attempted, London, and especially the City, will become the universal emporium of misery and of wretchedness, as well as of merchandise and wealth."

21. With much of what we have quoted we agree, but we doubt the policy of the establishment of institutions where such persons should be maintained in the vicinity of London for any length of time after their settlement has been ascertained, at the cost of the parishes to which they belong, the authorities of which could have no means whatever of checking or controlling the expenditure there made. We certainly think that asylums specially adapted for the reception of vagrant poor, with facilities for cleansing their persons, for setting them to work, and for separating and taking proper care of the sick, would be of the greatest possible advantage, especially if a power of removing to their parishes such as became chargeable a second time, or remained chargeable more than a certain time, were given by the Legislature. We believe that to the really helpless and destitute such establishments would afford the relief which they need, without the risk of propagating infectious disease, and the other necessary evils attending the vagrant ward of a workhouse or the refuge for the destitute, where no effectual steps can be taken to secure the order, quiet, and decency which the comfort of the infirm and the interests of morality imperatively require. We think the examples already referred to will sufficiently prove that the attainment of these objects is perfectly compatible with a mode of management such as will not invite idle trampers to the metropolis, or expose its inhabitants to the risk and inconvenience of an increase in the number of mendicants. It will be observed, also, that according to the present system of relieving casual paupers of this class in the different workhouses, great trouble and disturbance is caused in each of these workhouses by the necessity of providing specially in each for the accommodation and labour of some such paupers, whilst the whole number of vagrants relieved in a single night, if distributed among three or four asylums properly regulated, would not amount to so many as to cause any serious difficulty.

22. What we have said is sufficient to show that we do not underrate the evils of the present state of things, or think that it is such as to require no additional precautions; and this being fully understood, we think it right shortly to consider the question of vagrancy in connexion with that of the general administration of the Poor Law.

23. It has been often assumed and publicly stated that vagrancy has materially increased, and that the number of applicants for relief of this class is far more numerous than it formerly was, especially as compared with the state of things anterior to the

passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. It is difficult to obtain any accurate statistics, for the purpose of instituting an effective comparison, and, on the other hand, it is dangerous to trust to the vague impressions of individuals, necessarily depending on place, and often modified by prejudice.

24. It would not indeed be surprising if, during the pressure on the working classes which existed during the year 1842 and part of 1843, the number of vagrants and trampers had materially exceeded that formerly known to circulate through the country. The abolition of settlement by hiring and service, and many of the other alterations either expressly made by the Poor Law Amendment Act, or consequent upon the operation of that statute, tended to break down those obstacles which almost necessarily tied a labourer or an artificer to the parish of his settlement, no matter what was the surplus population there, or what was the demand for labour elsewhere. Many of those impediments, direct and indirect, which had almost converted the labourer into a serf bound to the soil, were removed, and greater facility was thus given for seeking work elsewhere when it failed him at home. But this process implied certain disadvantages, which, though far from counterbalancing the good done, must still not be overlooked. In times of hardship and pressure, if the facility of moving about became greater, it was natural that more persons would avail themselves of that facility; and it follows that among every 100 persons so seeking work, there will occur a certain number of cases in which sickness or failure to obtain employment, or his own misconduct, will, for a time at least, throw the workman, when at a distance from his home, on the public fund for the maintenance of the poor.

25. Contingencies of this kind can never be avoided, and unless we are prepared to renew the fetters which bound a workman to the spot on which he was settled—unless we are prepared to hinder his taking his labour to the best market, and exercising those rights which are usually thought an essential part of personal freedom, we must make up our minds to expect such contingencies, and to provide for them accordingly. It would not therefore be surprising if, when a time arrived in which work became scarce, the number of vagrants applying for parish relief appeared to have increased considerably within a short period. It is, as we have said, difficult to arrive at any general results in such a matter, but we have turned to the report made by Mr. Codd to the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry in the year 1834, with special reference to this subject, in order to see if any facts could be put together bearing on this question.

26. We took at random from the list given by Mr. Codd a certain number of places in the country which had returned the number of vagrants relieved by them in the course of the year

1833, and we addressed to these places queries relating to the numbers of such poor persons relieved between January 1, 1843, and January 1, 1844. The result of these inquiries is as follows:—

RETURN showing the Number of Vagrants relieved in the following Towns, &c., in England, between the 1st of January, 1843, and the 1st of January, 1844.

Name of Towns, &c.	Number of Vagrants relieved between the 1st of January, 1843, and the 1st January, 1844.	Numbers taken from Mr. Codd's Report in 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Reading . . .	3,482	2,310	1,172	..
Cambridge . .	1,901	4,269	..	2,368
Dorchester . .	610	2,102	..	1,492
Durham . . .	263	2,594	..	2,331
Preston . . .	6,058	9,082	..	3,024
Bath . . .	1,180	7,968	..	6,788
Newark . . .	2,864	2,954	..	90
Salisbury . .	5,431	4,053	1,378	..
Totals . . .	21,789	35,332	2,550	16,093

27. So far, therefore, as these places are concerned, there would appear to be a decrease in six out of the eight to which the queries were addressed. But it may be said that the number of vagrants and mendicants in and about the metropolis has increased in a much larger proportion than such number has diminished in the towns just referred to. This may possibly be the case, although a different inference would seem to follow, from the particulars with which we have been favoured by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police.

28. We find that in the years 1833, 1842, and 1843 the number of vagrants taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1833	4652	2105	6757
1842	4155	1371	5526
1843	3411	992	4403

Showing a diminution in 1843, as compared with 1833, of 2354 persons, or more than one-third of the whole. Of the above number in 1833, 2563 persons were apprehended in the C. or St. James's division of the metropolis. In 1842, 1039; and in 1843, 986 were taken into custody in that division, where it may be presumed they resort on account of the superior opulence of the inhabitants.

29. We subjoin a table which we have also obtained from the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police, which shows the mode in which the persons apprehended were dealt with in the three years referred to above.

RESULT of VAGRANTS apprehended by the Metropolitan Police in the following Years.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1833	{ Discharged	2209	1199	3408
	{ Summarily Convicted .	2443	906	3349
	Totals	4652	2105	6757

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1842	{ Discharged	1686	753	2439
	{ Summarily Convicted .	2469	618	3087
	Totals	4155	1371	5526

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1843	{ Discharged	1338	572	1910
	{ Summarily Convicted .	2072	419	2491
	{ Committed for Trial . .	1	1	2
	Totals	3411	992	4403

N.B.—The male committed for trial, sentence under 6 months.
The female ditto ditto 12 months.

It must be allowed that, however great the evil of mendicancy and vagrancy in the metropolis may still be, these facts, at least, are contrary to the supposition that any great increase has taken place of late years.

30. We gave in our last Annual Report (par. 29—42) a full statement of the progress which we had then made in introducing the provisions of our Medical Order of March, 1842, and of the impediments with which its general introduction had been opposed. Since the date of that Report we have continued the same course of proceedings with respect to the Medical Order; and it is now actually in force in every Union and parish under the Poor Law Amendment Act, with a few exceptions, the most material of which we will presently specify.

31. The regulations in this Order respecting the abolition of tenders for medical offices, the appointment of substitutes for medical officers, and the facilitation of medical relief by means of a list of permanent paupers, have been generally acquiesced in with little opposition by the Boards of Guardians. The difficulties which have accompanied the practical enforcement of the Order have principally arisen from its provisions on one of the three following subjects, viz. :—

1. The qualifications of the medical officers.
2. The maximum amount of the area and population of medical districts.
3. The rates of payment for medical officers in certain surgical and midwifery cases.

32. With respect to the first of these subjects, we explained in

our last Annual Report (s. 31) the nature of the difficulty which we had found in the state of the law affecting the validity in England of medical qualifications derived from a Scotch source. We then stated that, according to the best legal advice which we had been able to obtain, it appeared to us that a person having merely a medical qualification derived from an university, or other body qualified to grant medical diplomas in Scotland or Ireland, could not be considered as coming within the words "persons duly licensed to practise as medical men" in s. 109 of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Since the date of that Report we were induced to consult the Attorney-General and Mr. Martin on the subject; and they gave it as their opinion that persons having a surgical diploma or degree from a royal college or university in Scotland or Ireland, are legally as competent to be medical officers under the Poor Law Amendment Act as persons having the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; but that persons having only Scotch or Irish medical qualifications are not as such competent to practise pharmacy in England and Wales. Accordingly, by a letter dated the 31st of August,* 1843, which was sent to all the Unions, we stated that we considered ourselves justified by this opinion in admitting persons having a surgical diploma or degree from a royal college or university in Scotland, to the same rights under the Poor Law Amendment Act as members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London; and we added that we should be prepared to consent to such arrangements, and to make such modifications in our General Order of March, 1842, as might be necessary to give effect in any Union to the Attorney-General's opinion.

33. The introduction of the regulations prescribing a maximum amount of area and population for medical districts has given rise to much correspondence with the Boards of Guardians. But although there was in many cases great reluctance to break up the actual arrangements, to alter the existing boundaries, to diminish the district of a medical officer in whom the Guardians had confidence, or to employ as medical officer a resident practitioner to whom the Guardians objected; yet, we believe, that the medical districts have been now, throughout the country, reduced within the prescribed limits, wherever the circumstances of the Union rendered the observance of those limits practicable.

34. The part of the Medical Order which has been met with the strongest and most general objections from the Boards of Guardians, and which we have had the chief difficulty in enforcing, is that which assigns to the medical officer certain fees in surgical and midwifery cases. The provisions relating to this subject are contained in Arts. 10—13 of the Order. The Guardians very generally consider the rates of payment for these cases pre-

* Appendix A. No. 2.

scribed by our Order as excessive; and they have, in a large number of Unions, sought to reduce the salaries of the medical officers on account of these additional fees.

35. We have considered it our duty to resist the disposition of the Guardians to reduce the salaries of the medical officers to an amount which would be an inadequate remuneration for their services and medicines; but it has been impossible for us in many cases, on account of the feeling which prevailed amongst the Guardians and rate-payers, to withhold our consent to some reduction of the existing payments. We have found during the last year, generally throughout the country, but particularly in Wales (as we shall state in another portion of this Report), a strong desire on the part of the Guardians to reduce the salaries of all the Union officers below their actual amounts. The salaries of the medical officers were often selected, before the others, as proper for reduction, on account of several reasons which induced the Guardians to consider them as less necessary than the other parts of the expenditure for the relief of the poor. In districts where the farmers were impoverished, and the pressure of the local taxes was severely felt, the Guardians thought that if the indigent poor were furnished with food, clothing, and habitation, the duty of the administrator of relief was fulfilled. Moreover, the rates of payment prescribed by our Medical Order were greater than a large number of the rate-payers could afford for themselves and their families; and generally the facilities of obtaining medical relief were such as to give to a pauper, in this respect, a considerable advantage over many of the persons who contributed to his support. For these reasons the Guardians were often less disposed to allot an adequate remuneration to the medical officers than to the other officers of the Union; and we believe that in many cases where an application was made to us to diminish the salaries of the medical officers on account of the extra fees prescribed by our Order, a similar application would have been made on other grounds if that regulation had not been issued to the Union.

36. Our General Medical Order of March, 1842, comprehended every Board of Guardians, whether of a union of parishes or of a single parish, which was then under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act. We have subsequently seen reason to suspend it for an indefinite period in the Blything, Derby, Calne, Leighton Buzzard, and Nottingham Unions; in the three latter of these Unions the Guardians had employed medical officers who gave their entire time to the Union; in the other two Unions peculiar systems of medical relief existed, which it was thought desirable not to disturb. Moreover, we have suspended in the Whitechapel Union so much of the Order as provided fees for midwifery cases, and in the Stepney Union so much as related to the maximum population of medical districts, and to the fees

for surgical and midwifery cases. We have likewise consented to modify our Medical Order in the City of London Union, and likewise in the Manchester Union. We may here observe, that greater reluctance to adopt the provisions of the Medical Order has been manifested in the metropolitan Unions and parishes than in any other part of England. This reluctance has been owing partly to the active competition amongst the numerous medical practitioners in London, and the consequent facility of obtaining the services of duly qualified medical officers at a moderate cost; partly to the large extent of the metropolitan parishes governed by local acts, whose exemption from the Medical Order of the Commissioners naturally influences the neighbouring Boards of Guardians; and partly to the extensive provision for the treatment of the sick poor which is made in London by hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions dependent on voluntary subscriptions.

37. We subjoin a statement of the expenditure for medical relief and vaccination expenses in England and Wales during the years 1838—1843; from which it will be seen that, with the exception of a single year, the expenditure for medical relief has progressively increased in each year, and that the increase of the expenditure for 1843, over that for 1838, amounts to 17 per cent.

Years ending Lady-day.	Amount of Medical Relief.	Vaccination Fees.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1838	136,775	. .	136,775
1839	148,652	. .	148,652
1840	151,781	. .	151,781
1841	154,054	10,171	164,225
1842	152,006	33,104	185,110
1843	160,726	16,019	176,745

38. Our proceedings under the Vaccination Extension Act have not been marked by any matter of particular note during the past year. In those Unions where a large falling off had taken place in the amount paid for vaccination, we directed inquiries to be made as to the cause of the cessation. We found it in many cases ascribed to the diligence of the vaccinators during the first two years after the passing of the Act, in seeking for children who had not been vaccinated; in many cases they left but few unvaccinated, and those which occurred in subsequent years consisted almost entirely of the children born since the first general vaccination. In several instances we found that the falling off was ascribed to aversion on the part of the parents to the operation being performed, in others to indifference occasioned by the absence of small-pox from the district. In all these cases we have urged the Guardians to use every means in their power to

extend the provisions of the Act, both by their individual exposition with the parents of unvaccinated children, and by addressing circular letters to the magistrates and clergymen, requesting them to use their influence with the labouring population to permit their children to be vaccinated. This has been done in many instances, we have reason to believe, with good effect.

39. In the early part of this year our attention was drawn to the fact that small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in some districts of the metropolis, and we addressed a letter to the several Boards of Guardians calling their attention thereto, and requesting them to take immediate steps in order to make known to the residents the arrangements of the Guardians in regard to vaccination, and the names and addresses of the several vaccinators.

40. We regret to perceive by the statistical tables of the Registrar-General, that the alarm which was then felt, owing to the prevalence of the disease, was not groundless. The following table shows that the mortality from this disease in the metropolis has considerably increased since the date of our last Report:—

Years.	March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.
1840	104	170	253	708	1235
1841	605	252	128	68	1053
1842	71	59	126	104	360
1843	144	105	75	114	438
1844	252	..	..	..	..

41. During the year, ended 31st December, 1840 (which embraces a period of three months, during which the Vaccination Extension Act came into operation), the deaths arising from small-pox in the whole of England and Wales amounted to 10,434, and in the following year to 6368 only, being a reduction of 4066 from the mortality of the previous year.

42. In our last Report we estimated the number of children which had been vaccinated under the provisions of the Act during the year ended the 25th March, 1842, at 378,331. In the year ended 25th March, 1843, 16,019*l.* was paid to the several vaccinators in England and Wales for vaccination. We assume, as in our last Report, that 1*s.* 9*d.* is the average fee paid for each case, and we therefore estimate that 183,074 children have been vaccinated during the year ended 25th March, 1843.

43. By the 46th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners are empowered to determine the amount and nature of the security to be given by such of the officers as they might think ought to give security. With reference to this provision, the Commissioners, in their General Orders of the 20th and the 21st April, 1842, issued certain directions. Art. 24 of the former order prescribes that—

"The Guardians shall require every person appointed, or to be hereafter appointed to the offices of treasurer, master of the workhouse, or relieving officer, to give a bond in such penal sum as the Guardians shall think fit, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and shall from time to time call upon such officers to supply a fresh surety in place of any such surety who may die or become bankrupt or insolvent, or be released from his obligation."

And Art. 10 of the latter, directs that—

"Every person appointed to or holding the office of treasurer or relieving officer, and every other officer whom the Board of Guardians shall require so to do, shall respectively give a bond in such penal sum as the Board of Guardians shall think fit, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and every such officer shall give immediate notice to the Board of Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the Guardians, supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die or become bankrupt or insolvent."

44. It was not possible for the Commissioners to lay down any general rule as to the amount of security to be given by each officer, nor indeed did it appear desirable to do so; such amount ought to vary in different Unions according to the nature of the stores, and the amount of money intrusted to the master of the workhouse or the relieving officer respectively. This would depend on the size of the Union, and on such facts, as whether there were only one workhouse, or whether the district intrusted to the relieving officer were large or small. The really important point is, that the Guardians should take care never to leave so much money in the hands of the relieving officer as will exceed the amount covered by his security. On their discretion, then, in most cases, even if the amount of security were fixed by us, must depend the probability of loss. We have therefore thought it safe to leave the question of amount for the most part to the Guardians, taking care, if any security appeared evidently disproportioned to the responsibility of the officer, to call the Guardians' attention to the fact.

45. Far greater danger of loss, however, where officers have become defaulters, has arisen from no security having been originally taken, although ordered by the Commissioners, or from the occasional neglect to supply the place of sureties dead or insolvent, or to provide for the safe custody of the bonds. We therefore thought it right to direct as follows:—"The Guardians shall, once in every year, that is to say, at the audit next after the 25th day of March, cause every person having the custody of bonds given by any officer of the Union to produce such bonds to the auditor for his inspection, and the fact of such inspection, and

any defects apparent in the said bonds, shall be reported by the auditor to the Board of Guardians."

46. After the orders containing these regulations came into full operation, we proceeded to take the further precaution of sending a circular to all the Unions in England, inquiring "Whether the bonds given by the officers of the respective Unions had been properly produced to the auditor in conformity with the Commissioners' General Order of the 21st April, 1842, relating to the duties of officers, and whether the fact of such production, and any defects apparent in the said bonds had been reported by the auditor to the Board of Guardians as required by the order." A copy of this Circular will be found in the Appendix.* The answers which we received to it showed, that in the case of 244 officers, no bonds were in existence; that in two cases, the officer himself had alone executed the bond, and that in 37 instances there was only one surety where there ought to have been two. We have ascertained that a considerable number of these defects are already remedied, and we propose now again to inquire, by a circular addressed to the different auditors, what is the present condition of the securities at the audit which has either just taken place or is now going on.

47. In a very few cases, bankers or partners in banking firms acting as treasurers, have declined to give security. In one of these cases, the cashiers of the Bank of England are the treasurers; in the remainder, we hope that the persons so objecting may be convinced that our only wish is to carry out a rule most beneficial to the rate-payers and consonant to the general practice with regard to public moneys. The respectability of the parties themselves, and the general acquiescence in the regulations by members of the most substantial firms, are sufficient to show that no mistrust of the treasurers of Unions, as a class, has induced us to adopt this course.

48. We explained, at considerable length, in our last annual Report, our views respecting the powers of the Commissioners for the control of the administration of the Poor Law in parishes governed by local Acts, and we added a statement of the steps which we had taken for the introduction of our regulations into some of these parishes. (Ninth Ann. Rep., par. 46—65.)

49. Since the date of that Report, we have issued our workhouse rules to the incorporations of Oswestry and Whitchurch, the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, the parish of Birmingham, and the united parishes of Oxford. We have likewise issued the Workhouse Rules, together with regulations prescribing the duties of certain officers, to the united parishes of Canterbury and Coventry. In all these places the Board of Guardians (or other governing body) is appointed under the provisions of a local Act.

* Appendix A: No. 3.

50. The regulations which we have thus issued have been acquiesced in by the Guardians, except in the cases of Oxford and Birmingham. It appeared to us that the master of the Oxford workhouse had not been appointed permanently by the Guardians, and that the office was vacant after Michaelmas last. We accordingly issued an order, dated the 11th November, requiring the Guardians, within one month, to appoint a fit and proper person to be master of the workhouse. This order was not obeyed by the Guardians, and we therefore deemed it our duty to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to the Guardians to make a proper appointment. The Court granted a rule *nisi*, and the case will probably come on for argument in the course of the present Easter term. If, upon argument, the Court should be of opinion that the present master has been properly appointed, and that the office is therefore full, our object in securing a permanent and legally responsible officer will have been completely attained. The Guardians of Birmingham parish have likewise disputed the validity of the regulations issued by us for the government of their workhouse; there is, however, nothing in the reasons assigned by them which at all modifies the views of our powers which we expressed in previous reports, or which would justify us in omitting to take immediate steps for remedying the serious abuses which have been proved, upon a careful investigation by our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Weale, to exist in the management of the Birmingham workhouse.

51. We pointed out in our last annual Report the inconveniences which arise from the omission of the places not under the regulations of the Commissioners, comprising a population of about 2,000,000 persons, and consisting chiefly of parishes under local Acts, to furnish returns in the form observed by the Unions and parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act. It appears to us desirable, that the plan which we have hitherto followed in returns made to Parliament, of making an estimate for the parishes so situated, should be discontinued; and for this purpose we intend to issue to those parishes an order prescribing a form in which certain particulars relating to their Poor Law expenditure and pauperism shall be made to the Commissioners.

52. In continuation of the Reports of the Assistant Commissioners on places governed under local Acts, which were contained in our last annual Report, we annex in the Appendix* reports from Mr. Weale on Plymouth and Stoke Damerel; from Mr. Parker, on Southampton; and from Sir John Walsham, on Norwich.

53. The sale of parochial property has somewhat diminished during the last year, as is shown by the following statement of the number of orders which have been issued by us for the sale of this kind of property since the year 1835:—

* Appendix A. No. 4.

Number of Sale Orders issued in the Year 1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
1	493	787	717	387	145	229	134	106

54. The total number of orders is 3009, each of which, it will be found, with a few exceptions, relates to the property of a distinct parish, so that of the 15,000 places separately maintaining their own poor, about one-fifth have disposed of parish property. But we regret to find that, in many parishes which are in Unions, where there exist capacious and convenient workhouses, the parish officers and the rate-payers retain their old workhouses or poor-houses, and the miserable cottages which we have frequently described, and refuse either to sell or let them on proper leases.

55. Many serious evils arise from the retention of this property with reference to the inmates of these buildings. Where the building was formerly a workhouse or poorhouse of any extent, it continues to be occupied by various persons of different ages and sexes, without order or regulation. No person exercises any control or superintendence over them, and complaints are frequently made to us by ministers of parishes and others with respect to the demoralized condition of the population in these abodes. The Guardians of the Union do not in general consider themselves called upon to interfere, or responsible for the state and condition of these habitations. It is, however, our opinion, that any such parish building, which comes within the definition of a workhouse in the Interpretation clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act (that is to say "a house in which the poor of any parish or Union shall be lodged and maintained"), is within the control of the Guardians, and that the Guardians are responsible for any abuses that may occur in its management. We might, moreover, in some cases, consider it necessary to enforce the election of a proper master and matron, and the observance of the other regulations in our Workhouse Order with regard to a poor-house thus situated.

56. The cottage property is subject to another serious evil, viz., the state of dilapidation into which it has generally fallen. Complaints are constantly made upon this subject. In the case of some parishes in the Cerue Union, public attention was drawn to this subject in the course of last autumn, and it was shown that many persons, aged and infirm, were living in cottages in a ruinous condition, and exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. In a parish, in the Romsey Union, a lad, whose mother had betaken herself with him to a cottage belonging to the parish having died, the coroner's jury stated in their verdict that his death was occa-

sioned by a disease of the lungs brought on by exposure to the weather and want of proper attention, adding, that the house in which the deceased and his mother resided, with other persons, was dangerous to the lives of the inmates, and unfit for the habitation of any human being. Though we pressed upon the Guardians and the parish officers the propriety of selling the property, we cannot learn that any thing has been done.

57. It is difficult to ascertain by what right parishes became entitled to possess such property. The 43 Eliz., c. 2, s. 6, provides indeed for the parish officers building cottages upon wastes or commons, with the agreement of the lord of the manor, or according to the order of the justices at their sessions, for the habitation of impotent poor only, and it is expressly enacted, that no other than impotent poor shall inhabit these dwellings. But it is exceedingly rare to find any agreement by the lords of manors, or any order of justices, applicable to these buildings, although the cottages are often proved to have been erected within recent times. Such agreement or order would have doubtless provided for the adequate sustentation of the erections.

58. Taking this property to be the result of some gift to the parish, or of a purchase out of the rates by former parish officers, or of some less creditable mode of acquisition, it seems difficult to see that the substantial repair or rebuilding of the property could be charged upon the poor-rate of the parish. No provision of the law required the overseers to provide cottages for the habitation of poor persons without payment of rent, except as above provided, and certainly there is none which empowers them to build cottages as an investment of the parish funds, and to derive an income from the rents paid in respect of them. The property itself ought to have formed the fund from which the repairs should have been made, and if no such fund could be derived from the property, it should have been let upon a repairing or rebuilding lease, or, if possible, sold. This appears to be generally admitted, and at no time have the rate-payers appeared willing to expend any considerable sum upon the repair of such property.

59. In regard to workhouses or poorhouses purchased, erected, hired, or used at the expense of the poor-rate, for the reception or relief of the poor, every expense to be incurred in the building or repair thereof will, since the passing of the Poor Law Act (see 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 76, s. 21), be subject to our control. And we should not feel ourselves justified in sanctioning any large outlay in the repair of such houses where there is a central workhouse, in which the inmates might be received, and where they can be maintained with that care and attention which their infirmities or their necessities demand.

60. In many instances this property is alleged to be let to the inmates at rents, which are only nominal. These rents are commonly suffered to fall into arrear, and the auditors are not always

strict in requiring the rents to be brought into account, supposing that they are aware of their existence. Although it is certainly desirable that the property should be occupied by tenants rather than by paupers, it must be admitted that by the creation of a tenancy the case is taken out of the operation of the 59 Geo. III., c. 12, which gives a summary and convenient remedy for the recovery of the possession of parish houses, and the parish officers are driven to the remedy by ejectment, in which the necessary costs will generally exceed the value of the property.

61. We have during the last year issued several orders to enable parishes to liquidate claims upon them, which come within the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 18, and we trust that before the lapse of any great length of time the claims which form the subject of the return to Parliament in 1841, referred to in our last Report, will be either wholly paid off, or in a fair course of being discharged.

62. The Guardians of the Unions, which are composed of parts of former Gilbert's Unions, proceed but slowly with the liquidation of the Gilbert's Bonds, which are outstanding in parishes comprised in their Unions in furtherance of the provision of that statute applicable to this subject. They are too much disposed to leave the matter to the parish itself, whereas the Legislature clearly intended that the Guardians should act irrespectively of the parish, and appears to have considered that the Guardians would have been ready to compel the parish to relieve itself of these long-standing charges. We doubt whether any liquidation of these charges will be effected, unless some more stringent course be provided, and the Guardians or the Overseers are compelled to take the requisite steps.

63. In regard to emigration, we have to state that, although the Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners shows the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during last year to have been less by nearly one-half than in the previous year, and considerably under the average of the last 10 years, the numbers of poor persons who emigrated under our sanction to Canada and Australia were quite equal to those of former years. In the Appendix* will be shown the exact numbers according to the usual Annual Return.

64. The re-establishment of the Bounty on Emigration to Sydney and Port Philip in last autumn has been the means of facilitating the emigration of poor persons under our orders with respect to a very considerable number of agricultural labourers; and many parishes have, during the last quarter, availed themselves of this opportunity of relieving themselves of some of their surplus population.

65. We have seen reason to make one alteration in the terms

* Appendix B. No. 10.

upon which we sanction emigration out of the parochial funds to the Australian Colonies. As it has been deemed improper with reference both to the emigrant and to the country to which he is to be removed, that he should be landed in a totally destitute condition, we have hitherto required, in all cases, that a sum of money should be provided to be paid to the emigrant on landing, sufficient for his maintenance for a short time until he may reasonably expect to find employment. It was represented to us in several quarters that, in regard to the Australian Colonies, the demand for labour was so great that the emigrants had usually offers of employment immediately on the arrival of the ship on the coast; that in such cases the knowledge of the right to the money on landing induced those emigrants who were sent out by parishes to refuse eligible offers, and tended to embarrass the parties who were desirous of hiring them, at the same time that it created feelings of dissatisfaction on the part of those persons of the same class who, though not brought out at the cost of their parishes, were nevertheless bounty-passengers. After consulting the Emigration Commissioners upon the subject, we thought it right to withdraw that condition in respect of emigrants to those colonies, and have since issued our emigration orders in a new form, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix.*

66. In the Report of Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Agent of Emigration for the year 1843, to the Governor-General of Canada, transmitted in his despatch of the 20th of February last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, lately presented to Parliament, the following passage occurs:—

“ In Paper No. 7, p. 13, of the Appendix, I have endeavoured to set forth the number assisted from each country. From England the numbers were 914; Ireland, 360; Scotland, 1051. Of those from England, 659 were sent out under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners, and were well and amply provided for, and received the usual landing-money, under the superintendence of this department; the remaining 255 received partial assistance *from their respective parishes, paid to them previously to their leaving home, to enable them to emigrate.* These were generally industrious tradesmen and agriculturists, with large families, who, from want of employment, were induced to emigrate. Their means, however, were barely sufficient to enable them to reach this port; and they all required assistance from this office to enable them to proceed to their respective destinations.”

67. In the table No. 7, Mr. Buchanan classes the number 255, above referred to, under the head *Parish and Private Funds*: but on a perusal of his weekly reports, we can only trace two parties of emigrants who were assisted by their parishes to emigrate, amounting in the whole to 81 persons. The one party consisting of 60 persons came from the port of Padstow, and were

* Appendix A, No. 5.

aided to emigrate by three parishes in the St. Columb Major Union, and are described as having expended their means, and having landed at Quebec destitute, not one being able to pay the passage, even as far as Montreal. Mr. Buchanan, after reporting the case, adds the following remark :—

“ It is much to be regretted, that in thus enabling these poor families to emigrate, the system now so generally in use among the English parishes, who send out their poor to this country, was not adopted, viz., providing them, on landing here, with the means of a few days’ support, or enabling them to prosecute their journey into the interior, and thus relieving them from a state of immediate dependence on charity on their first landing.”

68. In regard to this case, we desire to state that applications were made to us for our usual order to authorize the emigration, but in consequence of the small amount voted by two of the parishes we refused to sanction the emigration in those parishes. In regard to the other parish in which we did issue the order, we have ascertained that the Guardians intrusted the conduct of the emigration to the overseers, who entirely neglected the terms of our order, and consequently the emigrants suffered the privations referred to.

69. The second party consisted of 21 persons from the port of Plymouth, but the name of the parish by which they were assisted is not given, and we cannot trace it. It appears that the emigrants suffered from a want of provisions on the voyage, arising from the contract with the master being for the passage only. In the contracts approved by us, we require the emigrants to be provisioned by the master, and it is most important that in all cases of pauper emigration this course should be strictly attended to.

70. The effect of the enactment of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 57, s. 6, with respect to lunatic poor, has been to ensure the transmission from the different Unions of lists of paupers of unsound mind chargeable to the poor-rates, and to enable us to inquire into any cases which apparently were improperly retained in the workhouse, or which ought to have been sent to an asylum. So far indeed as mere inquiry goes, our power under the Poor Law Amendment Act would have proved sufficient for obtaining information, though with less accuracy than at present ; but until the Guardians were placed in such a position as to have the right of applying to justices for the purpose of sending a lunatic to an asylum under the 9 Geo. IV., c. 40, we should have found it impossible to press upon them the necessity of taking steps which were legally the province of the parish officers. It is evident also that both the quality of the information obtained from the clerk to the Guardians, and the disposition to deal efficiently with the cases before them, were much more likely to be satisfactory, when the Guardians and their paid officers were invested with these

powers, and subjected to these obligations, than when the overseers of each single parish were the only officers who were empowered to act.

71. We are deeply convinced that paupers of unsound mind should, where there is a chance of cure, be sent to an asylum as soon as possible after the commencement of their malady. On the receipt, therefore, of the lists of lunatics in the course of last autumn, we addressed a circular to the clerks of all the Boards of Guardians, calling attention to the extreme importance of suffering no motive of economy to deter the Guardians from sending pauper patients to an asylum where they might receive proper treatment at as early a time as possible. The following is an extract from the circular in question:—

“The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will inform themselves, through the medical officer of the workhouse, and through the medical officers in whose districts paupers of unsound mind now reside, whether the cases of any of the persons included in this return present a reasonable prospect of cure if submitted to the treatment of an asylum.

“The Commissioners need not say that all such cases should at once be sent to some asylum, where they may receive the full benefit of medical care and professional superintendence. It is most important to bear in mind the fact, that the more recent a case of insanity is, the greater is the chance of cure; therefore humanity and sound policy equally demand that persons so situated should receive the best professional aid, and at as early a stage as possible of their malady.”

72. At the same time, in addition to this general recommendation, whenever the statement of a case in the list of lunatics led us to doubt whether the patient was dealt with as his situation required, we addressed to the clerk to the Guardians more particular inquiries respecting that individual. The number of individual cases so brought under the special notice of the Boards of Guardians* in the year 1842, amounted to 115; in 1843, to 137; in the former year 11 persons, and in the latter year 24 persons were sent to asylums in consequence of the correspondence with our Board.

73. We are aware that such inquiries by letter are far from being sufficient in themselves or satisfactory in all their results; and we feel, moreover, that the number of county asylums in England is still so small in proportion to the wants of the country, that the necessary facilities for affording the best treatment to the lunatic poor are not given. We have, in our former Reports, adverted to this state of things, and we have expressed our regret at the deficiency. It is evident that all which can be done must be impeded by this want of institutions properly regulated and easily accessible. No county asylum, and no licensed

* Appendix B. No. 7, ii.

house for lunatics, that we know of, exists in the whole principality of Wales, and hence arises a strong inclination on the part of the public authorities to retain a pauper lunatic at home rather than remove him at a great weekly cost and a large expense for conveyance to Bristol or elsewhere.

74. In confirmation of this view we may refer to the following facts, which appear on the face of the returns of pauper lunatics, just printed by order of the House of Commons, and prepared in our office. It appears from the abstract of these returns, that the total number of lunatics chargeable in August, 1842, in England was 12,712; that of these 3233 were maintained in county asylums, and 2132 in licensed houses; the number therefore of those receiving medical treatment specially suited to their malady was 5365, or 42·2 per cent. on the whole number; of the remaining 7347, there were 3611 persons maintained with their friends or elsewhere, and 3736 were in Union workhouses, the two last classes of course including a large proportion of incurable cases and of mere idiots. On the other hand, in Wales the total number of lunatics chargeable was 1158, of whom 41 only were in county asylums, and 56 in licensed houses, making together 97 persons, or 8·4 per cent. on the whole; whilst 93 were in Union workhouses, and no less than 968 were supported elsewhere, some of course with their friends, others farmed out with strangers, but all, so far as their insanity is concerned, subject to no permanent medical superintendence. In August, 1843, the total number of lunatics chargeable in England was 13,615, of these 3489 were maintained in county asylums, and 2257 in licensed houses; the number of these receiving medical treatment specially suited to their malady was 5746, or 42·2 per cent. on the whole number. Of the remaining 7869 there were 3896 persons maintained with their friends or elsewhere, and 3973 were in Union workhouses. In Wales the total number chargeable was 1177, of whom 36 only were in county asylums, and 41 in licensed houses, making together 77 persons, or 6·5 per cent. on the whole, whilst 90 were in Union workhouses, and no less than 1010 were supported elsewhere.

75. We think, therefore, we are justified in saying that, imperfect as the provision for lunatic poor may be in England, it is beyond all comparison more defective in Wales. One asylum for the counties of North and another for South Wales would probably answer every purpose, and the 9th Geo. IV., c. 40, s. 4, confers on the justices the legal power of forming a Union of this kind, so far as adjacent counties are concerned. Whether this statute would be sufficient to effect the objects in view we cannot undertake to say. We know that the practical difficulties in bringing about such a voluntary junction are very great. But unless the erection of one or more asylums for the counties of the Principality, under the provisions 9 Geo. IV., c. 40, be speedily resolved on, it is, we

think, most important that some legislative interference should take place, for the purpose of giving to the lunatic poor of Wales the advantage of that treatment which it is admitted persons of that afflicted class ought in most instances to receive.

76. An abstract of the return of lunatic poor, made in pursuance of the statute, will be found in the Appendix.* It will be our continued endeavour to impress, as we have hitherto done, on the minds of the Guardians the expediency of affording medical treatment to lunatics at as early a stage as possible of their disease, and to discourage the improper retention of any patients of unsound mind in workhouses.

77. We have, on more than one occasion, felt it necessary to advert to the defects existing in the audit, and in the proceedings connected with it, as organized by the Poor Law Amendment Act. It is not for us to anticipate what may be the remedy which Parliament will think it right to afford; but we deem it expedient to give an instance of the cumbrous proceedings to which we may be compelled in the existing state of the law to have recourse, for the purpose of protecting the funds of the rate-payers from illegal application.

78. In December, 1841, a coroner's jury in the town of Bolton returned a verdict of manslaughter against a medical officer of that Union. The Board of Guardians were of opinion that the verdict was erroneous, and resolved that they would defend the medical officer at the expense of the Union. When a bill of indictment was preferred to the grand jury of the county of Lancaster at the Liverpool assizes in March, 1842, such bill was ignored; and the medical officer, in pursuance of the resolution already passed by the Board of Guardians, afterwards applied to have his bill of costs paid by them. The bill amounted to 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A cheque for that amount was signed by Mr. John Bolling, the chairman of the Union, and two other Guardians; but the clerk believing the payment to be illegal, refused to countersign the cheque. A letter was written to us in August, 1842, requesting our opinion on the point, whether he was required to sign the cheque for this payment. Some further correspondence followed, and in December, 1842, we stated to the clerk that the payment was, in our opinion, illegal, and that he would not be justified in signing the cheque in question. This letter was communicated to the Board of Guardians, who, we regret to say, with full knowledge of the unlawfulness of the whole transaction, on the 16th of December, 1842, ordered a cheque for 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to be given to the medical officer, having caused such cheque to be countersigned by one of their own body, who acted as clerk during the absence of Mr. Woodhouse, in pursuance of a power which is thus given to the Guardians of supplying the place of their clerk

* Appendix B. No. 7, i.

when accidentally prevented from attending the meetings of the Board. The medical officer received the money on presenting this cheque to the treasurer of the Union, and the payment thus made to him, together with another small sum illegally expended, after full knowledge that it was so, were disallowed by the auditor in the accounts of the Guardians for the year ending December 25, 1842.

79. We received a remonstrance from the parish of Little Bolton against permitting the sum thus unlawfully expended to be charged on the funds of the parishes comprised in the Bolton Union. The case appeared to us materially different from those in which some trifling expense may have been incurred in ignorance of its illegality, and for a purpose generally beneficial, though perhaps not authorized by statute. We felt it our duty to uphold the law, and to compel the repayment of the sums in question by the parties who had knowingly applied them to improper purposes. We therefore caused a bill to be filed in Chancery against Mr. John Bolling and the other Guardians who signed the cheques in question. The result of this proceeding has been, that the defendants at once offered to repay, with interest, the money illegally expended, together with the costs of the information. Our only object was to vindicate the authority of the law, and to prevent the repetition of such violations of the restraint necessarily imposed on the administrators of a trust fund. To this proposition, therefore, we consented without hesitation, and an order dismissing the information was accordingly made on the 18th of January, 1844. Copies of the certificate of the repayment of the money on the part of the defendants to the treasurer of the Union, and of the acknowledgment made by them, will be found in the Appendix.*

80. The creation of a fund out of which provision might be made for superannuated masters of workhouses, and such as were incapacitated, by sickness or accident, for the discharge of their duties, was brought before us by our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hall, who had seen a deputation of the members of the Benevolent Society of Masters of Workhouses, on the subject. It appeared, however, after several communications between the committee of the Society and Mr. Hall, that the details had not been sufficiently considered to admit of any definite proposition being made. We are of opinion that no such fund can be permanently established, on a satisfactory basis, without an express enactment of the Legislature for that object; but we may observe that we are disposed to think favourably of the establishment of such a fund. It appears to us calculated to obviate many cases of hardship, to conduce to the respectability of workhouse masters, and to render their services more zealous and effective. If any such statutory provision should ever be made, we are disposed to

think that the mode of making it should resemble that adopted under the Metropolitan Police Acts; that is, that the fund should be created by reserving a proportionate part of the salaries of those officers who would have a contingent claim upon it. At present, however, we wish only to express a general approval of the principle, that facility should be afforded by the Legislature for providing a maintenance, in the cases adverted to, for officers of workhouses.

81. The disturbances which have taken place in South Wales, in the course of the last year, have directed attention, among other subjects, to the administration of the Poor Law in that district.

82. The complaints made to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for inquiring into the causes of those disturbances mainly turn on the following points:—

1. The bastardy clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the impediments thrown in the way of affiliation.
2. The amount of salaries paid to medical men and other officers.
3. The want of discretion, in each parish, to relieve particular cases in the mode which the farmers on the spot prefer.

83. With regard to the question of bastardy, we have already had the honour to submit to you a short Report on the subject generally, with reference to the legislative measure about to be considered in Parliament, dated 31st of January last.* The evidence of the witnesses before the Commission of Inquiry in South Wales will show pretty clearly why any difficulty in the way of affiliating an illegitimate child is more acutely felt in Wales than elsewhere. In that district there are certain customs in existence, hardly compatible with a sound state of morality, which expose farm servants to great and frequent temptation. The farmers, who constitute the majority of the Boards of Guardians, tolerate the continuance of these habits. They are, too, it must be observed, as a class, not so far removed as the Guardians of an English Union would be from those persons who would reap the immediate advantage of affiliation, if it were readily accessible without the inconvenience of receiving relief in the workhouse. Again, many Unions in Wales have no workhouse. Without such an establishment it is not surprising that they should feel no benefit from the amended Poor Law; nay, it was probable that the cost of relief, on account of bastardy, would in many instances be increased. The check on the putative father having been practically removed, or at any rate much impeded, and no condition of entering the workhouse being imposed on the mother, it

* Appendix A. No. 7.

would seem to follow that the necessary allowance of out-door relief to the latter would, in Unions so situated, tend materially to increase bastardy.

84. By a return * presented to the House of Lords, and prepared in our office, it appears that, in the county of Radnor, the proportion of illegitimate children chargeable in every 1000 of the population was, in 1843, not less than 13·4; in Montgomery it was 9·5; in Anglesey it was 9·4. From the same return it appears that the number of bastards chargeable, in 1843, throughout England and Wales did not exceed 2·1 to every 1000 of the population.

85. Now, small portions of Radnorshire are included in the Kington and Hay Unions, and these portions have the benefit of efficient workhouses. There is, also, a small workhouse in the Knighton Union; but with these exceptions there is no workhouse applicable to the parishes of the county of Radnor. In Montgomeryshire the case is somewhat different; in this county there are three Unions: the Llanfyllin Union, the Machynlleth Union, and the Newtown and Llanidloes Union. For the first of these there is a workhouse; and the order prohibiting out-door relief is in force. In the second there is no workhouse. In Newtown and Llanidloes Union there is a workhouse, but, from the peculiar circumstances of the Union, the order prohibiting out-door relief has not been issued to it. We have lately been in correspondence with the Guardians of the last-named Union, on the profuse manner in which out-door relief is given to the mothers of bastards. These three Unions, therefore, in one and the same county, afford an excellent opportunity for testing the effects of a workhouse, with reference to the number of illegitimate children chargeable to the poor-rates.

The result is as follows:—

Union.	Population.	Number of Bastards relieved in the March Quarter, 1843.	Proportion of Bastards chargeable to every 1000 of the Population.
Llanfyllin	20,445	57	2·8
Machynlleth	12,306	137	11·1
Newtown.	25,958	361	14·0
Total	58,709	555	9·5

In Anglesey there is no workhouse.

86. In all these cases the strongest representations have been made to the Guardians, both by our Assistant Commissioner and, as we have reason to believe, by persons on the spot, who are fully conscious of the evils of the present state of things, but

hitherto without effect. We are bound to state that, in our opinion, whilst this want of workhouses continues, the amount of rates is likely to increase rather than to diminish ; and we cannot persuade ourselves that any favourable change is at present likely to take place in districts thus situated, as regards the number of bastard children.

87. We will next advert to the salaries of Union officers, which form a prominent subject of complaint on the part of many persons who gave evidence before Her Majesty's Commission of Inquiry in South Wales. The amount and the pressure of the salaries and other common charges of the Union have been much exaggerated. Many persons appear to have been told, and to have believed, that a large proportion of each pound levied as poor-rates was expended in the maintenance of the establishment of the Union and the payment of its officers. The falsity of such a supposition has been ably and minutely exposed by Mr. Vivian, M.P. for Swansea, as far as regards that Union, in a pamphlet lately circulated by him ; and we shall take occasion to print, in the Appendix to this Report,* tables prepared with considerable care, showing the nature and amount of the expenditure in the Welsh Unions, together with the proportion which the establishment charges on the salaries bear to the relief of the poor.†

88. It will be seen, on referring to these tables, that, instead of the facts bearing out the assertions respecting the extravagant proportion of salaries in the South Welsh Unions, they show that, in South Wales, after excluding the medical salaries (which are strictly in the nature of relief), the salaries of the other Union officers amounted only to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on moneys expended by the Guardians, and to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound on the whole sum expended from the poor-rates. We ought to observe, however, that great complaints were made to the Commissioners of Inquiry, and have frequently been made to us, with reference to the amount of the payments to the medical men. We are aware that previous to the introduction of the amended Poor Law into Wales, no system of medical relief could be considered as organized throughout the Principality, and it therefore was likely that these salaries would be considered as a burthen on the rate-payers ; still, we apprehend that we are fully justified in looking on such charges as a portion of the substantial relief to be afforded to the poor, and that we must contemplate the improvement of the existing arrangements rather than hold out hopes of diminishing their cost, and consequently their efficiency.

89. We should wish, however, as far as possible, to consult the

* Appendix B. No. 11.

† These tables were communicated to the Commissioners of Inquiry, and were printed in the Appendix to their Report ; but in the annexed copies some few errors committed by clerks of Unions in the returns originally made have been corrected. This will account for some slight differences between the tables in our Appendix and in that of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

feelings and inclinations of the Boards of Guardians, and to impress upon them our conviction that it is expedient for the Guardians voluntarily to adopt an adequate scale of remuneration for the medical officers. All ground for an interference of the Commissioners enforcing by order the general introduction of a higher scale of payment would thus be removed.

90. With regard to the other salaries, we have carefully considered the various representations made to us for lowering them; we have in each case assented to such reduction as we thought the circumstances would permit, but we have felt it our duty to resist any arbitrary reduction urged on the general grounds of a temporary decrease in the price of provisions or the poverty of the rate-payers. The first of these elements is necessarily fluctuating and uncertain. The price of provisions at the moment was not considered for the most part in fixing the original salaries, and to vary those salaries according to the markets would establish an indefinite and capricious principle of change, wholly inconsistent with any endeavour to obtain respectable men to undertake those important duties. The distress of the rate-payers in certain localities is a subject for the deepest regret, but in itself it is likely to be accompanied by a corresponding scarcity of labour and a distress among the labouring classes which would generally augment the duties of officers employed in the administration of relief. It is manifest that in the respectability, efficiency, and trustworthiness of the relieving officers are involved the interests of the poor to whom they administer relief, and the interests of the Guardians and the rate-payers, to whom they afford the requisite information, and whose funds they expend.

91. Neither do we admit that the amount of each officer's salary is in itself extravagant or excessive. They are not precisely uniform throughout the whole of the Unions, nor could the Commissioners have made them so without disregarding at the outset the wishes and feelings of each Board of Guardians with respect to the remuneration which they suggested as sufficient for a peculiar locality, or as the proper payment for a particular individual. We are moreover anxious, for the reasons stated above, that the salaries of officers when once fixed should, if not unreasonable in themselves, be disturbed as little as possible. To pursue a different course is to disappoint fair expectations and to discourage meritorious officers.

92. To proceed, however, to an examination of the facts themselves, it appears from the tables to which reference has already been made, that in the twenty-four Unions* in South Wales included in them there were employed in the year ending March 25, 1843, sixty-two relieving officers, and that the average salary of each such relieving officer was 52*l.* 8*s.* The total value administered in out-door relief in these Unions was 114,110*l.*, giving

* Crickhowel is not included in them.

an amount of more than 1800*l.* as the average sum which passed through the hands of each relieving officer in that year.

93. It will be remembered that in Wales the poor are very widely spread, that the districts are necessarily large, and that a relieving officer in that country has, in general, to travel over far more ground than in English Unions. Accordingly very many of the Welsh relieving officers are obliged to keep horses, which they provide for themselves. They are moreover required by our rules to give up the whole time to the duties of their office, and to follow no other trade or occupation whatever.

94. The only exception to this last regulation of any importance has been by allowing them, when appointed by the Guardians, to act as registrars of births and deaths, or of marriages, for which offices their constant acquaintance with the different portions of an extended district give them especial facilities, but the emolument and duties derived from this source are trifling.

95. When all this is considered, we think that an average salary of 1*l.* a week for a class of men liable at any moment to dismissal for misconduct, and obliged to find security, will not be thought extravagant in itself. But if such a sum is not unreasonable when viewed by itself, neither will it appear so when compared with the money paid for the same services in the counties of England bordering upon Wales. In the counties of Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, there are 115 relieving officers, who receive an average salary of 69*l.* 3*s.* each, or 16*l.* 15*s.* each more than the average of the salaries paid to the relieving officers of the 24 Unions of South Wales referred to above. Nor is this larger amount of remuneration rendered necessary by the English officers being intrusted with more money. The out-door relief administered in these five counties, in the year 1843, was 201,912*l.*, giving 1756*l.* as the sum which passed through the hands of each relieving officer in that time. We believe that these English salaries are for the most part fair and reasonable in themselves, and such as the Boards of Guardians, under whom the officers act, consider to be a proper remuneration for the services performed.

96. We will only add, that the salaries of the Union clerks in the 24 Unions of South Wales, included in the tables, average 68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, whilst the average salary of the clerks in the Unions, included in the five English counties named above, is 89*l.* 12*s.*

97. We have dwelt on the details of these salaries longer than we should otherwise have done, because we are anxious to remove any impression that our wish has been to thwart the local authorities in carrying out any plans of wise and proper economy proposed by them. It is possible that we may have fixed too high a rate in particular cases; if so, we have been, and ever shall be, ready to consider any proposition on the part of the Guardians

for reducing any extravagant payment to officers; but whilst we would thus deal with each case on its own merits we shall not cease to bear in mind the danger of handing over the funds of the rate-payers, and the care of the infirm and sick poor themselves, to needy and unprincipled officers, who would have no adequate stimulus for exertion, and no stake in their own character sufficient to ensure attention to their duties.

98. It remains still to say a few words as to the total amount of the establishment, or common charges of these Unions, in South Wales, respecting which so much error has existed. These charges consist of five principal sets of payment:—

1. The cost of the workhouse site and building, as repaid by instalments, a large part of which is, of course, of limited duration.
2. The medical relief in the shape of salaries.
3. The housekeeping expenses in the workhouse.
4. The salaries of the officers of the Unions, other than the medical men.
5. Incidental expenses.

99. Now, in the 24 Unions of South Wales included in the tables, the aggregate sum expended by the Guardians in the course of the year 1843 was 145,959*l.* The establishment expenses, in the course of the same year, appear to have amounted to 17,237*l.*, that is to say, something more than 2*s.* 4½*d.* in the pound, on the total. It appears, moreover, that 16*s.* 9½*d.* in every pound expended by the Boards of Guardians of these Unions was expended directly in out-door relief, or in paying for food and clothing for the paupers received into the workhouse. This relief and the establishment charges together thus amounted to 19*s.* 1½*d.* in every pound. The money expended in the repayment of loans advanced for building workhouses and for vaccination and registration purposes makes up the 20*s.* As regards the establishment charges, moreover, it will be observed that the interest on loans for the building of workhouses (that is, for providing a portion of the relief given in the shape of shelter) amounted to 2093*l.*, and that 3415*l.* were paid to the medical officers.

100. With regard to the third complaint, the want of discretion on the part of the parish authorities to relieve as they please each in their own parish, we can only say that it was this discretion which the Legislature deemed to be mischievous when they instituted the control of the Board of Guardians and the superintendence of the Poor Law Commission. We think that we have ample means of proving that the discretion thus desired in South Wales was not less abused there than elsewhere; and we believe that it was not the deserving and helpless paupers who gained by its exercise, if indeed any one can be said to have gained by abuse, which implied a species of fraud and a violation of the whole principle of a Poor Law. A reference to the evidence taken before

the Commission of Inquiry will show that very few of the witnesses professed to wish to return to the old system of Poor Laws, even whilst they found fault with the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act. We give in the Appendix* an extract from a letter lately received by us from the chairman of a Board of Guardians in South Wales, which will clearly show that the rate-payers of Welsh parishes are exposed to imposture at least as flagrant as any existing in England under the old system, and that they have equal need of an efficient workhouse for their protection.

101. In June last we presented to you a full report on the assessment, collection, and audit of the poor rate, and other local taxes, copies of which were laid before both houses of Parliament. Nothing which has come to our knowledge since the date of that Report has tended to shake our conviction in the general soundness of the recommendations which it contains; and indeed we become every day more fully satisfied of the advantages which would ensue from a consolidation and simplification of the statutory enactments concerning the law of rating.

102. Although we have so recently reported at considerable length on the subject of rating, we cannot forbear alluding to one portion of that subject which has of late been repeatedly pressed upon our attention—we mean the proposal that the landlords of houses below a certain value should be assessed to the poor rate, instead of the occupiers. It is not our intention to enter again into the general bearings of this question; but we think it right to call attention to an experiment on the subject lately made in the borough of Kidderminster which seems to us of considerable importance. In a Report prepared by Sir Edmund Head, as Assistant Commissioner, and printed among the local reports in connection with the Sanitary Inquiry in 1842, the state of the collection of the local rates in 1839, in Kidderminster, was set forth in the following table:—(See page 41.)

103. On the 21st of June, 1841, the Royal assent was obtained to an Act empowering the overseers in the borough of Kidderminster to rate the landlords of tenements of less than 10*l.* value, and authorizing a composition on certain terms with such owners as might be desirous of compounding. We have obtained from our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Austin, a report, which will be found in the Appendix,† detailing the operation of this local Act with respect to the collection of the rate, the value of property in the borough, and its effect on rents. It will be seen from the annexed table, that as regards the collection of the rate on a sum of 19,998*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* assessed between September, 1841, and November, 1843; the amount not collectable was only 296*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*, or 1·5 per cent., instead of 5191*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* on 12,149*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, or 42·7 per cent., which it was in 1839. (See page 41, table 2.)

* Appendix A. No. 8.

† Appendix A. No. 9.

ASSESSMENTS made on PROPERTY within the Borough of Kidderminster, for the relief of the Poor, the Municipal Borough Rates, County Rates, &c., for the Year, commencing September 22, 1838, and ending September, 22, 1839.

	Amount of Rates.	Amount Collected.	Uncollected and not Collectable.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears of former rates not collected, but considered collectable . . .	277 14 10½		28 1 8½
No. 1. Amount of rate for quarter ending December 22, 1838, at 2s. . . .	3,158 8 7½	1,870 11 8½	1,573 9 7
No. 2. Amount of rate for quarter ending March 22, 1839, at 1s. 8d. . . .	2,949 2 9	1,640 12 8½	1,297 7 7½
Shire Hall Rate	73 2 0		
No. 3. Amount of rate for quarter ending June 22, 1839, at 1s. 6d. . . .	2,681 13 9	1,635 5 10½	1,140 0 8½
No. 4. Amount of rate for quarter ending September 22, 1839, at 1s. 6d. . .	2,648 18 4	1,444 17 11	1,152 18 7
	12,149 0 4	6,591 8 3	5,191 18 2½
Also uncollected, but collectable . . . .	. . .	. . .	365 13 11
Total number of properties assessed . . .	3,049		5,557 12 1
Total number of which rates have not been paid	2,150		
Amount collected . . .	£. s. d. 6,591 8 3		
Uncollected . . .	5,557 12 1		
Total amount of rates . .	12,149 0 4		

TABLE showing the Amount of the TEN RATES following the passing of the Act, and the Amount not Collectable.

Rate.	At in the £.	Amount of Rate,* (including Arrears).	Amount not collectable.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1841			
September 15 . . .	1 6	2,242 7 6	111 2 5
December 22 . . .	1 6	2,106 14 10	33 17 10
1842			
February 23 . . .	1 6	2,052 2 11	32 17 2
May 4	1 6	2,120 9 1	7 3 6
August 10	1 6	2,045 15 0	20 6 7
November 2	2 0	2,846 13 5	16 9 4
1843			
February 15 . . .	1 0	1,670 19 8	35 7 8
May 10	1 3	1,712 8 1	32 6 2
August 15	1 3	1,520 14 7½	6 7 7
November 14 . . .	1 3	1,680 1 1½	0 19 11½
		19,998 6 3	296 18 2½

* Each of these rates, with one exception, comprises the collectable arrears of the previous rate, amounting on an average to about 225%.

104. Mr. Austin states that the rates raised in the two years preceding the passing of the Act amounted to 12,812*l.* 16*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and imposed a pressure of 13*s.* 2*d.* in the pound on the property from which the rate was actually collected; in the two years immediately following the passing of the Act the larger sum of 14,503*l.* 12*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* was raised, and amounted to only 11*s.* 9*d.* in the pound. If the Act had not been passed, and the money had been levied on the old system, the burthen on the property for which the rates were actually paid would have been no less than 14*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in the pound. The occupiers therefore, who formerly paid the rates in the borough, have been relieved to the extent of about 21 per cent. by its operation; that is to say, by the burthen having been spread over those properties which were before unjustly exempted.

105. As to what concerns the effect of this measure on rents, it will be seen, on referring to the report of Mr. Austin, and the evidence annexed to it, that in the case of Kidderminster the rents have not been raised, and the burthen has fallen on the landlords' profits. Mr. Austin, however, points out the peculiar circumstances of this case in the following passage:—

“The effect of a general Act of the legislature for rating the owners instead of the occupiers of small tenements in towns or populous districts would probably be, after a time, to tax the tenant to the amount of the rate in the shape of increased rent, provided the rates were of equal amount through the same town or district. It may be supposed that if the profits of capital invested in building in such neighbourhoods were suddenly diminished by an Act of Parliament, capital would not be embarked in fresh building. Competition amongst the owners would consequently be checked, leaving competition amongst the tenants to a more unrestrained operation, by which rents would be forced up. Where the population is increasing, as is the case in the majority of towns, the growing demand for small tenements would, without doubt, have this effect. Rents would go on increasing until they reached the point at which an inducement would be held out to capitalists to employ fresh capital in building with the prospect of ordinary profits. But this point would only be obtained by the increased rent indemnifying the owner against the rates imposed upon him by the supposed law.

“The operation of an Act affecting the owners in a particular town, like the Kidderminster Small Tenements Act, is, however, controlled by circumstances varying with each locality, and which might probably have no influence in the case of a general statute. The borough of Kidderminster, beyond which the Act does not extend, is only a part of the town of Kidderminster. In that part of the town called the Foreign, there are numerous small cottages occupied by the same description of tenants as inhabit the small houses in the borough. The situation of the cottages in the Foreign is not so convenient for the workmen employed in the factories as those in the borough, and rents are consequently lower. The poor rates in the Foreign are compara-

tively low, not exceeding in the rate of assessment one-half of that in the borough; and payment is frequently avoided by the small occupiers. In cases where the small occupiers pay the rates assessed upon them, it does not appear that they pay lower rents than the occupiers who successfully neglect to contribute to the rates altogether."

106. If any general measure for rating the landlords of houses were adopted, we believe that in very many instances, at least in towns, the proximity of other parishes in which the burthen of rates was lower than in the town itself, would in like manner modify the effect which might theoretically be expected to follow, and that practically a vast proportion of landlords would (as in Kidderminster) find themselves in a position which prevented them from imposing on the tenant the rate levied on their property formerly exempt from contribution. The occupier would in cases of this description be able to make his choice between paying additional rent, or removing to a cheaper house less conveniently situated, and this choice, where it existed, would operate as a continual check on any attempt on the part of the landlord to throw the newly imposed burthen on the tenant.

107. At the same time the consideration of this very case shows the complexity of the subject, and teaches us how difficult it is to foresee all the consequences of a measure of the kind, when those consequences must vary not only in towns as compared with the country, but in one town as compared with another, according, perhaps, to the extent of the parishes of which the town consists, and the relative amount of burthen imposed on the property within them.

108. Upon the whole, we adhere to the opinion that the balance of advantages would be in favour of rating the landlords of houses of less than 10*l.* yearly value.

PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

109. The administration of relief to the poor in Ireland has been attended with some difficulties during the past year, arising in a great measure from the political influences which have agitated that country. Other causes, however, of a local character, have assisted in giving a premature bias to popular opinion against the provisions of the law in parts of the country in which it has not as yet been carried out in the most beneficial manner.

110. In our last Report we adverted to the violent resistance offered to the collection of the rates in a district of the Waterford Union. The resistance which began in March last in the Waterford Union had been preceded but a short time before by events of the same kind in the Tipperary Union. Afterwards, in the

course of the same year, a similar resistance showed itself in several Unions situate in different parts of Ireland: that is to say, in the Fermoy and Longford Unions towards the latter end of June; in Galway Union in September; in Limerick, Carrickmacross, and Ballinasloe Unions in November; and Donegal, Boyle, and Westport Unions in December last.

111. A Return, made in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, specifies 21 Unions, including the above named, in which, during the year ended 1st January, 1844, a disposition had been shown to resist by violence the collection of the rates. A copy of this Return is given in the Appendix.* It became quite necessary in several of these cases that application should be made to the Executive Government for its special interference, in order both to encourage and to enable the local authorities to enforce the collection of the rates and to vindicate the law. The requisite assistance and support have in all cases been rendered promptly and effectually by Her Majesty's Government in Ireland. In the 11 Unions above named (in paragraph 110), a demonstration of military force, as well as constabulary, was deemed expedient. In nine or ten other Unions parties of the constabulary were found sufficient to protect the collectors in the execution of their duty. The services of the Stipendiary Magistrates have been specially employed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on several of these occasions, and have contributed in an important degree to the successful manner in which the resistance has everywhere been met.

112. The cases in which the resistance to the collection was attended with the greatest difficulty were those which occurred in the Waterford and Galway Unions. In both these cases it was found necessary to send from Dublin persons unconnected with the locality, in whom confidence could be placed, to undertake the collection of the rates in the disturbed districts. It is due to the peasantry who took part in this resistance, to state, that in several Unions there is reason to believe that very great irregularity and indiscretion on the part of some of the collectors of the rates had previously given just ground of complaint to many of the rate-payers. On this account, as well as for the reason that fit persons could not be found upon the spot who would risk their lives in the service, it was thought expedient to select and employ therein officers who were strangers to the neighbourhood, and who would act in a firm and at the same time conciliatory manner; and this course has been satisfactory, as we believe, both to the guardians and to the rate-payers, and has been followed in both cases by complete success.

113. In the Waterford Union, Mr. Pickering (who has since received a permanent appointment in our Dublin office), acting under the advice and directions of the Stipendiary Magistrates,

* Appendix B. No. 13.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Fitzgerald, finally succeeded in the complete collection of the rates in the disturbed districts of that Union. In the copy of the Return, given in the Appendix,* it appears that previously to the 24th August, 1843, three rates had been made in that Union, amounting in the whole to 12,012*l.*, of which 772*l.* remained uncollected on the 1st January, 1844.

114. Of this entire balance there is no doubt that a great portion was legally uncollectable; and of such arrears the Guardians have now cleared their books, an arrear of little more than 550*l.* being carried forward into the new rate.

115. In the disturbed districts of Galway Union, Mr. Macdonald was sent down to assume the office of collector of the rates, in which he has been employed for some time past at Oughterard, and in the adjoining coast and island districts. This collector acting for the most part under the direction of Captain Duff, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and for a short period also under that of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Jones, has succeeded in collecting the greatest part of the rates due from the rate-payers in this difficult district, and all violent resistance to the collection in that neighbourhood has ceased for some time past. By a recent return which we have obtained from the clerk of the Galway Union, the collection of the several rates which had been made in that Union previously to the 24th of August, 1843, now stands as follows:—

GALWAY UNION.

Total Amount of Rates made to 24th August, 1843.	Uncollected on the 1st January, 1844.	Uncollected on the 20th April, 1844.
£.	£.	£.
5,211	2,064	1,005

116. By recent returns obtained from eight of the other Unions named in paragraph 110, we have the following results:—

Union.	Total Amount of Rates laid from Commencement of Union to 24th August, 1843.	Amount thereof Uncollected on 1st January, 1844.	Amount thereof Uncollected on 20th April, 1844.
	£.	£.	£.
Boyle.	5,186	518	482
Carrickmacross . . .	1,929	559	194
Donegal	1,603	490	52
Fermoy.	9,211	1,001	477
Limerick.	21,678	2,385	994
Longford.	7,548	1,911	1,263
Tipperary	8,703	454	442
Westport.	1,616	746	563

We have not received any further return of the state of the collection in Ballinasloe Union.

117. By reference to the Parliamentary Returns already cited, it will be seen that in the Tuam Union* a rate was signed by the Guardians on October 24, 1842, the whole of which, amounting to 1796*l.*, remained uncollected on January 1, 1844. This circumstance is owing not to any resistance experienced on the part of the rate-payers to the payment of the rate, but to the unwillingness of a majority of the Guardians to proceed in its collection, and in the administration of relief to the destitute poor. The Tuam Union workhouse was declared to be fit for the reception of destitute poor on 15th August, 1842. Such, however, is the disposition of the Board of Guardians, that no case of destitution, however urgent (and many such cases no doubt arise in a population exceeding 70,000 persons), can receive relief otherwise than by application to the Boards of Guardians of adjoining Unions. The workhouse is calculated to contain 800 inmates; a master, matron, medical officer, and porter, have been appointed, and there is nothing to prevent the benefit of this large establishment being enjoyed by hundreds of fitting objects for relief but the neglect of the Guardians to avail themselves of the means for affording relief which the Legislature has placed at their disposal.

118. Delay has also occurred in the collection of the rate,† and the commencement of the administration of relief in the Dungarvan Union. By the Parliamentary Return, it appears that there remained on the 1st January last 1983*l.* uncollected of a rate which was made on 17th November, 1842, amounting to 3897*l.* There has been no violent resistance, so far as we are informed, to the collection of the rate in this Union; and by a recent return from the clerk of the Dungarvan Union, it appears that on the 20th April last, 962*l.* only remained uncollected, and there is now we believe a large balance to the credit of the Guardians in the hands of the treasurer.

119. The Ballinrobe Union is also one of those in which a large arrear of rate appears to have been uncollected on the 1st January, 1844. The first rate, amounting to 1725*l.*, was made on 28th April, 1842, of which 293*l.* only remained uncollected on 1st January, 1844. The second rate, made in April, 1843, amounting to 1784*l.*, had been very indifferently collected; for, on 1st January, 1844, nine months from the time of its signature, an arrear of 1360*l.* appears on the Parliamentary Return.‡ In this Union much excitement prevailed among the peasantry on the subject of the rates in the latter part of the year 1843, which led to acts of violence and intimidation towards the collectors, and greatly retarded the collection. This disposition received encouragement from the disinclination of the local magistracy to enforce the payment of the rates. Previously to 1st January, 1844, it had

* Appendix B, No. 13.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

not been deemed expedient either to employ military aid, or to collect any special constabulary force to protect the collectors; but since that date, special assistance of this nature has been afforded by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; and in compliance with the request of the Board of Guardians, the services of a Stipendiary Magistrate, which were previously much wanted, have been directed to the spot. The latest return of the state of the collection in the Ballinrobe Union shows, that on the 20th April last the arrears due on the last rate had been reduced to 957*l*.

120. In the Castlebar Union, a general disaffection to the law has led to similar delay in the collection of the rate, and to other consequences which will hereafter be adverted to. The rate signed 10th September, 1842, amounted to 1062*l*., whereof 434*l*. remained uncollected on the 1st January last. The amount remaining uncollected on the 20th April was 379*l*.

121. With regard to the general results contained in the Parliamentary Return, given in the Appendix,* we have caused a summary to be prepared relating exclusively to the Unions not already named above, and to the rates made therein previously to the 24th August last. This date is chosen because it is the date of the Act by which the law of rating hereditaments in Ireland was amended, and also because the interval between that period and the 1st January affords a reasonable and sufficient time in every case for the collection of any rate which may have been previously made.

122. The result of that summary is as follows:—

Number of Unions.	Total Amount of Rates made to 24th August, 1843.	Total Amount remaining uncollected on 1st January, 1844.
98	£. 605,864	£. 46,322

123. Of the whole amount of rates laid on these 98 Unions previously to the 24th August, 1843, the proportion which appears by the return not to have been collected on the 1st January, 1844, is not quite 8 per cent. It must not however be supposed that the entire sum described as uncollected in each case was, in fact, collectable. Under the Irish Poor Relief Act, tenements not occupied at the time the rate is made are not liable to be rated; in making out the rate-books, however, all tenements, whether occupied or unoccupied, are usually included; for the preparation of the rate for an entire Union being conducted on the responsibility of one officer, much time is necessarily consumed in the task, and it would be impossible to distinguish with certainty those tenements which would be unoccupied at the time the rate

* Appendix B. No. 13.

would have to be signed by the Guardians. In the early rates, also, a great deal of public property legally exempt from Poor Rate was included in the valuations, and thence copied into the rates through misapprehension of the state of the law. These and other errors of rating had caused the introduction of considerable sums into the Union rates which were legally uncollectable; and many Boards of Guardians have continued to carry forward those sums into successive rates, instead of discharging them, as was done in the case of Waterford Union, as shown in paragraph 114.

124. The arrear of the South Dublin Union, amounting to the large sum of 4479*l.*, includes, we have reason to believe, considerable sums of this nature not legally collectable, but which have never been discharged from the rate.

125. Considering the great difficulty of collecting the rates from the occupiers of very small tenements, on which class in Ireland a large portion of the entire rate is laid, the results shown in the preceding summary will not be regarded as wholly unsatisfactory; and there is reason to hope that the change made in the law of rating, and the exercise of a sound discretion in selecting proper persons to be intrusted with the collection of the rate, will place this part of the administration of the law on a still more satisfactory footing hereafter.

126. The violent resistance to the collection of the rates having been for the most part overcome, and the authority of the law having been vindicated, we have deemed it not unfitting to refer to that important change of the law, which was adopted in the last Session of Parliament, whereby the liability to be rated for certain descriptions of small tenements has been transferred from the occupiers to the immediate lessors; and to call upon the Boards of Guardians to consider whether, in the case of arrears due for rates made upon the occupiers of such tenements previously to the date of the Amendment Act, the collectors may not be permitted to discharge themselves of such arrears, without enforcing their collection; the several cases being determined on by the Board of Guardians, and recorded in their minutes.

127. Although no express provision to the above effect was made by the Legislature, we have considered that in suggesting this course to the Board of Guardians, we were only acting in the same spirit in which this important change of the law had been deliberately adopted by Parliament; and that this course was, under the peculiar circumstances, not liable to the objection that it might become a precedent for excusing rates made on the same description of tenements hereafter.

128. A copy of the circular letter addressed to each Board of Guardians on this subject will be found in the Appendix.*

129. The change effected in the law as regards the rating of

small tenements, will no doubt be attended ultimately with advantage to the collection of the rates ; but at present there has not been a sufficient experience of the change to enable us to speak with confidence of its practical results. A new form of rate was forthwith prepared to meet the change of the law, and was issued by us on the 22nd of September, 1843, in pursuance of the 10th section of the Amendment Act. This form is given in the Appendix,* and rates have been since made in that form in 87 Unions ; but in most of these the collection has commenced too recently to enable us to derive any conclusions from the progress made in each case.

130. Many difficulties have arisen both in the preparation of the rate books and collection of the rates, as might be expected under a new state of the law. Some of these we endeavoured to anticipate in the form of rate, and the circular accompanying it, of which we annex a copy in the Appendix;† and others have been met in correspondence, as they arose, with the aid of such legal advice as it was found necessary to take in certain cases. There is reason to apprehend that in some of the Unions, which have made rates under the new law, a good deal of difficulty has been found in ascertaining the parties who ought to be rated ; but this difficulty, though necessarily incidental to the first proceedings under the altered law, will be less felt in every succeeding rate.

131. Section 7 of the Amendment Act, relating to the valuation of Unions, has claimed our peculiar attention ; and the important purposes to which, independently of the Poor Rates, that valuation may hereafter be applied, have been considered in the execution of the new duty devolved upon us by that section. The object of the Legislature appeared to be two-fold ; namely, to secure the appointment of valuers free from local influence as far as possible, and to introduce, as far as possible, uniformity of procedure in the valuation of the different Unions in Ireland.

132. Bearing in mind this construction of the views of the Legislature, we have in all recent cases in which the further appointment of valuers and revisors of valuation appeared to be required, made those appointments under our hands and seal. These appointments have hitherto been confined chiefly to revisors of existing valuations ; and we have used every means in our power to select efficient and trustworthy persons for this important service. A circular letter addressed to the Assistant Commissioners hereon will be found in the Appendix.‡

133. Although anxious to give effect to the proposition of introducing in due course uniformity of procedure in the valuation of Unions in Ireland, we have found it necessary to act herein with much deliberation and caution. The valuation now in progress under Mr. Griffith, for the purposes of County Cess, being con-

* Appendix A., No. 11, i. † Ibid., ii. ‡ Ibid., No. 12, i.

ducted exclusively under the personal supervision of that gentleman, and upon principles closely and strictly defined, presents every advantage which could be desired as regards uniformity in the method and system of valuing; but unfortunately the results to be arrived at under the valuation for County Cess and the valuation for Poor Rates are widely different.

134. Under Mr. Griffith's valuation, entire townlands are valued, and their total value is governed by the character of the subsoil, the situation in reference to markets, and certain fixed prices of produce, which are specified in an Act of Parliament, and which differ very much from the average prices which have existed for many years past. Having ascertained the total value of each townland on the above principles, Mr. Griffith's duty is discharged; the correct applotment of the whole value among the several occupiers of the townland is an operation for which he is in no way responsible. It must be added, that Mr. Griffith's townland valuation includes no houses under the value of 5*l*.

135. Under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, every hereditament which is the subject of separate occupation, is separately rateable, and is to be rated at its net annual value; and the net annual value is to be derived from an estimate "of the rent at which one year with another the same might be expected to let from year to year, the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state, and all rates, taxes, and public charges, if any, except tithes, being paid by the tenant." In a valuation, therefore, for the purposes of Poor Rates, the present letting value of each holding is one of the results to be arrived at, and this it will be seen is not deducible from the materials worked upon by Mr. Griffith. The prices of produce by which Mr. Griffith is bound being lower than the present prices, the total value of a townland valued by him will be generally lower than the same as valued for Poor Rates, and this difference will be increased by the omission of certain tenements from the one valuation which are included in the other.

136. There are other considerations affecting the fair letting value of land, which are not regarded in Mr. Griffith's valuation, such for example as the superior letting value of what are called in Ireland town-parks, answering to the term "accommodation lands" in England, and which considerations are of necessity regarded in the valuation for Poor Rates.

137. Nevertheless, as regards the relative values of entire townlands valued by Mr. Griffith in different parts of Ireland, it appeared to us that wherever his operations have as yet extended and arrived at completion (that is, we believe, at the present time, in about two-thirds of the whole extent of Ireland), we might derive from his previous labours an element of uniformity, applicable in due course to all the Unions, and gradually to be applied

wherever from time to time the necessity or expediency of a re-valuation should be made to appear.

138. The course which we consider might be pursued for this purpose is the following :—

139. After the selection of a proper valuator of a Union requiring re-valuation, we would furnish him with the valuation of the several townlands in the Union, as made by Mr. Griffith. He would then be required to survey the several townlands for the purpose of considering what addition, if any, it might be right to make to the total valuation of the property valued therein by Mr. Griffith, in order to bring that total to the net annual value under the Irish Poor Relief Act. To this ascertained amount he must add the value of the rateable property not included in Mr. Griffith's valuation; and he must also add or deduct, as the case may be, what in his judgment is proper, in respect of every other consideration which may occur to him, and which might give just ground for a departure from the total value assigned to each townland by Mr. Griffith.

140. At this stage of the proceedings the valuator employed would be required to report to us the total value he had assigned to each townland, *and to account in his report for every departure from Mr. Griffith's valuation*: and before proceeding in the applotment of the townland valuation upon the several occupiers and lessors, he would await our final approval and confirmation of the total value assigned to each townland. This is the only course which appears to be available to us for deriving advantage from the labours of Mr. Griffith, so as to introduce thereby a certain element of uniformity in the valuations of Unions, and for keeping a control, through the agency of our Dublin Office, over the operations of valutors employed in different parts of Ireland.

141. We have already proceeded to a certain extent upon this course, in procuring at the earnest desire of the Guardians a re-valuation to be made of the Navan Union. Should we be enabled to arrive in the way described at a satisfactory valuation of this Union, we shall feel encouraged to proceed in the same course in other Unions wherever the expediency of a re-valuation may be made apparent. In the course of our deliberations on this important subject, we have entered into a correspondence with Mr. Griffith, which will be found in the Appendix.* The appointment of the valuator of the Navan Union will also be found in the Appendix.†

142. The 7th section of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act, which provides for the appointment of valutors by us, further provides that any valuation made, or revised by the person so appointed, shall, when signed and sealed by us, be binding upon the Guardians. In cases where a revision only of the previous valuation, and not a new valuation has been made, and in which the

* Appendix A., No. 12, ii.

† Ibid., iii.

Guardians have evinced no disposition to act otherwise than upon the valuation so revised, we have not deemed it essential to sign or seal such valuations, nor could we do so with sufficient confidence, or satisfactorily to ourselves, excepting where a re-valuation of the Union has been made in the manner above described, by a valuator over whose operations we have had the opportunity of exercising an effective supervision and control.

143. In the two Dublin Unions, each of which comprises a portion of the county of the city of Dublin, the necessity of a uniform valuation to meet purposes of a most important character has been long felt. The Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union have passed resolutions urging upon us most strenuously the expediency of our using forthwith the authority given to the Poor Law Commissioners in the 7th section of the 6 & 7 Vict., c. 92, so as to provide a uniform and effective system of valuation for the city of Dublin. The expediency and propriety of that course were not at any time the subject of doubt on our part, and we anticipated confidently that a similar view of the question would be finally embraced by the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union. The South Dublin Board have not yet expressed their views on this subject, but a notice of motion to discuss the question now stands upon their minutes; and we trust that we shall be shortly enabled to proceed in this important matter under favourable auspices, and with a fair prospect of a satisfactory result.

144. The 12th section of the Irish Poor Relief Amendment Act makes an important change in the law regarding the allocation of the cost of the maintenance of paupers. Under the original Act the charge was to be made on the electoral division in which the pauper was resident previously to admission to the workhouse; and if not registered as previously resident in any electoral division, then on the Union at large. Under this arrangement the number debited to the Union at large was an extremely small proportion of the whole; and the new provision by which the term "resident" is defined to include a period of 18 calendar months, 12 of which the pauper must have occupied a tenement, or usually slept within an electoral division in order to make him chargeable thereto, is calculated to cause a considerably increased proportion to be debited to the Union at large; and so far to equalize more nearly the pressure of the rates on the several electoral divisions. This change, however, will be one of gradual operation, the altered state of the law applying only to persons admitted after the passing of the Act, and not to those previously admitted. The present proportion of maintenance in each Union debited to the Union at large, will be seen by reference to a tabular statement given in the Appendix.*

* Appendix B., No. 15.

145. Section 13 of the same Act gives an appeal to the Assistant Barrister or Recorder, in quarter sessions, against the decision of the Guardians in registering the residence of a pauper on his admission to the house. Some anxiety has been felt lest undue litigation should arise from this provision; and several legal doubts were soon suggested as to the construction of the section in cases practically arising at the Union Boards. In order to anticipate and prevent litigation as much as possible, we submitted the doubtful questions arising under this section to Her Majesty's Solicitor General in Ireland for his opinion, and as early as November we were enabled to send a circular letter to the various Boards, containing the Solicitor-General's opinion on nearly all the doubts which have arisen under the section; a copy of this circular is given in the Appendix.* The right of appeal against the decision of the Guardians is made conditional on the consent of the Commissioners being first obtained; and we have not in any case yielded that consent where the decision of the Board of Guardians appeared to be in conformity with the opinion of the Solicitor-General on any legal point which had been submitted to him, or where, after a full representation, from both sides, of the facts of the case, we felt convinced that the Board of Guardians had arrived at a right conclusion. In several cases our consent has been requested; but we have felt called upon to give it in only five instances; and we are not informed of more than two appeals having been actually tried. In one of these cases the Guardians did not supply, in answer to our request, any satisfactory statement of the facts on which their decision was founded; we accordingly consented to the appeal, and the Assistant Barrister reversed the decision of the Guardians, transferring the charge of the pauper from the electoral division to the Union at large. In the other case the Assistant Barrister reserved his decision until the next sessions, the case being one of importance and difficulty. As far as our present experience has gone, we are not led to think that the law of chargeability and residence, as it now stands, will lead at any time to serious expense in litigation.

146. In our last Report we adverted to the dissatisfaction felt by the Guardians and rate-payers of electoral divisions on the subject of the proportions borne by them of the two classes of charges into which the expenditure may be divided: viz.—first, the charges borne by the electoral divisions in common, calculated according to the net annual value of the division; and, secondly, the separate charges peculiar to each electoral division, as the maintenance of its own paupers, and the like. Electoral divisions of which the annual value is great, and the number of poor inconsiderable, complain of the large proportion they pay of the common charges, while their requirements, in regard to relief, are so

* Appendix A., No. 14.

small: these are usually of the rural class. The town electoral divisions, on the contrary, in which the number of paupers bears a larger ratio to the net annual value, complain of the high rate of poundage to which they are subjected, in comparison with other electoral divisions of larger annual value and less population. The change of the law adverted to in the preceding paragraphs is calculated in due course of time to reconcile these differences in some degree; for as new paupers are admitted, subject to the new law of chargeability, the proportion of maintenance at the expense of the Union at large will continually increase, and a steady advance be thereby made towards an equal poundage rate over the entire Union.

147. This prospect, we believe, has a tendency to diminish complaints of the nature adverted to in our last Report; but many Boards of Guardians have expressed themselves as not satisfied with this gradual and partial change, and have declared themselves favourable to the proposition of a Union rate, whereby all charges, of whatever description, will be borne by an equal poundage rate over the several electoral divisions. Copies of some of these resolutions will be found in the Appendix.*

148. We have received several applications during the past year for alterations of the limits of electoral divisions of Unions chiefly grounded upon the unequal pressure of the rates.

149. Where the changes proposed are extensive and complicated, the practical difficulty of effecting the change without injustice to some of the particular townlands or electoral divisions affected, is almost insurmountable, the law having made no provision for the adjustment of the balances standing in favour of or against the several electoral divisions at the time of change.

150. Our recent correspondence with the Celbridge Union on this point is given in the Appendix,* and sets forth in a practical shape the difficulty last mentioned; and we have expressed therein the present views which we entertain of the proposition to alter electoral divisions for the purpose of equalizing more nearly the pressure of the rates.

151. With the exception of one or two special cases, as those of Limerick and Newry, in which the operations proposed were of the simplest kind, we have generally declined to proceed for the present in the alteration of the electoral divisions of a Union for the purpose merely of equalizing the rate, being desirous of giving full time for the development of the change in the law already made in this direction, and to await the further views of the Legislature on the subject.

152. The proceedings of the various Boards of Guardians under sections 15 and 16 of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act, relating chiefly to the reception and treatment of fever cases, have

* Appendix A., No. 15.

† Ibid., No. 16.

claimed our peculiar attention, especially those proposed to be taken under section 16. From several Boards of Guardians proposals have been made to appropriate portions of the existing workhouse buildings to the reception and treatment of persons suffering under dangerous contagious disorders; and although this course is permitted by section 16, we have, in all such cases, not hesitated to refuse our consent to such an arrangement on the ground that the statute having made us responsible for the exercise of a sound discretion on the subject, we could not permit the Guardians, in any case, to incur the great risk of introducing contagion among hundreds of persons predisposed to disease by their previous circumstances, which must have attended the general and indiscriminate admission of patients having dangerous contagious diseases to any portion of the workhouse building. Our views on this point will be found in the correspondence with the Tullamore Board of Guardians, given in the Appendix;* and the following extract from the report of the medical officer of the Tullamore workhouse exhibits grounds for caution on this point, which appear to us equally applicable to every Union in Ireland.

153. Extract from medical officer's report—Tullamore Union :

“ In compliance with the request of the Chairman of the Board, made on the last day of meeting, I have inspected the several apartments of the workhouse for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them could be made available for the accommodation of paupers at present labouring under chronic disease in the hospital, with a view of making suggestions relative to the management of fever patients, and the appropriation of the hospital to their exclusive use.

“ The defective nature of my suggestions may, in some measure, be accounted for by a consideration of the innumerable obstacles to the attainment of a perfect system of accommodation for fever patients in the workhouse, under existing circumstances, and to the preservation of the healthy inmates from the consequences of infectious disease.

“ Under the arrangements contemplated, it may be possible to separate those labouring under fever from those affected with other complaints; but it will be quite impossible to prevent infection extending from the diseased to the healthy inmates of the house.

“ So long as fever is in the house, no matter what part of it, so long no inmate of the house can feel perfect immunity from disease. Fever cannot be circumscribed, or its influences limited, by a stone wall; it may be retarded or accelerated, according to a variety of concomitant causes—the susceptibility of some persons to febrile disease, or their power of resisting it; atmospheric vicissitudes or epidemical constitutions of the air may conspire in doing so; but so long as you have one case in the house you cannot calculate upon what part of the house, however remote, the second may occur in. This opinion may be verified by a reference to facts known to many members of the Board.

* Appendix A., No. 24.

“When fever raged in the hospital last year, a daughter of the schoolmistress took the disease, who had not been in the hospital for many months before; a second daughter also took it, who had never at any time been there. The matron took it, who had not been nearer to the hospital than her own room; her son took it, who had not been in the hospital from the time the disease broke out; and the porter took it in his own lodge, a point the remotest from the hospital in all the building.”

154. The Guardians of Unions who not having the means of resort to a fever hospital under Section 15, for the accommodation of the patients falling ill of fever in the Workhouse, and those Guardians who have been desirous on general grounds of providing themselves with a ward for the reception of fever patients, and have applied to us for advice upon the subject, have always received from us the following recommendation; viz.—that an outward should be built for this purpose, on a part of the Workhouse site, sufficiently distant from the main building to secure the inmates of the house from any risk of infection.

155. Where the Guardians have determined upon adopting this course, we have supplied them at their desire with plans for a fever-ward suitable to the circumstances of the Union. On the adoption of a plan by the Board of Guardians, they have advertised for tenders from contractors for the building, and have determined on the parties to be contracted with; and they have in all cases selected the surveyor or architect whom they would wish to have the superintendence of the works.

156. We have in this manner supplied plans for the considerations of the Guardians of the following twelve Unions for the erection of fever-wards on the workhouse site, or on land immediately adjoining it: viz.—Ardee, Balrothery, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dungannon, Ennistymon, Kilkeel, Larne, Longford, Lurgan, New Ross, and Newtownards.

157. At Dungannon and at Longford the Guardians have wished that the progress of the works should be superintended by our architect, and we have accordingly consented to that course. In the Larne, Lurgan, and Ennistymon Unions, the Guardians have selected local persons for this service, and in the other Unions above named the selection has not yet taken place.

158. In the Abbeyleix Union the Guardians have taken at a nominal rent from the trustees of the loan-fund a building, which had been built for a fever hospital near the workhouse. This building is capable of accommodating 50 patients, and had been used by the Guardians with much advantage, under pressing circumstances, before the passing of the Amendment Act. At Ardee, Magherafelt, Middleton, and Newtownards, the Guardians have rented, with our approval, houses for the purpose of receiving therein persons afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.

159. We shall carefully observe, and direct to the best of our

judgment, the further operation of Section 16, which, so far as our present experience extends, is capable of being carried out in a manner productive of most beneficial results, without incurring any serious expense.

160. Those Sections of the Amendment Act which relate to the election of Guardians, have led us to consider and remodel the form of our Election Orders, and to introduce therein some improvements which will ultimately be attended with satisfactory results. The new form of the Election Order is given in the Appendix,* and it will be seen that in the 6th Article we have directed each returning officer to proceed in the exercise of the powers of inquiry which have been conferred upon him by Section 26. By a steady and persevering exercise of this authority each returning officer will be enabled to keep the constituency of the Union clear from those false statements of claims to vote as owners of property, which have heretofore been made the subject of so much complaint in some of the Unions in this country. We may add, in connexion with this subject, that previously to the general annual election in March last, we had under review the qualification for the office of Guardians throughout the whole of the Unions in Ireland, and that in a large majority of the Unions the qualification previously existing has been considerably raised.

161. The Guardians of the Unions in Ireland, which are in full operation, have in most instances proceeded in the administration of relief during the past year conformably to the law, and with a disposition to give effect to the views of the Legislature in a beneficial manner, and to the full extent permitted by the means at their disposal. On the other hand, instances have occurred in which we have found ourselves at variance, and even in collision with Boards of Guardians, upon questions materially affecting the progress and enforcement of the law.

162. The Guardians of Edenderry, Carrick-on-Suir, Carrick-on-Shannon, Clogheen, Scariff, Nenagh, and Omagh Unions, refused to comply with our orders issued under 35th Section of the Act, to borrow and charge upon the poor-rates the sums necessary to defray a part of the expenses incurred by us in building the workhouses of their respective Unions. The cause alleged for resistance to these orders was the dissatisfaction felt by the Guardians with the certificates of our architect, and the amounts declared thereby to be due to the contractors, and also in some cases, the manner in which the works had been executed under his superintendence.

163. Threatened as we were with legal proceedings by the contractors, and suits for large sums having been actually commenced against us, we felt there was no alternative but to compel

* Appendix A., Nos. 17, 18.

the Guardians to borrow and charge upon the poor-rates the sums to which the several contractors had acquired a legal claim by the certificates of the architect. We accordingly applied for writs of mandamus in the Court of Queen's Bench against the several Unions named in paragraph 162, and in every case this proceeding was finally attended with success, and we were enabled to pay the contractors, and other parties claiming under them, the several amounts which had been certified to be due for building the workhouses. Many of these parties had already been exposed to serious losses by the previous delay in respect of the interest on large sums foregone during long periods; and under these circumstances we feel satisfied of the propriety of having adopted a determined course in all these cases, and of having thereby prevented all further sacrifice of private interests in the manner above mentioned.

164. The complaints made regarding the certificates of the architect have not been exclusively on the part of the Guardians. While the latter have complained of too much liberality in the charges allowed for extra works, the contractors have not unfrequently complained that their charges were unfairly reduced and cut down. We have accordingly been threatened with actions on this ground by several contractors; and in April, 1843, a writ was served upon us by Messrs. Murray and Magrath, the contractors for building the Oldcastle and Granard workhouses, which came to trial in the Court of Exchequer during the sittings in Trinity Term. In this case an endeavour was made to set aside the certificate of the architect, but the Court refused to open the question of the sufficiency of the allowances made for the chief part of the items in the account, and on the few which were submitted to the jury, a verdict was found for the defendants.

165. The difficulty of the architect's situation, between the Board of Guardians on one side, and the contractors on the other, may be inferred from these proceedings; and such has been the contrariety of opinion held regarding these certificates by the parties adversely interested, that in some instances both the Guardians and the contractor have urgently demanded a recourse to arbitration, the former with the hope of reducing, and the latter with the hope of increasing, the amounts certified in one and the same certificate. We have not felt it to be our duty to accede to this request in such cases, there being no fund from which the expense of such an arbitration was legally payable; and in abiding by the architect's certificates (the only course open to us in any case), we have felt that where both parties complained of his award, it was not improbable that substantial justice had been done to both.

166. We have already (in paragraph 117) named the Tuam Union as one in which the Guardians, after making a rate, have

nevertheless omitted to open the workhouse and administer relief to the destitute poor, although the workhouse has been long since declared fit for the reception of inmates.

167. The Castlerea Union forms another instance in which the Guardians have pursued a similar course of postponement. A recent Report from Mr. Burke, Assistant Commissioner, describes the position of this Union on the last occasion, when an endeavour was made by him to induce the Guardians to make a second rate, and open the house for the reception of inmates. The Report is inserted in the Appendix.*

168. We have in the next place to mention with peculiar regret some Unions in which, although the workhouse has been opened for relief for some time past, and paupers admitted therein, the Guardians have shown themselves unwilling to make sufficient rates to meet their liabilities, and to provide at the same time for the current expenses of relieving the poor. This omission has been attended by injurious consequences in many respects. The destitute poor, who since the opening of the workhouse may have been considered by the rate-payers as having the means of relief provided for them in that establishment, have failed to obtain relief to the extent to which it ought to have been provided. Much expense of a most useless and unprofitable nature has at the same time been incurred, at the cost of the rate-payers, through legal proceedings being taken against the Guardians by their creditors; and the contracts made under such circumstances, if contracts can be obtained at all, are necessarily made on the most disadvantageous terms. In this way the benevolent views of the Legislature, instead of being met by an attentive and considerate endeavour to carry them out in a beneficial manner, have been permitted by those who were intrusted with their immediate execution to incur contempt instead of respect, and to produce disaffection towards the law in the minds of all parties observant of these unsatisfactory results.

169. In the Castlebar Union the workhouse was opened for the relief of the destitute poor on the 22nd October, 1842. On the 10th day of September in the same year, the Guardians made a rate of 5*d.* in the pound, amounting in the whole to 1061*l.* One year and six months have now elapsed since the opening of the workhouse, and the amount above mentioned is all which the Guardians have as yet assessed upon the property in the Union for the purpose of enabling themselves to carry into execution the provisions of the law. From this sum it was necessary to provide in the first instance for a part of the furniture of the workhouse, all the house requisites, and the stocks of clothing and bedding, and to meet other expenses of an extraordinary nature incidental to the opening of a workhouse. From these considera-

* Appendix A., No. 26.

tions it will be seen at once how small a provision has been made by the Guardians for the current expenses of relieving the destitute poor in a population amounting to nearly 60,000 persons. The smallness of the rate did not, in this case, increase the facility of collecting it (see paragraph 120); and the non-collection of the arrears of the rate has been the reason assigned by the Guardians for not proceeding to make another and a sufficient rate.

170. Under these circumstances relief has been afforded in the Castlebar Union to an extent very limited compared with the capacity of the workhouse, which was built to contain 600 inmates; at no time since the opening of the house has there been a greater number at once than 110; and the present number is only 89. In the mean time some of the creditors of the Union have put their claims in suit against the Guardians; and in the difficulty of obtaining further supplies of provisions, the proposition has more than once been brought forward and seriously discussed, to close the workhouse against the admission of further inmates, and even to discharge the inmates already in the house. We deem it right to insert here, as descriptive of the situation of this Union in June last, a letter addressed to one of the Guardians by the Protestant chaplain. The letter is in the following terms, as recorded on the minutes of the Guardians of the 10th June, 1843:—

“DEAR SIR,

2nd June, 1843.

“I am much obliged to you for making application to the Castlebar Board of Guardians for the salary due to me as Protestant chaplain to the workhouse. In consequence of the embarrassed state in which the funds are at present, it is not my intention to ask for any remuneration for my past services; you will oblige me by stating this at the next meeting of the Guardians. There appear to be a great many claims which cannot be met for want of funds, and I do not wish to add to the difficulty by my small demand.

“I regret much that the closing of the workhouse, and the consequent dispersion of its poor and destitute inmates, about 70 in number, seems to be inevitable. Perhaps that step should have been taken before; no debts should be incurred by any, whether individuals or public bodies, without a reasonable prospect of speedy liquidation.

“An opportunity has now been afforded of witnessing the working of the Poor Law system in one of its first essays in this country; that essay has been made under great disadvantages; still it is evident that if the plan could be effectually carried out it would be a most valuable boon to our poor and afflicted fellow-creatures. If, instead of only 70 or 80, there were as many as the house could conveniently hold, of the aged, destitute, and infirm poor; or if there were even from 400 to 500 of such, what a blessed spectacle would it be! such a number of our poor comfortably housed, warmly clad, and fed with food—if very little

better than the precarious supply from charity outside, still wholesome, regular, and orderly in its administration—would be a sight gratifying to every one who feels for the miseries of the poor!

“The workhouse system has not yet had a fair opportunity of showing its benefits. It has the appearance of a great abuse and waste of money: a large expenditure for the necessary staff, for furniture, clothing, building instalments; a very few paupers benefited; much dissension, litigation, complaining; a very small proportion of the tax it imposes actually going to feed the poor. But why is this? evidently because it is not in full operation, and its benefits untried and unknown.

“There is an almost universal outcry against it. The first difficulties of the undertaking have assumed such a gigantic appearance that few are bold enough to anticipate anything but an utter failure.

“Now, if this workhouse were in full operation, if there were even 500 of the most wretched and afflicted of the poor in the surrounding country admitted, how delightful it would be to see so many in the enjoyment of a happy exchange from squalid misery and degrading beggary to comfort, cleanliness, and orderly habits! ‘Time, the great revealer,’ would, it is to be hoped, turn the tide of public opinion in favour of such a provision for the poor.

“There may be much requiring alteration and amendment in the Poor Law Act, but surely no humane person would object to the principle of a legal provision for the infirm, the helpless, and sick poor, whom an all-wise Providence hath permitted to be incapable of earning a support. If the debt contracted by the expensive building could be remitted, and the heavy one contracted in consequence of a perhaps too premature opening of the house be liquidated, and the institution opened to a large number of paupers at once, so that the glaring inconsistency of a large expenditure and almost empty wards would not again appear, hopes might be reasonably entertained that it would result in a successful issue.

“Hoping you will excuse the length to which this letter has extended,

“I am, dear Sir,

“Your faithful servant.

“*Hon. F. Cavendish.*

“WILLIAM B. STONEY.”

171. We have not ceased to urge upon the Guardians of Castlebar Union the necessity of making sufficient provision for the relief of the poor, both in our direct correspondence with them and through the agency of the Assistant Commissioner. A portion of this correspondence will be found in the Appendix.* We must now state, in justice to the Guardians, that under the pressing difficulties of the situation in which they have allowed themselves to be placed, the better feelings of the majority have always prevailed against the proposition of closing the workhouse, and

* Appendix A., No. 27.

turning adrift the unfortunate persons already in the house; nor has any case of extreme destitution, unrelieved through their neglect, been brought to our knowledge. Had any such case been made known to us we should have deemed it our duty to give publicity to the facts in this Report. We have the further satisfaction to state, that on the minutes of the 20th April we find a direction given to summon the Guardians to a special meeting to take into consideration the striking of a new rate.

172. The workhouse of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, built to contain 800 inmates, was opened for the relief of the poor on the 21st July, 1842; and on the 7th day of April, 1842, the Guardians made their first rate of 5*d.* in the pound, amounting to 1280*l.* On the 20th of April, 1843, they made a second rate of 5*d.* in the pound, which amounted to the same sum as the previous one, viz., 1280*l.* The total amount, therefore, which has been raised to meet the expenses of opening the workhouse, and to provide relief to the destitute poor, during a period of one year and nine months, has been 2560*l.*, in a Union of which the population is nearly 70,000. The consequences have been similar to those already detailed in the case of the Castlebar Union. Actions have been brought against the Guardians by their creditors; and in one case the sheriff has impounded the furniture of the workhouse under a writ of execution. It has been found difficult to obtain contracts for provisions and immediate necessities except on the most disadvantageous terms; and the Guardians have, on the ground of the great embarrassment to which they have allowed themselves to be brought, contemplated the closing of the workhouse.

173. This extreme measure has not, we are happy to say, been taken by the Guardians; nevertheless, consequences of a most lamentable nature, which we shall now proceed to detail, have arisen from the neglect to raise sufficient funds for the relief of the Poor.

174. At the meeting of the Guardians on the 16th November, 1843, a resolution was passed in the following terms:—

“Resolved that the funds of this Union are in such a distressed state, we have not sufficient funds to meet any further increase to the number of paupers.”

In pursuance of this resolution all relief was refused for five successive meetings to the persons who applied. One of these meetings was attended by our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Otway, who urged upon the Guardians, as forcibly as he could, the serious responsibility they would incur by permitting the destitute persons who had been led to expect relief in the workhouse to depart unrelieved. The Guardians yielded so far to Mr. Otway's solicitation as to hear the applications of several persons who were in attendance; but, adhering to their resolution of the 16th No-

vember, they refused relief in every case. This was on the 30th November. At the meeting of the 7th December the same course was pursued, and also at that of the 14th. At the last-mentioned meeting, a person named Darby Gormly applied for relief which was refused. At the following meeting of the 21st December he again endeavoured to obtain admission to the workhouse without avail. He is proved to have been in a state of extreme destitution at this time, and his wanderings about the country during the interval between the 21st and the 24th December are described in the evidence of sworn witnesses. On the evening of the 24th, he was carried from house to house towards Carrick-on-Shannon in a dying state, and at last died on the high road in the immediate neighbourhood of that town, at the door of a cabin to which admission was denied him, on a small heap of straw, where he lay for several hours before his death, and where the body was exposed for some time afterwards, until subscriptions could be raised for its interment. A great part of the details of this distressing case are set forth in the letter which we addressed to the Board of Guardians on the 31st January, and which will be found in the Appendix.*

175. The letter which we addressed to the Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union on the subject of this case was read at two several meetings of the Board, but no resolution appears to have been passed as the result of their discussions on the subject. Some evidence of its effect is, perhaps, derivable from the fact that 19 persons were admitted to the workhouse at the meeting of the 8th February. It is right at the same time to state that the Guardians had ceased to act in pursuance of their resolution of the 16th November for several meetings previously, and that they have not since acted, so far as we are informed, in the spirit of that resolution.

176. We have had much correspondence with the Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union (as well as with other Boards of Guardians) on the subject of their financial difficulties, and the making of sufficient rates to discharge their debts, and place themselves in funds. The proposal in such cases has sometimes been to borrow money from the treasurer at interest for the purpose of meeting immediate difficulties, and to leave the making of sufficient rates to a future time, when an accumulation of debt and interest would have to be provided for. This course is opposed both to the letter and to the spirit of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, under which it is clearly intended that the current expenditure of a Union should be borne by the rate-payers for the time being, and the burthen thereof not postponed as an encumbrance upon the rateable property, except in regard to certain matters especially provided for. We have therefore, in such cases, op-

posed ourselves to expedients of this kind, as not only wasteful and inequitable, but directly contrary to the provisions of the law.

177. At Carrick-on-Shannon the Guardians, on a review of their liabilities, as laid before them by the clerk on the 30th November last, determined to make rates on the several electoral divisions of the Union, calculated to raise 1696*l.*, a resolution to this effect having been passed at the meeting of the 4th January, and the rate-books were put in preparation accordingly. On the 7th March they passed a resolution requesting us to sanction the loan of 1200*l.* from the treasurer at 6 per cent. interest. We replied, we had no power to give any sanction to the contracting of such a loan. On the 26th March they resolved it was now necessary to close the workhouse in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to sanction their proposition, the Commissioners having power to authorize the Guardians to borrow money under the 35th and 89th sections of the Irish Poor Relief Act. We then requested a schedule of their debts, to enable us to judge how far we had power to assist them in the manner proposed.

178. On receiving this schedule, it appeared, that besides legal expenses to an amount unknown, the Guardians owed 2374*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of which only one item, amounting to 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, came under the provisions of section 35. The assets of the Guardians, consisting of the balance in the hands of the treasurer, the entire new rate, and the entire amount of the previous rates uncollected, amounted only to 2197*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* So far, therefore, from the proposed rate making any provision for the relief of the poor for the ensuing half-year, there was a deficiency of 176*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* to meet the debts already incurred. In this position, we deemed it necessary to remonstrate with the Guardians on the insufficiency of the rates they were about to sign.

179. The correspondence hereon will be found in the Appendix,* and it will be seen that it at length resulted in a resolution to make an increased rate.

180. It is satisfactory to find that however disinclined some of the Guardians of this Union might be to carry out the provisions of the law, a majority were not disposed, after experience of past events, to encounter the risk of being again without funds to enable them to admit into their workhouse persons in the last extremity of destitution, and to afford them an asylum in the hour of death.

181. We have reason to believe that in those Unions which are in full and beneficial operation in Ireland, a large mass of actual destitution and extreme suffering is met by opportune, and, in many cases, effectual relief, by admission to the workhouses. In order to provide ourselves with a surer knowledge of the character of the different cases relieved than was derivable from the half-yearly

* Appendix A., No. 29.

Abstracts, we have required from the clerks of the Unions a return, minutely descriptive of every individual case relieved in the workhouse, within the limits of one quarter. Among the particulars required in this return is an account of the personal condition of the inmate when admitted, and of the immediate circumstances under which he came or was conducted to the workhouse.

182. We are now in possession of the greater part, though not the whole of this return. It is applicable to the three months, commencing 10th January, and terminating on the 9th April inclusive. The descriptive part, adverted to in the last paragraph, furnishes many details indicative of the greatest extremity of destitution in respect to some of the persons admitted.

183. The following are a few cases selected from the mass, with a view to show, as far as is possible by a few cases, the various character of the destitution relieved :—

Antrim Union.—Constantine Brady, aged 80—Roman Catholic, single—labourer—admitted April 2nd, by warden—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—infested with vermin—in rags—conveyed. (Since dead.)

Ballinasloe Union.—Patrick Beaseley, aged 32—Roman Catholic—married—labourer—admitted January 24th, by Board of Guardians—clothes bad—dangerously ill—destitution made known by medical officer.

Ballycastle Union.—Jane Dugan, aged 50—Roman Catholic—admitted February 27th, by Board of Guardians—idiot—dirty—infested with vermin—in the lowest state of destitution. Brought by two boys from Ballycastle.

Bandon Union.—Daniel Coghlan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—married—labourer—admitted February 21st, by Board of Guardians—infirm—almost starved.

Judy Coghlan (wife to the preceding,) aged 50—Roman Catholic—admitted with husband—dangerously ill—in rags. (Since dead.)

Catherine Donovan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—single—admitted January 23rd, by warden—dying—ill clothed. (Since dead.)

Belfast Union.—Thomas M'Aulay, aged 27—Presbyterian—single—weaver—admitted January 16th, by Board of Guardians—epileptic—in a dying state—very dirty, and in rags.

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.—Anne M'Dermott, aged 50—Roman Catholic—widow—mendicant—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 18th—bodily infirm—cripple—in a most deplorable state with filth, vermin, and disease—brought to the house in a cart.

Castleblayney Union.—Mary Burnel, aged 50—admitted February 21st—badly burned—speechless—ill clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—conveyed to workhouse in a cart. (Since dead.)

Donegal Union.—George M'Coole, aged 55—Roman Catholic—married—tinker—with seven children alive—admitted January 22nd, by warden—bodily infirm—came in a cart—in great want of food, and dangerously ill.

Dublin (South) Union.—Sarah Gillard, aged 60—Protestant—widow—shoe-binder—admitted February 5th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Since dead.)

Ellen Henry, aged 51—Roman Catholic—single—servant—admitted February 26th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in a most wretched condition—dangerously ill.

Maria Logan, aged 45—Roman Catholic—single—plain worker—admitted March 4th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Since dead.)

Dungannon Union.—William M'Cay, aged 18—Roman Catholic—single—labourer—admitted April 4th—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—drawn to workhouse, six miles. (Since dead.)

Mary Brawley, aged 40—Roman Catholic—deserted by husband—peasant—admitted January 18th, by Board of Guardians—drawn to the workhouse in a cart, a distance of six miles—in a wretched state of destitution.

Dunmanway Union.—Mary Leary, aged 30—married—mendicant—Roman Catholic—deserted by husband, having two children—admitted February 13th, by warden—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—clothing bad—brought in a cart. (Since dead.)

Enniscorthy Union.—Samuel Anthony, aged 50—Protestant—married—painter—admitted March 31st, by warden, in a dying state—conveyed in a car from the town. (Since dead.)

Longford Union.—Bridget Healy, aged 21—Roman Catholic—admitted by master, February 14th—in rags, and nearly dead from labour—was delivered of a still-born child in the house.

Kilrush Union.—Anthony Frawley, aged 25—Roman Catholic—single—servant—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 14th—clothes pretty good—dangerously ill of dropsy, and refused admission to county hospital. (Since dead.)

Midleton Union.—Hannah Sullivan, aged 56—Roman Catholic—widow—servant—admitted January 15th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—grievously ill—destitution proved.

Mary Harvey, aged 71—Roman Catholic—widow—mendicant—admitted January 15th—bodily infirm—ill clad—dangerously ill—half starved.

Denis Lehan, aged 18—Roman Catholic—single—servant—admitted by warden, February 14th—bodily infirm—nearly naked—dangerously ill—half starved.

Naas Union.—Sarah Carrol, aged 40—Roman Catholic—married—pedlar—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 28th—deserted by husband—pregnant—a case of great destitution—no support for some days, being deserted by husband two months before seeking admission.

Newtownards Union.—Thomas M'Gurren, aged 25—married—admitted January 30th—dangerously ill—almost starved. (Since dead.)

Newtown Limavady Union.—Joseph Lighton, aged 65—Presbyterian—widower—mendicant—admitted March 1st, by Board of Guardians—blind—badly dressed, dirty, and quite emaciated from want—he was drawn in a cart to the workhouse.

Roscommon Union.—Mary Hadian, aged 70—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted March 5th, by Board of Guardians—in rags—carried in a cart to the workhouse in a dying state—unable to appear in the Board-room, and died very shortly after being admitted.

Patrick Shannon, aged 70—Roman Catholic—single—dealer in soft goods—admitted April 2nd, by Board of Guardians—badly clad—walked to the workhouse, in a very weak and dying state. (Since dead.)

Skibbereen Union.—William Coghlan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—married—labourer—admitted February 24th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in rags, but clean—came in dying—pleurisy. (Since dead.)

Tullamore Union.—Mary Cleary, aged 35—Roman Catholic—married—admitted by warden, February 14th—in fever—ragged, dirty, and almost starving.

Waterford Union.—John Golden, aged 40—Roman Catholic—married—labourer—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 18th—paralytic—brought in a car, in a dying state. (Since dead.)

Honora M'Donald, aged 50—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted February 2nd, by Board of Guardians—ill clothed—in a dying state. (Since dead.)

Margaret M'Mahon, aged 78—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted February 11th, by Board of Guardians—in rags—dangerously ill. (Since dead.)

184. In the Appendix* will be found a more extensive selection from the cases described in the Returns, followed by other particulars derived therefrom, and abstracted into a series of statistical tables.† The most striking circumstance developed in these returns is the considerable number of persons who are admitted into the workhouse in a dying state, and who die there shortly after their admission. In this, which is the worst extremity, in a physical sense, to which human nature can be exposed, an institution which affords shelter, and the last consolation of medical and spiritual aid, is the most effective form of relief which could be devised; and the great number of houseless wanderers who are spread over the surface of Ireland ensure to the workhouses in that country a high character for usefulness in a class of cases which certainly must be regarded as the first in point of importance.

185. The utility of a system of relief has been sometimes estimated by the number of persons relieved under it, and a comparison is not unfrequently made in this sense between the several effects of the two different systems now existing in England and Ireland. If the direct object of a Poor Law were to remedy all the consequences of poverty, and to attempt to extinguish indigence, instead of mitigating only its severest inflictions, it would not be satisfactory that a smaller number of persons should receive relief in Ireland than in England, in proportion to the population. But where the direct object is the relief of destitution, the comparison between the systems existing in the two countries is placed on another footing, and would be noway to the advantage of England if it should appear that extreme suffering and destitution is relieved to a greater extent in Ireland, when the proportion which the sums expended in the relief of the poor in the two countries bear to each other is duly taken into account. We are prepared to say that the returns before us tend most powerfully to the conclusion that the supposition last stated may be relied upon as an existing fact.

186. In the course of the last year our attention was drawn to the provisions now existing in Ireland for the relief of deserted children, by the Rev. Mr. Newland, and several other clergymen, of the parishes in or near to the city of Dublin, whose object has been to press upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of making provision for deserted children within the city and county of Dublin in some other manner than through the medium of the Easter Vestries. We could do no more, than assure these gentlemen that we would do what lay in our power to draw the attention of the Government to the subject of their wishes; and we place in the Appendix the correspondence which took place upon this subject.‡

* Appendix A., No. 36. † Appendix B., No. 17. ‡ Appendix A., No. 25.

187. The annual returns of the expenditure, and the number of paupers relieved in the Unions in Ireland, will be found in the Appendix.*

188. A summary will be found in the same part of the Appendix,† showing the details of the expenditure for the half year ended 29th September, 1843, in those Unions of which the audited accounts for that half-year are before us.

189. In order to present the several items of half-yearly expenditure in the most minute and particular detail, we have caused an amended form of the abstract 5 b to be issued to the Unions, together with observations explanatory of the altered state of the law, and with instructions to the clerk of each Union as to the proper mode of apportioning the different expenses chargeable on the poor-rates. These instructions, as amended in the circular letter of the 25th March, will be found in the Appendix.‡

190. By the amended form of abstract we are enabled to separate and set forth distinctly those charges which come correctly under the description of “establishment charges;” which term, as we use it, includes the current expenses incidental to the conduct of the business of the Union, and to the superintendence and management of the Union workhouse; the cost of the current repairs and insurance of the house, as well as the cost of replacing the wear and tear of furniture, utensils, implements, materials of work, &c., provided for the common use of the inmates.

191. When a Union is first put in operation for the relief of the poor, there are charges sometimes brought into the early accounts under the head of “establishment” which are incidental only to the commencement of the proceedings, and which cannot therefore be fairly taken to indicate the ordinary current expenses of the establishment.

192. It must also be considered that where the number of paupers relieved in the workhouse is small compared with its capabilities, the establishment charges will appear heavy in proportion. In examining, therefore, the results given in the tabular summary of the abstracts of the Unions, great differences will be found, arising from the above and other causes, as to the proportions existing in different Unions between the establishment charges and other parts of the expenditure.

193. We give, therefore, in the same part of the Appendix,§ another tabularized statement, showing the particular details of the establishment charges in each Union, the date of the opening of the workhouse, its capacity, and the average number relieved; by reference to which many of the circumstances apparent on the face of the abstracts will be explained.

* Appendix B., No. 14.

† Appendix B., No. 15.

‡ Appendix A., Nos. 22, 23.

§ Appendix B., No. 16, Tables I. and II.

194. The following is the entire result of the summary adverted to in paragraph 188, as regards the Unions which have as yet been audited.

SUMMARY of the Accounts of 73 Unions for the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1843.

CHARGE.			
	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in favour of Unions at the close of last half year			21,550 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of Poor Rate collected	84,074	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To repayment of relief by way of loan	36	1	1
To other receipts	424	14	8
To Balance against Unions at the close of this half year			84,535 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			24,130 16 10 $\frac{13}{16}$
			130,217 7 0 $\frac{1}{16}$

DISCHARGE.			
	£.	s.	d.
By Balance against Unions at the close of last half year.			27,888 13 0 $\frac{9}{16}$
By maintenance and clothing of Electoral Division Paupers	41,380	5	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
By ditto Union Paupers	3,802	10	6 $\frac{3}{20}$
By Establishment charges.	26,118	0	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
By repayment of Workhouse loan	3,940	0	0
By Vaccination expenses	1,345	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Valuation expenses	1,196	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Collector's poundage	1,352	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Funerals, Election, Law, and other expenses	1,907	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Balance in favour of Unions at close of this half year			81,042 2 0 $\frac{3}{20}$
			21,286 11 11 $\frac{7}{20}$
			130,217 7 0 $\frac{1}{16}$

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement, that at the 25th March, 1843, all the balances in these 73 Unions which were in favour of the Guardians amounted to 21,550*l.*; and that all the balances which were against the Guardians amounted to 27,888*l.*; showing an entire balance against the 73 Unions of 6338*l.* On the 29th September, 1843, the entire balance was still adverse, but re-

duced from the sum last mentioned to 2844*l*. We have not as yet received any audited abstracts for the half-year ended on the 25th March, 1844; but we find by our regular official returns from the clerks of Unions, that in 55 of the 73 Unions comprised in the above summary, the balance was in favour of the Guardians, and that the total of those balances was 18,787*l*.; in 17 of the 73 the balance was against the Guardians, and the total of these balances was 4778*l*.; showing an entire balance in favour of the Unions of 14,008*l*. The financial situation of those Unions may therefore be now regarded as satisfactory in comparison with what it was at the corresponding period of last year.

195. The proportion which the amount of actual relief bears to the “establishment charges,” and to the “total expenditure of the poor-rates,” is, no doubt, less than that which is found under the system of relief existing in England; and this difference is chiefly accounted for by the large amount of out-door relief expended out of the poor-rates in the latter country. If the workhouse expenditure alone of the two countries were compared together, the proportion of actual relief afforded, as compared to the expenses of management, would be found much greater in Ireland, the workhouses being generally on a much larger scale there than in England. An institution by which the destitute poor are provided not only with food, clothing, and fuel, but also with house-room, bed, medical aid, and spiritual consolation, must be admitted to make a complete provision for those cases which it relieves, although the number of such cases is necessarily limited; and the cost, therefore, of the incidental expenses must be in a greater ratio to the direct relief in food and clothing than under a system where so large a proportion of the rates is dispensed to the recipients in money and in food only, a mode of relief which entails no incidental expenses beyond the salaries of the dispensing and accounting officers.

196. A statement of progress in the several Unions, as regards the making of the first rate, and the opening of the workhouse, will be found in the Appendix.*

197. The orders issued for the regulation of the proceedings of Boards of Guardians, and the duties of officers, and also the Orders relating to the government of workhouses, have undergone a careful revision, and both those Orders are about to be issued to the Unions in Ireland as General Orders. A copy of each Order will be found in the Appendix.†

198. Concurrently with the reduction of the number of Assistant Commissioners in Ireland, we have determined upon the appointment of four Auditors, of whom three have been selected, viz.

* Appendix B., No. 12.

† Appendix A., Nos. 19, 20, 21.

Captain Owen, Mr. Braddell, and Mr. Mathew. This arrangement will be attended with a diminution of expense as regards the staff of officers acting in Ireland; and as the auditors will be employed exclusively in that capacity, we trust that a greater degree of uniformity will be obtained in the system of auditing, and that this important duty will be performed with punctuality and efficiency throughout all the Unions in Ireland.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

GEORGE NICHOLLS,

(*L.S.*)

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS,

EDMUND WALKER HEAD.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONAL LETTERS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

No. 1.

REPORT on the RELIEF of CASUAL POOR by RICHARD HALL, Esq.,
Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN,

London, February 6, 1844.

It may be useful to submit to you now, in a summary way, some facts relative to the relief of tramps or vagrants in 31 metropolitan Unions and parishes. It is my intention to report more at length on this subject hereafter.

The Unions and parishes to which I refer are enumerated in the sub-joined Table, which shows the number of cases in which vagrants were relieved in the workhouses during the eight last weeks of the years 1842 and 1843. The result is, that in 1842 there were 25,677 cases relieved; in 1843, 15,958 cases during the eight weeks; showing a decrease in 1843 of 9719 cases.

It will be observed that the decrease has taken place in 21 out of the 31 places named in the Table: in the other 10 places there was an increase. In 1 of the 21 places the decrease is not worth noticing; and in 4 of the 10 places the increase is inconsiderable.

The decrease is accounted for by the Union or parish officers who have assigned any reason for it as follows:—

St. Luke's, Chelsea.—By the opening in London of places for the nightly reception of the destitute.

Kensington.—By setting them to work, enforcing silence, and prohibiting smoking; and by the opening of nightly refuges.

City of London.—By improved discipline, and the power of setting them to work.

Poplar.—By the preference given to the night refuges, where no work is exacted.

St. George-in-the-East.—By the opening of places of refuge.

St. Luke's, Middlesex.—By better understanding the management of vagrants, and by the opening of places of refuge.

St. Olave's.—By increased opportunities of getting employment, which all but confirmed vagrants have availed themselves of; by a limit placed to the number to be admitted into the wards; and by the opening of a refuge for the destitute.

St. Saviour's.—By providing means of setting the vagrants to work.

Camberwell.—By improved means of setting them to work, and by the opening of refuges for the destitute.

Wandsworth and Clapham.—By the opening of places for the reception of the houseless poor, where relief is given without the exaction of work.

St. George the Martyr.—By the increase of charitable institutions; by giving a worse description of bedding in the workhouse; and by the mildness of the season.

Whitechapel.—By the opening of additional places of refuge.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.—By the mildness of the season.

As explanatory of the increase, it is stated, as to—

Holborn.—That probably difficulties are thrown in the way of vagrants seeking admission into other workhouses.

Stepney.—That, on an examination of the books, it appears that the number of individuals relieved in this way was less in 1843, the number of re-admissions being greater than in 1842.

Rotherhithe.—That trade was depressed.

The numbers given must be taken as the number of cases admitted, not the number of persons relieved, during the eight weeks. It is difficult to ascertain how many individuals are included in the statement; but it is notorious that a large number of vagrants is always circulating amongst the metropolitan workhouses and the nightly refuges, and I have heard it estimated by an intelligent master of a workhouse that the number of individuals relieved as vagrants in the metropolis in any week is about 25 per cent. on the number of cases; this, according to the Table, would make the number of persons about 802 weekly in 1842, and about 498 in the corresponding period of 1843.

The case of Bermondsey parish is special. In consequence of repairs in progress at the workhouse in 1843, there was no possibility of admitting vagrants. I notice this because the shutting up of this source of relief did not cause the pressure that might have been expected on the neighbouring workhouses of St. Olave's, St. George the Martyr, and St. Saviour's, in each of which there is a decrease, on a comparison with the previous year, when relief was also given to vagrants in the Bermondsey workhouse.

The case of St. Saviour's Union is very peculiar: I have entered 1960 as the number of vagrants relieved in the workhouse of that Union in the last eight weeks of 1842; but, in fact, the number relieved at the workhouse during those weeks reached the enormous amount of 15,729.

This occurred under the following circumstances:—A boy, to whom admission had been refused by the porter of the workhouse, was taken before a police magistrate; an inquiry on the part of the Commissioners into the porter's conduct arose out of the examination of this boy, and the Board of Guardians were directed by the Commissioners to admonish the porter. This appears to have led to an erroneous view of the liability of the Guardians and their officers as regards the relief of vagrants, and the practice forthwith commenced of giving relief to all persons representing themselves to be paupers of that description. The number of applicants increased with wonderful rapidity. In the week before this mistaken system began, 549 applicants were relieved;

in the next week 1279; then 2026; then 2947; then 4281; and in the last of the eight weeks, 3883; making in five week, 14,416 cases, or, on an average, 2883 per week. Such a concourse of clamorous applicants frequently rendered the presence of the police necessary; inquiry into individual cases was impossible; and there is no doubt that much imposture was successfully practised. The Guardians then established a stone-yard, and resolved to exact work in return for all relief afforded to vagrants who were able to work. The following statement of the numbers for three weeks before and three weeks after the opening of the stone-yard shows the rapid decrease of numbers that immediately ensued:—

St. Saviour's Union.

A RETURN of the Number of Tramps or Vagrants relieved in the St. Saviour's Union during Six Weeks, being Three Weeks before Employment could be offered, and Three Weeks after Stone-breaking was offered to them.

Weeks.	Number previous to opening the Stone Yard.	Weeks.	Number after opening the Stone Yard.	Decrease.
1	2,947	1	303	2,644
2	4,281	2	243	4,038
3	3,883	3	230	3,653
	11,111		776	10,335

5th February, 1844.

(Signed)

RICHARD CARPENTER SMITH,
Clerk to the Guardians.

I have been informed of a parallel instance, at an earlier period, in the City of London Union. On that occasion, it was ordered that bread should be given to applicants professing to be vagrants or casual poor, at the Union Office in Cannon-street. An enormous and rapidly increasing number of applications was made, and scenes of turbulence ensued in the street, which the police were repeatedly called in to allay. It was soon found absolutely necessary to give up the experiment; and this was done by a gradual diminution of the quantity of bread given to each person, from one pound to half a pound, and then to a quarter of a pound, when it was not worth coming for; and so the transaction ended.

I think these facts, and the opinions of the experienced officers to which I have referred as accounting for the difference in the number of vagrants relieved during two corresponding periods, point out the danger of giving relief to vagrants unaccompanied by a test of their destitution—and the efficacy of work and discipline as a test. They also raise a question as to the utility of these charitable establishments, which provide relief without work, whether they do not operate to retain among the ranks of habitual vagrants and mendicants many whom the work-house system of relief tends to repel, and force into the adoption of industrious and respectable habits of life.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

(Signed)

RICHARD HALL.

No. 2.

CIRCULAR LETTER to BOARDS of GUARDIANS, with Opinion of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK and Mr. MARTIN on SCOTCH and IRISH MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

SIR,

August 31, 1843.

IN consequence of a communication made to them by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Poor Law Commissioners have consulted the Attorney-General and another counsel on the competency of medical practitioners possessing Scotch and Irish qualifications to act as officers in a Union or parish under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The effect of this opinion (a copy of which is annexed for your information) is as follows:—

1. That persons having a surgical diploma or degree from a royal college or university in Scotland or Ireland, are legally as competent to be medical officers under the Poor Law Amendment Act as persons having the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

2. That persons having only Scotch and Irish medical qualifications are not as such competent to practise pharmacy in England and Wales.

The Commissioners think that they are by this opinion justified in admitting persons having a surgical diploma or degree from a royal college or university in Scotland or Ireland to the same rights, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, as members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

The Commissioners will therefore be prepared to consent to such arrangements, and to make such modifications in their General Order of the 12th March, 1842, as may be necessary to give effect to the above-recited opinion of the Attorney-General.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the — Union.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Question arising out of the Case laid before Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Martin.

WHETHER persons on whom medical degrees, diplomas, or licenses have been conferred by the universities or other medical authorities in Scotland or Ireland, are competent to be appointed and to act as medical officers under the 4th and 5th William IV., c. 76?

Opinion.

We are of opinion that, as far as the question of *surgery* is concerned, those persons who have a *surgical* diploma or degree from a royal college or university in Scotland or Ireland are (in point of law) as competent to be appointed and to act as medical officers, under the statute referred to, as the persons who have the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

With respect to *pharmacy*, the right to practise (in England and Wales) is confined to those who have the licence or certificate of the Apothecaries' Company and other persons whose rights are saved by the Apothecaries' Acts; and, in our opinion, persons having Scotch and Irish *medical* degrees are not among such last-named persons.

(Signed)

FREDERICK POLLOCK,
SAMUEL MARTIN.

Temple, 8th August, 1843.

No. 3.

CIRCULAR LETTER to BOARDS of GUARDIANS respecting the BONDS of UNION OFFICERS.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
August 21, 1843.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to request you to inform them, with reference to Article 25 of their General Order of the 20th April, 1842, relating to the proceedings of Boards of Guardians, whether the Bonds given by the officers of your Union have been properly produced to the auditor, in conformity with Article 17, No. 2, of the Commissioners' General Order of the 21st April, 1842, relating to the duties of officers; and whether the fact of such production, and any defects apparent in the said bonds, were reported by the auditor to the Board of Guardians, as required by the first-mentioned Order.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.**To the Clerk to the Guardians.*

RESULT of Answers received to the foregoing Circular.

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in each case are known to have been remedied.
BEDFORD, County— Biggleswade Luton . . . .	. . . . . . . . . .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer Workhouse Master and Treasurer	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	Yes. Yes.
BERKS— Faringdon Hungerford Reading . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Workhouse Master Workhouse Master and Treasurer Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .
Wallingford . . .	1 Relieving Officer.	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. . .	. . .	. . .
BUCKS— Eton Winslow . . . .	. . . . . . . . . .	Workhouse Master Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . Yes.
CAMBRIDGE— Ely Newmarket	1 Relieving Officer.	Relieving Officers, Treasurer, and Workhouse Master.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
North Witchford . Whittlesey . . . .	. . . . . . . . . .	Treasurer and Workhouse Master. Treasurer, Workhouse Master, and Relieving Officer.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	Yes. Yes.
CHESTER— Nantwich Northwich	Treasurer	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . Yes.
CORNWALL— Austell, St. . . . Bodmin Columb, St., Major	Relieving Officer . Relieving Officer	Workhouse Master Relieving Officer . Workhouse Master and Relieving Officer.	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .
Falmouth Germans, St. . . . Helston	Relieving Officer . Relieving Officer . Treasurer and Re- lieving Officers.	Workhouse Master Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . .. . .. . .	. . .. . .. . .	. . .. . .. . .
Truro	Relieving Officer .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Result of Answers received to the foregoing Circular—continued.

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed Imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in each case are known to have been remedied.
CUMBERLAND— Penrith, . . .	. . .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. . .	. . .	. . .
DERBY— Chapel-en-le-Frith	. . .	Treasurer . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
DEVON— East Stonehouse . Honiton . Plympton, St. Mary . South Molton . .	Relieving Officer . Relieving Officer . Treasurer	Workhouse Master Treasurer and Workhouse Master . Workhouse Master Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . .. . .. . .. . .	. . .. . .. . .. . .	. . .. . .. . .. . .
DORSET— Bridport Cerne Shaftesbury . . . Sherborne . . . .	. . . . . Treasurer	Workhouse Master Workhouse Master Workhouse Master Workhouse Master, Relieving Officer, and Treasurer.	. . . . . . . . . . . .	Relieving Officers. . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . Yes.
Wareham & Purbeck Wimborne & Gran- borne.	Relieving Officer . Relieving Officer .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . .. . .	. . .. . .	. . .. . .
DURHAM— Chester-le-Street .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Treasurer & Relieving Officers.	. . .
Easington . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Treasurer & Relieving Officers.	. . .
Houghton-le-Spring Lanchester, . . .	Relieving Officer .	Treasurer Treasurer and Workhouse Master.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	Yes.
ESSEX— Billericay Braintree Chelmsford Lexden & Winstree Maldon Ongar Orsett Rochford Romford Saffron Walden . Witham . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . Treasurer Treasurer and Re- lieving Officer. Relieving Officer . Relieving Officer	Treasurer and Workhouse Master. Relieving Officer and Workhouse Master. Relieving Officers Treasurer and Workhouse Master. Treasurer and Workhouse Master. Treasurer and Workhouse Master. Treasurer and 1 Relieving Officer. Treasurer and Relieving Officers .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Yes. Yes. Yes.
GLOUCESTER— Cheltenham . . . Chipping Sodbury	. . . . . .	Treasurer 2 Relieving Officers and Workhouse Master.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	Yes. . . .
Clifton Stow-on-the-Wold .	1 Relieving Officer. . . .	Relieving Officer, Treasurer, and Workhouse Master. Workhouse Master and Treasurer. Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . .	Yes. Yes.
Tetbury Thornbury Wheatenurst . . .	Treasurer and Re- lieving Officers.	Treasurer . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	Workhouse Master & Relieving Officer.	. . . . . . . . .
Winchcomb	Treasurer	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
HEREFORD— Dore . . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	Workhouse Master.	Yes.
Hereford Leominster Weobley	2 Relieving Officers Relieving Officer and Workhouse Master	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	Yes. Yes. Yes.

Result of Answers received to the foregoing Circular—*continued*.

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed Imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in each case are known to have been remedied.
HERTFORD—					
Hatfield . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Hemel Hempstead . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Hertford . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officer.	. .	. .	. .
Hitchin	Relieving Officer .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Welwyn		Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	Yes.
KENT—					
Ashford, West . . . .	. .	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	. .	Treasurer.	Yes.
Blean . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Bromley . . . .	. .	Treasurer, Relieving Officers, and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	. .
Cranbrook . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Dover . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. .	. .	. .
Gravesend & Milton . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officer.	. .	. .	. .
Hollingbourne . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. .	. .	. .
Hoo . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master, Treasurer, and Relieving Officer.	. .	. .	. .
Lewisham . . . .	. .	*Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. .	. .	*Yes.
Maidstone . . . .	. .	Relieving Officers and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	. .
Medway . . . .	. .	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	. .
Romney Marsh . . . .	. .	Treasurer, Relieving Officers, and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	. .
Tonbridge . . . .	. .	Relieving Officers and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	Yes.
LANCASTER—					
Burnley	7 Relieving Officers	1 Workhouse Master and Treasurer	. .	. .	Yes.
Bury . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Haslingden . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Preston . . . .	. .		. .	. .	. .
LEICESTER—					
Billesdon . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. .	. .	. .
LINCOLN—					
Caistor . . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Lincoln . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Louth . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Spalding . . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Stamford . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	Relieving Officer & Treasurer	Yes.
MIDDLESEX—					
Hackney . . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Holborn . . . .	. .	Treasurer, Workhouse Master, and Relieving Officer.	. .	. .	. .
London, East . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Martin's St., in the Fields.	. .	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officer.	. .	. .	. .
MONMOUTH—					
Abergavenny	Relieving Officer .	. .	Workhouse Master.	. .	. .
Monmouth	Relieving Officer and Workhouse Master	. .	. .	Workhouse Master.	. .
Pontypool . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NORFOLK—					
Aylsham . . . .	. .	1 Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Blofield . . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Depwade . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Downham	1 Relieving Officer.	1 Relieving Officer, Workhouse Master, and Treasurer.	. .	. .	. .
St. Faiths . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer.	. .	. .	Yes.
Forehoe . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .

Result of Answers received to the foregoing Circular—*continued.*

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in each case are known to have been remedied.
NORFOLK—continued.					
Freebridge, Lynn	..	Workhouse Master and Treasurer	..	2 Relieving Officers.	Yes.
King's Lynn	..	Workhouse Master and Treasurer	..	..	..
Loddon and Clavering.	Treasurer . . .	..	..	..	..
Mitford and Launditch.	2 Relieving Officers	..	..	..	..
Tunstead and Happing.	..	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Walsingham	..	..	..	Workhouse Master.	Yes.
NORTHAMPTON—					
Hardingstone	Treasurer . . .	Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Oundle	..	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Potterspury	..	..	..	..	..
Wellingborough	Relieving Officers	..	..	..	Yes.
NORTHUMBERLAND—					
Glendale	..	Workhouse Master	..	..	Yes.
Haltwhistle	..	Workhouse Master	..	..	..
NOTTINGHAM—					
Bingham	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officers, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	Yes.
East Retford	..	..	..	Treasurer	Yes.
Mansfield	Treasurer . . .	..	..	..	..
Radford	Relieving Officer	..	..	..	..
Worksope	..	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officer	..	Trea. and Rel. Officer.	..
OXFORD—					
Bicester	2 Relieving Officers	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Henley	..	1 Relieving Officer	..	..	..
Witney	..	Treasurer	..	..	Yes.
SALOP—					
Bridgnorth	..	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Clun	..	..	Treasurer	..	..
Ellesmere	..	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Newport	..	Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Wem	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	..
SOMERSET—					
Dulverton	..	..	..	Treasurer	..
Langport	..	2 Relieving Officers and Workhouse Master.	..	..	Yes.
Shepton Mallet	..	Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Wells	..	Workhouse Master	..	Trea. and Rel. Officers.	Yes.
Yeovil	..	Treasurer	..	..	..
SOUTHAMPTON—					
Alton	..	Workhouse Master	..	..	..
Andover	..	Treasurer	..	..	..
Catherington	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	..
Christchurch	..	Treasurer and Workhouse Master	..	Relieving Officer.	..
Fordingbridge	..	Treasurer (?)	..	..	..
Hartley Wintney	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	Yes.
Havant	..	Relieving Officer and Workhouse Master.	..	..	..
Hursley	..	Treasurer	..	..	..
Kingsclere	..	Workhouse Master	..	Treasurer	..
New Forest	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	..
Ringwood	..	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	..	..	..

Result of Answers received to the foregoing Circular—*continued.*

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in each case have been remedied.
SOUTHAMPTON—contd.					
South Stoncham . . .	. .	Treasurer, Relieving Officer, and Workhouse Master.	. .	. .	Yes.
Stockbridge . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	Relieving Officer.	. .
Whitchurch . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
STAFFORD—					
Leek . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Tamworth . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Newcastle-Under-Lyme . . . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
SUFFOLK—					
Plomesgate . . .	1 Relieving Officer .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Woodbridge . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
SURREY—					
George, St., the Martyr . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	Treasurer and 1 Rel. Officer.	Yes.
St. Olave . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master.	. .
SUSSEX—					
Cuckfield . . . . .	. .	1 Relieving Officer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Lewes	Workhouse Master	2 Workhouse Masters . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Midhurst	1 Relieving Officer	. . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Steyning . . . . .	. .	Treasurers . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Ticehurst . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Westhampnet . . .	. .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
WARWICK—					
Atherstone . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	Treasurer.	. .
WESTMORELAND—					
West Ward . . . . .	. .	Treasurer and Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
WILTS—					
Highworth and Swindon	2 Relieving Officers	. . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Melksham	1 Relieving Officer .	. . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Tisbury . . . . .	. .	*Treasurer and Relieving Officer . . . . .	. .	. .	*Yes.
Warminster	1 Relieving Officer .	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and 1 Relieving Officer.	Yes.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	2 Relieving Officers	Treasurer . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master.	Yes.
WORCESTER—					
Bromsgrove . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officers.	Yes.
King's Norton . . . . .	. .	Treasurer and Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
YORK, East Riding—					
Beverley . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Driffield . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Patrington . . . . .	. .	Treasurer and Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Skirclough . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master and Relieving Officers.	. .	. .	. .
YORK, North Riding:					
Guisborough . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Leyburn . . . . .	. .	Treasurer and *Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	*Yes.
Stokesley . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
Thirsk . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
Whitby . . . . .	. .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .

Result of Answers received to the foregoing Circular—*continued.*

Unions.	Cases in which the Original Answers showed imperfections in the Securities.	Cases where no Bonds were in Existence.	Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Whether the Imperfections in the Bonds in these cases have been remedied.
YORK, West Riding— Bradford . . . Doncaster . . . Pateley Bridge . . . Rotherham . . . Selby . . . Wakefield . . .	1 Relieving Officer	Treasurer and Workhouse Master . Treasurer, Workhouse Master, and Relieving Officers. Treasurer and Workhouse Master Treasurer and Workhouse Master . Workhouse Master . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Yes. Yes.
BRECKON— Brecknock . . .	. . .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	. .
CARDIGAN— Cardigan . . .	. . .	Workhouse Master . . . . .	. .	. .	Yes.
DENBIGH— Wrexham . . .	3 Relieving Officers . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Yes.
FLINT— Wrexham . . .	. . .	Treasurer and Workhouse Master .	. .	. .	. .
MERIONETH— Corwen . . . Dolgelly . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . .	Relieving Officers. Treasurer .	. . Yes.
MONTGOMERY— Machynlleth . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	1 Relieving Officer.	Yes.
RADNOR— Knighton . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Treasurer .	. .

CASES where the Treasurers (Bankers) objected to give Security.

Unions.	How disposed of.
Chapel-en-le-Frith . . .	Not yet settled.
Saffron Walden . . .	Ditto.
Lewisham	Passed by the Commissioners without notice, the cashiers of the Bank of England being the treasurers.
Ellesmere	The Guardians decline taking security, being perfectly satisfied with their treasurers.
Romney Marsh	A fresh treasurer has been appointed by the Guardians.
Hursley	Not yet settled.

SUMMARY of the foregoing Return.

Number of Cases in which the original Answers showed Imperfections in the Securities.	Number of Cases where no Bonds were in existence.	Number of Cases where the Officer himself only signed the Bond.	Number of Cases where the Officer and only one Surety signed the Bond.	Number of Cases where Imperfections in the Bonds are known to have been remedied.
50	244	2	37	62

No. 4.

i.—REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of RELIEF to the POOR in the BOROUGH of PLYMOUTH, by ROBERT WEALE, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Borough of Plymouth, February 2, 1844.

THE administration of relief to the poor in the town and borough of Plymouth is regulated by four local Acts, passed respectively in the 6th Anne, the 32nd Geo. II., the 26th Geo. III., and the 53rd Geo. III.

The town comprises the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles, the population of which, in 1841, was as follows:—

Saint Andrew	.	.	.	23,564
Charles	.	.	.	12,963
				<hr/>
				36,527
				<hr/>

The parishes adjoin each other, and contain an area of about 1620 acres.

The first Act is intituled “An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the Town and Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, and for setting the Poor to work, and maintaining them there;” and the causes of its enactment are stated in the preamble, which is as follows:—

“Whereas the numbers of poor people have of late years much increased throughout the whole kingdom of England, and particularly in the town and borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and whereas the erecting of public workhouses hath been found to be a most proper method for the prevention and removal of the great mischiefs arising from such numbers of unemployed poor: therefore the mayor, recorder, magistrates, common council, freemen, and inhabitants of the said town of Plymouth, being encouraged by the liberal contribution of several worthy and charitable persons, and more particularly of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Stamford, the Right Honourable Mary Countess of Stamford, his wife, and of Sir John Hobart, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, for the promoting a design so beneficial to the public, do humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted,” &c.

By the 1st section of this Act it is enacted, that from and after the 1st day of May, 1708, there shall be a corporation, to continue for ever, within the said town and borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, which corporation shall consist of the several persons thereafter named, that is to say: the mayor and recorder of the town for the time being, six of the masters or magistrates of the said town, six more of the four-and-twenty or common council of the said town, and also twenty other persons, to be chosen out of the ablest and discreetest inhabitants of the parish of Saint Andrew, and eighteen others of the ablest and discreetest inhabitants of the parish of Charles; and the 4th section enacts that the said mayor, recorder, and other persons appointed, elected, and constituted by virtue of this Act respectively, shall be and be named and called Guardians of the Poor of the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon.

The elections of the six masters or magistrates, and of the six common councilmen, are, by the 2nd section, directed to be made by the

majority of either body to which they respectively belong as shall be present at such election; and the twenty other persons of St. Andrew's parish, and the eighteen other persons for Charles parish, are to be chosen by the major number of votes of the inhabitants of such parishes respectively present at the time of such election, who were then or were the year before rated for or at sixpence by the month, or more, for the relief of the poor of such parish wherein they inhabit. The first election of the members whereof the corporation is to consist is directed to be made upon the last Tuesday in April, 1708; and the members so to be chosen are to continue in office until others are elected in their rooms.

The 5th section points out the manner in which the first election of Guardians is to be conducted, and is as follows:—

“And to the end that the election of the members of the said corporation may be made according to the intent of this Act, be it further enacted, that the mayor of the said town for the time being, or in his absence or default, any two of the masters or magistrates of the said town, shall summon the twelve masters or magistrates of the said town to meet upon the last Tuesday in April, which will be in the year of our Lord 1708, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the said town, to elect six masters or magistrates; and also shall summon the four-and-twenty, or common council of the said town, to meet in the Guildhall at the same time to elect such six persons out of their body to be members of the said corporation; and also such inhabitants, as aforesaid, of the said respective parishes shall, on the last Tuesday in April, which will be in the year of our Lord 1708, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, meet in the respective parish churches, and there respectively elect out of the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Andrew aforesaid 20 persons, and out of the inhabitants of the parish of Charles aforesaid 18 persons, the same to be of the ablest and discreetest inhabitants of the said respective parishes, to be the rest of the members of the said corporation.”

The 3rd section enacts that the next election of members of the corporation shall be on the second Tuesday of May, 1709, and that all future elections of members shall be on the second Tuesday of May yearly for ever; and that in case any of the persons so elected, or then after to be elected, shall happen to die or be removed before the time appointed for any other election of members, it shall be lawful for such body or parish to which the person or persons dying belonged, and by which he or they was or were elected to the said office, as they shall see cause in their discretions, to proceed from time to time to the electing other person or persons in the place of him or them so dying, observing the directions given in the Act touching the manner of electing members of the said corporation.

And the 6th section contains the following direction:—

“And to the intent and purpose that the said elections may for ever be made fair and equal, and without surprise, the ministers of or officiating in the said parishes respectively shall for two several Lord's days or Sundays next preceeding the day of election, as aforesaid, in every year for ever, immediately after Divine service ended, give public notice in the church of the day, time, and place of election, according to the meaning of this Act.”

Since the passing of the 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76, intituled “An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales,” the mode of electing members from the town council

has been altered. On this point I examined Mr. Burnard, the chief clerk to the corporation, and he states:—

“The council make a return of the members of their body, elected under the common seal. Since the Municipal Corporation Act the council have returned 14 of their body as Guardians; previous to the passing of that measure, the mayor and recorder were Guardians by virtue of their office, and six aldermen were elected out of their body and six of the common councilmen out of their body, making the entire number 14, as at present, from the municipal corporation.”

By the Act there is no property qualification for the office of Guardian, and on this point Mr. Burnard states:—

“There is no property qualification in the local Act required to become a Guardian. I believe instances have occurred in which lodgers have been elected as Guardians. There are in the two parishes from 3000 to 4000 rate-payers; I do not believe that one-fourth of the constituency ever exercised their franchise in the election of Guardians. A chairman is elected at each parish meeting for the election of Guardians, and who presides and makes a return of the Guardians elected.”

Mr. Burnard further states that, on the day appointed for the election of Guardians—

“The rate-payers of each parish assemble in their respective parish churches at 11 in the forenoon, when a certain number of the inhabitants are proposed as Guardians. Their names are then written on a large sheet of paper with a line thus ——— opposite to each, and the rate-payers present vote for the requisite number of those nominated by making the line thus —|———. When they have all voted, the marks are counted up, and those persons who have the largest number are declared elected.”

The following extract from the 6th section of the Act points out the manner in which it is to be carried into execution, and authorizes the appointment of officers for that purpose:—

“And for the better governing of the said corporation, the said Guardians, or the major part of them, shall have and hereby have authority to meet on the third Wednesday in May, which will be in the year of our Lord 1768, in the Guildhall of the said town, or some other convenient place within the said town, and shall, on that day or on some other day or days to which they shall think fit to adjourn for that purpose, elect and constitute out of and from amongst themselves, by the votes of the major number of such of them as shall be then present, the several officers following (that is to say): one governor, one deputy governor, one treasurer, one receiver, and ten assistants, to continue for the year next ensuing, or until others shall be chosen in their rooms, in such manner as by this Act is directed, and no longer; and from thenceforth the governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, receiver, and ten assistants, shall yearly and every year, by the said Guardians or the major part of them then present, be elected and constituted out of and from amongst such Guardians as aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in May in every year, to continue in their respective offices for one year then next ensuing, or until others be chosen in their rooms, as aforesaid; and the said Guardians, or the majority of them, shall have power in case of the death or removal of any such officer or officers so elected and constituted before their said year expired, at any meeting to be appointed for that purpose, to elect and constitute other or others in his or their room or rooms respectively, by the major part of the votes of the Guardians present at such meeting, to hold the said office or offices for the remainder of the said year.”

The mode of electing the governor and other officers is provided for by the 33rd section, which is as follows:—

“And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all elections of the governor and other officers to be made by virtue of this Act, shall be made by ballot, in manner following, viz., the mayor, recorder, and justices of the peace of the said town or borough for the time being, or any two of them, shall and are hereby required to take the scrutiny of this ballot; who shall meet on the days and at the places of election, and there, in the presence of the electors, shall place a glass to be had for that purpose, into which each elector shall put a scroll of paper, containing the name or names of such person or persons as he thinks fit to be elected for the said office or place, offices or places, then to be filled and supplied; and such person or persons as shall be found to have most votes upon inspection or scrutiny of the said papers or scrolls shall be deemed and taken to be duly elected to the said office or offices, place or places, then in nomination or election.”

The 7th section enacts that in case any person duly chosen governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, receiver, assistant, or Guardian, and refusing or neglecting to take upon himself such office, shall lose and forfeit to the Guardians the several sums following:—

Governor or deputy-governor, any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, and not less than 10*l.*;

Treasurer or receiver, assistant or Guardian, any sum not exceeding 14*l.*, and not less than 7*l.*;

such fines to be set by the major number present at any Court of Guardians, or the majority of them. The 8th section provides that no person shall be compellable to serve on any of the said offices longer than two years together, or be liable to any fine or penalty for his refusal to do so. And by section 9 it is provided that no person shall continue treasurer or receiver at any one time above the space of one year, nor shall he be capable of being elected again treasurer or receiver respectively till after the expiration of one whole year next following.

The 12th section of the Act gives to the body of Guardians so extensive a power of expulsion of its own members, as well as of officers appointed under the Act, that I give the clause entire:—

“And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Guardians, or the major part of them assembled as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby empowered to remove or displace any Guardian or other officer, whether superior or inferior, belonging to the said corporation, for any cause which they or the major part of them so assembled shall deem or judge to be just and reasonable, and others to elect, from time to time, in the place or room of such as shall happen to be so removed.”

The following is a copy of the 13th section, which directs the holding of monthly courts, and fixes the day on which they are to be held; it also provides for the holding of special courts, and the manner in which they are to be held, and gives the power of adjournment:—

“And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said governor, or in his default, the deputy-governor, or in both their defaults, the said assistants or the major part of them, for the time being, shall have power and are hereby required, from time to time, upon the third Wednesday in every calendar month in the year, accounting May for the first month, to hold and keep a court or assembly of the said corporation within

the said town of Plymouth, of which there shall be seven of the said Guardians at least to constitute the said court or assembly, in some convenient place of the said town. And also the said governor for the time being shall have and hath hereby power and authority, at any such other time or times as to him shall seem meet, to summon, assemble, and hold a court or assembly of the said corporation, upon three days' notice or warning at least to be given of such court or assembly to be holden; and in case any seven of the said Guardians, upon any emergency, shall signify under their hands to the governor or deputy-governor for the time being that it is their desire that an extraordinary court or assembly of the said corporation may be called and held, the said governor shall be bound and is hereby enjoined and required to call and hold such court or assembly, at such time as the said seven Guardians shall so desire; at all which courts or assemblies all and every the said Guardians and members of the corporation for the time being are hereby enjoined to appear and be present, and not to depart from the same without the license of the said court or assembly, on pain to forfeit such reasonable sum and sums of money, not exceeding ten shillings, to the use of the poor of the said corporation, as by the said court or assembly, or by the next succeeding court or assembly, or the major part of them assembled, shall be assessed upon them, unless they can show some reasonable cause to excuse them from the same, to be allowed of by the said court or assembly, or by the major part of them: and it shall and may be lawful to adjourn any court to such time and place within the said town as shall be thought fit by the major number of Guardians then present."

The following section authorizes the making of a common seal or seals, the making of bye-laws, rules, and ordinances for governing the corporation and the poor, and also the appointment of committees for the more easy and effectual execution of the several trusts and purposes by the Act reposed and vested in the corporation:—

"Section 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said corporation at any court or assembly, consisting of the majority of the Guardians by the votes of the major number then present, shall have and hereby have power and authority, from time to time, to appoint and order to be made a common seal or seals for the use of the said corporation; and to make and order bye-laws, rules, and ordinances for and concerning the better governing the said corporation, and the poor of the said town and parishes, or any trade that shall be set on foot by the said corporation, by employing the said poor, and other the ends and purposes by this Act; and also to constitute and appoint such and so many committees, to consist of such number of the Guardians as shall be thought fit, for the more easy and effectual execution of the several trusts and purposes by this Act reposed and vested in the said corporation."

It appears that several inconveniences were experienced in carrying out the provisions of the Act of the 6th of Anne, and that it was necessary to obtain an Act in the 32nd year of George II. to amend and explain the same, and to make it more effectual, as well as for other purposes.

In the preamble of this Act are the following recitals, *inter alia*:—

"And whereas by the said Act the monthly court for the said corporation is to be held by the governor, or in his default by the deputy-governor, or in both their defaults by the assistants or the major part of them for the time being: and whereas in the absence both of the governor and deputy-governor, which hath frequently happened, it hath been very difficult, and sometimes not possible, to get the major part of the assistants to hold the said court, which hath been attended with great inconvenience and delay to the business of the said corporation."

"And whereas all elections of the governor or other officers to be made by virtue of the said Act are to be by ballot (to wit), by the mayor, recorder, and justices of the peace of the said town and borough for the time being, or any two of them; and it hath happened and may frequently happen, that two of the said persons, by reason of sickness or otherwise, may not be able to attend such elections, which by the said Act are directed to be on the second Tuesday in May in every year; and it hath been questioned whether, for want of such elections so regularly made, any poor-rates can be made and collected for the ensuing year, which hath occasioned, and may hereafter occasion, great disturbances and inconveniences in the said town, and prevent the execution of the said Act, unless provided against for the future."

And the 6th section is as follows:—

"And to the intent that the said monthly courts of the said corporation may, from time to time, be regularly kept up and continued, and that all elections of the governor and other officers may be duly and effectually made: be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the governor of the said corporation of the said poor, or in his default the deputy-governor, or in both their defaults any three of the said assistants for the time being, shall have power, and are hereby required, from time to time, to hold and keep the said monthly court or courts of the said corporation, of which there shall be seven of the said Guardians at least to constitute the said court or assembly, in some convenient place of the said town; and also to hold and keep extraordinary courts or assemblies to be called and summoned by the said governor, or by the said deputy-governor for the time being, at the desire of seven of the said Guardians; and that all such courts or assemblies, or extraordinary courts or assemblies, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to do all and every act and acts, and to transact all business, which by the said former Act the monthly and extraordinary courts and assemblies are thereby directed and empowered to do; at all which courts or assemblies, all and every the said Guardians and members of the said corporation for the time being are hereby enjoined to appear and be present, and not to depart from the same, without the license of the said court or assembly, on pain to forfeit such reasonable sum and sums of money, not exceeding ten shillings, to the use of the poor of the said corporation, as by the said court or assembly, or by the next succeeding court or assembly, or the major part of them assembled, shall be assessed upon them, unless they can show some reasonable cause to excuse them from the same, to be allowed of by the said court or assembly, or the major part of them; and further, that all future elections of the governor, or other officers, to be made by virtue of the said Act, when, and as often as two of them the said mayor, recorder, and justices of the peace of the said town or borough for the time being, shall not be present, or attend, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the mayor, recorder, or any one justice of the peace of the said town or borough, together with two of the said masters or magistrates of the said town or borough, then present, or in case neither of them the said mayor, recorder, or justices, shall be present and attend, then to and for three masters or magistrates of the said town then present, and they are hereby required to take the scrutiny of the ballot thereby directed to be taken, and proceed in such election and elections, in such manner as the said mayor, recorder, and justices of the said town or borough, or any two of them, are by the said Act empowered and directed to act and proceed; and that such election and elections shall be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes as if made under the direction of the said former Act."

In the 26th of George III. another Act was obtained for amending and rendering more effectual the two former Acts before referred to, but no alteration was effected by that Act in the constitution of the

administrative body, or any reference made to their mode of conducting the business of the courts.

In the 53rd year of the same reign, a further Act was obtained for altering and amending the three former Acts, and for other purposes; and the 4th and 5th sections, which relate to the proceedings of the Guardians, are as follows:—

“ IV. And whereas the superior officers of the said corporation, that is to say, the governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, receiver, and ten assistants thereof, are by the said recited Act of the 6th year of Her Majesty Queen Anne, directed to be elected and constituted on the second Tuesday in May in every year, and it would be attended with great advantage to the affairs and business of the said corporation if the court or assembly of the said corporation, consisting of seven of the said Guardians at the least, directed by the said Act to be holden on the third Wednesday in May, in every year, were to be holden annually on the second Wednesday in May; be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the governor of the said corporation, or in his default the deputy-governor, or in both their defaults for the said assistants, or the major part of them, and they are hereby authorized and required, instead of holding such court or assembly on the third Wednesday in May in every year, to hold such court or assembly on the second Wednesday in May in every year, between the hours of 6 and 8 of the clock in the afternoon, at the council chamber of the said workhouse, or some other convenient place within the same.”

“ V. And be it further enacted, that any court or assembly, lawfully assembled, consisting of 20 of the said Guardians at the least, to be holden before the said governor, deputy-governor, or three assistants, shall have the same power and authority, from time to time, from henceforth hereafter, by the votes of the major number present, to make, do, perform, and execute all elections, appointments, orders, bye-laws, rules, ordinances, businesses, matters, and things whatsoever, authorized and directed by the said three recited Acts, and this present Act, or either of them, in the same manner as is now directed by the said recited Act of Her Majesty Queen Anne, to be done at any court of assembly, consisting of the majority of the said Guardians, by the votes of the major number present; anything in the said three recited Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The Guardians make the poor-rate, and it is collected by officers appointed by them, who are paid a poundage on the amounts collected.

The first enactment on this subject will be found in the 23rd section of the Act of the 6th of Anne, which authorizes the Guardians to raise money for settling, building, making, &c., of the hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, house or houses of correction, contemplated by the Act, and then proceeds to authorize the Guardians to ascertain and set down what weekly, monthly, or other sum or sums of money shall be needful for the maintenance and employment of the poor of such hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, house or houses of correction, or other poor within the said town and parishes, so that the same doth not exceed what hath been paid in the said town and parishes towards the maintenance of the poor thereof in the year of our Lord 1702; and so as such poor of the said respective parishes, as are unable to work or get their living, be weekly provided for thereout, to the intent that no other levy or assessment may be made for any other maintenance or allowance to or for any of the poor of the said respective parishes on any of the said inhabitants.

This section then proceeds in the following words:—

“ And likewise that such court or courts shall, and may likewise indifferently proportion out, rate, and assess the said sum and sums of money on the respective inhabitants or occupiers of land, houses, tenements, tithes impropriate, appropriation of tithes, and on all persons having and using stocks and personal estates in the said town and liberties, and precincts of the same, and parishes aforesaid, in equal proportion, according to their several and respective values ; and shall and may, under their common seal, certify the same unto the mayor, recorder, and magistrates of the said town for the time being ; which said mayor, recorder, magistrates, or any three or more of them may and are hereby required to grant and issue out their warrant under their hands and seals, thereby to authorize and require the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parishes respectively, or some or one of them, to demand, gather, and receive the same.” *** “ and when and as the said sums so assessed shall be received, the said churchwardens and overseers respectively receiving the same, shall pay the same unto the treasurer of the said corporation for the time being.”

By the 1st section of the Act of the 32nd Geo. II. it appears that the provisions made in the Act of the 6th of Anne, for the support and maintenance of the poor were insufficient, and that the Guardians had incurred debts to a considerable extent, and that and the two following sections authorize the Guardians to raise and levy within three years after the passing of the Act, or within such longer time as might seem meet and convenient, by such quarterly or other payments as they should think fit, any sum not exceeding 2000*l.* towards the discharge of such debts, and the expenses and charges of passing the Act. And by the 5th section, the Guardians were empowered to raise and levy, in addition to the sum of 672*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* (the amount of the assessment made for the relief of the poor in the year 1702), such further sums of money as, exclusive of the said 2000*l.*, should not exceed the sum of 1000*l.* in any one year, for the employing and maintaining the poor of the said town, for the payment of the said debts, and for the other purposes mentioned in the Act.

By the 1st section of the Act passed in the 26 Geo. III., it appears that the provisions made in the two former Acts for the support and maintenance of the poor were insufficient, and that the Guardians had incurred further debts to a considerable amount, and that the expense of maintaining the poor was continually increasing ; and that the corporation, notwithstanding their great care and most frugal and prudent management, must inevitably go to decay, unless some further provision be made for enabling them to discharge their present debt, and to employ and maintain the poor under their care, agreeably to the designs and intentions of the said former Acts ; authority is then given for raising a sum not exceeding 1500*l.* annually, and a further sum, should it be required. It is not necessary to enter into the details as to the manner in which these authorities are to be exercised, as further powers are given by the 53 Geo. III., c. 73, and under which the funds necessary for the relief and maintenance of the poor are now raised and provided.

The 1st section of that Act contains a recital that the sum of 1500*l.*, to be raised and levied in any one year, had for many years past been usually and for the most part assessed and rated pursuant to and under the directions of the Act of the 26 Geo. III. ; and that the Guardians had also found it necessary for many years past to raise and levy addi-

tional sum and sums (over and above the said sum of 1500*l.*) in one and the same year, by additional rates and assessments, in order the more effectually to carry the purposes of the said last Act, and the said two former Acts, into execution, pursuant to and under the directions of the said last recited Act; and that the poor within the said town of Plymouth had for several years last past considerably increased, and from such increase, as well as from the increase in the price of provisions and from other circumstances, it was found that the said sum of 1500*l.*, or so much thereof as had been or could be levied and raised under the provisions of the said recited Acts, together with the annual income of the real and personal estates intrusted with and vested in the said Guardians of the poor, was greatly insufficient to answer the purposes for which the same were intended, so that large additional rates and assessments were annually wanted to carry the purposes of the said Acts into execution, before the amount of the additional sum or sums of money requisite to be raised and levied could be ascertained and awarded, rated and assessed, collected and received, by means whereof the said Guardians had been obliged from time to time to borrow and take up at interest divers sums of money, for the necessary uses and purposes of the said Acts, and had thereby incurred a considerable debt, which was still subsisting; and that the payment of the said rates was much evaded, by reason that divers houses within the said borough of Plymouth were let out in parcels to under-tenants, and to lodgers in separate apartments, and inasmuch as the powers and provisions of the said Acts, and especially for assessing, raising, levying, and recovering the rates or sums of money for the expenses of maintaining and providing for the said poor in the said town and borough of Plymouth had been found by experience inadequate for the purposes thereby intended; and that it was expedient that the same should be altered and amended, and that it would tend to the equalization and better collection of the said rates if additional powers were given to the said corporation for assessing and collecting such rates; and that it was also expedient that the said corporation should be enabled to discharge their present debt; and that additional powers should be given to them for employing, maintaining, regulating, and managing the poor under their care agreeably to the purport and intent of the said recited Acts, and that they should be empowered to levy and raise such further yearly sum and sums of money as were thereafter mentioned (in lieu and stead of, and in addition to the said yearly sum of 1500*l.*) for the purpose of carrying this Act and the said recited Acts into execution; but that such beneficial purposes could not be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament. It was then enacted,—

“That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the corporation of the Guardians of the poor of the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, and their successors, yearly and every year to make an order or orders for raising and levying, and afterwards to raise and levy by assessment and taxation of and on the respective inhabitants or occupiers of lands, houses, tenements, tithes impropriate, appropriation of tithes, hereditaments and premises, in the said town and borough of Plymouth, or the liberty and precincts of the same, and the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles within the same, in equal proportions, according to their several and respective values and abilities, by the ways and means directed and ap-

pointed by the said recited Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne; and by this Act, as hereinafter mentioned, such sum or sums of money as shall or may be necessary for the employing and maintaining the poor of the said town and borough of Plymouth, the payment and discharge of the said debt, together with the interest thereon due from the said Guardians, and for the other purposes in the said three several recited Acts, or any of them, and this Act mentioned, so as such sum or sums of money so to be annually raised and levied, do not in all exceed the sum of 6000*l.* in any one year, including such sum and sums of money as the said Guardians have a right or power to raise and levy by virtue of all, any or either of the said recited Acts; which said sum or sums so to be annually raised for the purposes aforesaid, shall be also assessed, raised and paid by such quarterly, monthly, or other payments as the said Guardians of the poor shall from time to time think fit and expedient, by the same ways and means, and with the same or the like powers of distress, and other powers for raising, levying, and compelling the payment thereof, and with the same liberty of appeal to the quarter sessions as in the said three several recited Acts, or by this Act, or either of them, is given, provided, directed, or appointed, of or concerning the ordinary or annual sums of money thereby or by this Act directed to be raised and levied for the purposes of this or the said recited Acts."

The 2nd section provides for raising a further sum if necessary, and the 3rd points out the steps that are to be taken previous to raising such further sum; and I give these two sections entire:—

"II. And be it further enacted, that if at the time or times of making any such order or orders for the raising and levying of any such ordinary or annual sum or sums of money; or at any time or times thereafter the said Guardians of the poor shall think it necessary to raise and levy any additional sum or sums over and above the said sum of 6000*l.* in any one year, in order the more effectually to carry the purposes of this Act, and the said three several recited Acts into execution, then and so often as the said Guardians shall, under their common seal, certify to the justices of the peace at the then or the then next general quarter sessions, to be holden in and for the said borough of Plymouth, the circumstance or circumstances which render such additional sum or sums requisite, and specify therein such additional sum or sums as they the said Guardians may think necessary; and at the same time produce or cause to be produced to the justices there present, a state of their receipts and payments for the year ending on the 2nd day of May then next preceding, authenticated by the oath of the treasurer or treasurers of the said corporation of Guardians for the time being, if required; or in case such additional sum or sums shall be wanted before the next general quarter sessions for the said borough shall be held, that then such certificate and state of accounts shall be produced at the next adjourned sessions for the said borough, or at a special sessions to be held at the Guildhall in and for the said borough for the purpose, which special sessions the justices of the said borough are hereby required to hold on receiving notice from the said Guardians 14 days at least before the holding thereof; and the justices present at such general, adjourned, or special sessions, as the case may be, shall examine into the circumstances of the case, and ascertain, award, and direct under their hands such additional sum or sums of money to be raised and levied, as they shall think proper, not exceeding the sum to be specified in the aforesaid certificate, which additional sum or sums so ascertained and directed by the said justices, the said Guardians of the poor shall proportion out, rate, and assess on the respective inhabitants or occupiers of houses, lands, tenements, tithes impropriate, appropriation of tithes, hereditaments, and premises in the said town and borough, or the liberty and precincts of the same, and parishes aforesaid, in equal proportion

according to their several and respective values and abilities, either separately by a separate rate or assessment, or rates or assessments, or jointly by a joint rate or assessment, or rates or assessments, together with any such ordinary or annual sum or sums for which any such order or orders shall have been so made by the said Guardians as aforesaid, but for which no rate or assessment shall have been before that time made; and shall and may, under their common seal, certify such separate or joint rate or assessment unto the mayor, recorder, and other justices of the said borough of Plymouth for the time being, or any two of them; and the said mayor, recorder, and justices, or any two or more of them, may and are hereby required to issue out and grant their warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, thereby authorizing and requiring the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parishes of Saint Andrew and Charles, within the said borough of Plymouth respectively, and the collector or collectors appointed by the said Guardians in manner hereinafter mentioned, or some or one of them, to demand, gather, and receive the same rate or assessment and rates or assessments; and when and as the said sum or sums so assessed shall be received, the said churchwardens and overseers, and collector or collectors, so respectively receiving the same, shall pay the same immediately to the treasurer of the said corporation of Guardians for the time being, to be by him applied towards the purposes of this Act, and the three several recited Acts."

"III. Provided always and be it enacted, that previous to the producing such certificate and state of receipts and payments as aforesaid to the justices, either at a general, adjourned, or special sessions as aforesaid, the said Guardians of the poor shall cause public notice of the additional sum or sums so intended to be applied for by them, and of the time of their intended application, to be given in both the parish churches of Saint Andrew and Charles, within the said borough, two Sundays at the least previous to such sessions, immediately after divine service in the forenoon of each day; which notice the respective ministers or parish clerks of the said parishes for the time being are hereby required to publish, on being requested so to do by the said Guardians, or their clerk, or such other person as shall be by them appointed for that purpose; and at the time of producing the certificate and state of receipts and payments as aforesaid, any person or persons liable to be included, or rated, or assessed in such additional rate or assessment, shall be at liberty to attend, either personally, or by his, her, or their agent or agents, and then and there, if he, she, or they can, to bring any evidence to prove that such additional sum or sums, or any part thereof, is unnecessary; and, on hearing the allegations and evidence of all parties concerned, the justices then and there present shall make such order and decision in the premises as to them shall seem meet; which order and decision shall be final and conclusive on all parties."

The 7th section recites that it would tend to the better and more effectual collecting and levying of the rates and assessments, if the Guardians were empowered, at their discretion, if they should deem it expedient, to appoint one or more person or persons to be a collector or collectors to collect and levy the said rates and assessments, instead of or in conjunction with the churchwardens and overseers of the said parishes respectively; and empowers the corporation, at any court or assembly, consisting of 20 Guardians at the least, from time to time to appoint one or more collector or collectors (every such collector being a resident and substantial householder or inhabitant within the borough of Plymouth) in the room and stead of, or in conjunction with the churchwardens and overseers, and to make such allowance by way of salary or poundage to the collector or collectors, not exceeding sixpence in the pound on the moneys actually collected, and to revoke,

countermand, alter, and vary such allowances, and make others in their stead, or not, as to the Guardians shall seem meet and proper. The 8th section directs the Guardians to take security from the collector or collectors for the due and faithful execution of his or their office, and for the duly accounting for all moneys he or they may receive, and for the payment of the same within the space of 14 days from the receipt thereof to the treasurer or receiver for the time being. The 9th section enacts that the Guardians may at all times, at their will or pleasure, remove or displace such collector or collectors, or any of them; and directs that the collector or collectors shall at all times, when required, deliver up to the Guardians, or to their treasurer, or to their clerk, or other person appointed for that purpose, all and every the rate-books, papers, and documents respecting his or their office or employment: and on their refusal or neglect to do so, or to pay the balance of moneys received which shall appear in his or their hands, authority is given by the 10th section for a summary conviction of any such officer in default.

The 11th section enacts that when the yearly rent or value of any houses, tenements, or hereditaments within the borough shall not amount to 20*l.*; or where any houses, tenements, or hereditaments (whatever the yearly rent or value may be) shall be let to any weekly or monthly tenants, the rent whereof shall become payable at any shorter period than quarterly, or shall be let out, either in the whole or in part, in lodgings, or in separate apartments, it shall be lawful for the Guardians, in and by any such rate or rates, assessment or assessments, so to be made as aforesaid, at their discretion, to rate and assess the landlord or landlords of such property, who shall, until the expiration of the current year for which such rates or assessments shall be made, be deemed to be occupier or occupiers of such premises.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 give further powers to the Guardians for making and enforcing the collection of the rates.

The following sections of the Act of the 6th Anne vest in the corporation the administration of relief to the poor, and give the power of setting them to work, &c.

“XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said corporation hereby constituted shall take care and provide for the maintenance of all the poor of the said town and precincts thereof, and the two parishes aforesaid, of what age or sex soever they be, who are or ought to be by law relieved and provided for by their respective parishes; except such poor as are or shall be otherwise sufficiently provided for by the charitable gifts of other persons, and except such poor which are or shall be in other hospitals or almshouses endowed within the said town, now erected, or which shall be erected; and in order thereunto, the said corporation shall have full power to examine the churchwardens and overseers of the said two several parishes upon oath, and shall have full power to examine, search, and see what poor persons there are come into, inhabiting, and residing within the said town.”

“XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any court, consisting of nine Guardians at the least, within the said town of Plymouth and liberties of the same, to provide such materials and things as they shall judge necessary for the setting to work the poor aforesaid, of what age or sex soever they be; and shall have hereby power and authority to compel all vagabonds, vagrants, and all idle persons who have no visible means of living, and who do not betake them-

selves to some lawful employment, and all and every person and persons who shall be found within the said town, precincts, or liberties thereof, or within either of the said two parishes, begging or seeking relief, and such other poor who do or shall hereafter receive alms of the parishes or places where they inhabit, or seek the same, or that by any of the laws now in force, or hereafter to be in force, ought to be relieved, to dwell, inhabit, or to work in such hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses; and also to set to work all persons sent into such houses of correction, and to do all manner of work as they shall think them able and fit for; and to detain and keep in the service of the said corporation, or to set to work until the age of 15 years any poor child or children of the said town, who shall be, or whose father or mother, or other relation or person, with whom they shall dwell, are or shall be maintained by the said town, or by begging relief, or the child or children of any other person or persons within the said town, that are or shall be willing to have their child or children put to work, or to place their child or children in such hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, until the age of 15 years; and after any such child or children have attained their age of 15 years, or sooner, the said corporation, by indenture under their common seal, shall have power to bind and put forth such child or children apprentices to any honest person or persons within the kingdom of England who are willing to take such child or children for any number of years, not exceeding seven years, either to learn some trade, handicraft, or occupation on land, or else to go to sea and learn the art of navigation, or to be trained up to some employment, or otherwise to be put into some service such as the said governor, deputy-governor, assistants, or the major part of them present at any of their courts shall judge expedient, having some regard to the disposition or inclination of such children in their so placing them out, which indentures shall be binding to such children: and the justices of the peace for such county, city, town, or place where the masters or mistresses of such apprentices respectfully shall live, shall have the like authority over them as by any law now in force they have over any other apprentices; and also shall have power to discharge such apprentices from their masters and mistresses, in case of any cruel usage of them, or any gross neglect or default of care of such apprentices of their masters and mistresses, such as in the discretion of such justices shall be judged good causes for such discharges: and further, that any court or assembly of the said corporation, consisting of nine Guardians or more, shall have, and hereby hath power to inflict such correction or punishment on any poor person or persons within the said hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, house or houses of correction, or that shall be set to work, as shall not conform to such rules, orders, and ordinances made and to be made as aforesaid, or shall misbehave themselves in the same, as to them, or the major part of them, shall seem reasonable; and that such court or assembly shall, from time to time, have, and hath hereby power to appoint a committee, to consist of seven of the Guardians at least, who, or any three of them shall from time to time, or at any time till the next court or assembly, have power to inflict such correction and punishment as to them shall seem reasonable on such poor person or persons offending as aforesaid; and in case any rogue, vagrant, idle or disorderly man, who shall be in the said workhouse, shall prove disobedient and refuse to conform himself to the rules and orders of the said house, and shall persevere obstinately in his incorrigibleness, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Guardians, or the major part of them agreeing thereunto, to deliver over all and every such incorrigible person and persons, to be listed in the land or sea service of Her present Majesty, or of her heirs or successors, as such Guardians shall think fit: and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, or any three of them (whereof the said governor or deputy-governor to be one), by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to be directed to the constables of the said borough or town, or

to any or either of them, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended any rogues, vagabonds, vagrants, beggars, or idle or disorderly persons, and all and every other person and persons coming into, or being in the said town, not legally settled therein, that have no visible means of living honestly, and to cause them to be carried to the said workhouse, and there to be kept and set to work for any time not exceeding 12 months: and in case any constable shall refuse or neglect duly to serve, or faithfully to execute such warrant, he shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings for every such offence."

That portion of the foregoing section which authorizes the Guardians to inflict punishment on the inmates of the workhouse for misbehaviour, to deliver over incorrigible rogues to the land or sea service, and to cause the apprehension of vagrants, and set them to work in the workhouse for any time not exceeding 12 months, is repealed by the 29th section of the 53 Geo. III., c. 73; and the 30th section of that Act enacts,—

"That in lieu and instead thereof, if any poor person or persons, maintained within the said hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, house or houses of correction, who shall be set to work, shall refuse to perform the work or service which he, she, or they shall be required to do (such work or service being suited to his, her, or their age, strength, and ability), or shall embezzle or purloin any part of the apparel, materials, or things, provided for, or belonging to, or in the said workhouse or workhouses; or shall be guilty of profane cursing, or swearing, or drunkenness, or of any lewd, immoral, indecent, or disorderly behaviour; or shall not conform to such rules, orders, and ordinances made and to be made by virtue of the said last recited Act [of the 6th of Anne]; that then, in all or any of the cases aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, or either of them, upon proof of such offence or offences, by one or more witness or witnesses, upon oath, (which oath the said governor and deputy-governor, or either of them, is and are hereby authorized and required to administer,) to cause such person or persons so offending to be punished, either by distinction of diet or dress, or by committing such offender or offenders to the house of correction within the said workhouse for any time not exceeding seven days; or, in lieu thereof, to cause such offender or offenders to be taken before the mayor, or some other justice of the peace for the said borough of Plymouth; which mayor or justice is hereby authorized and required, upon proof of such offence or offences, upon oath as aforesaid, to cause such person or persons so offending to be punished as aforesaid; or by committing such offender or offenders to the said house of correction within the said workhouse, for any time not exceeding one calendar month."

It will be observed that the power given to the Guardians by the foregoing section, to commit offenders to the house of correction for any period not exceeding seven days, is repealed by the 54 Geo. III., c. 170, s. 7.

The 56 Geo. III., c. 129, repeals so much of the 26th section of the Act of the 6th of Anne as authorizes the Guardians to compel all vagabonds, vagrants, and all idle persons who have no visible means of living, and who do not betake themselves to some lawful employment, and all and every person and persons who shall be found within the town, precincts, or liberties thereof, or within either of the two parishes, begging or seeking relief, to dwell, inhabit, or to work in such hospital or hospitals, workhouse or workhouses.

The 25th section of the 53 Geo. III., c. 73, after reciting so much of the 26th section of the Act of the 6th of Anne which relates to the

detention of children in the workhouse until the age of 15, and to their subsequent apprenticeship by the Guardians, proceeds as follows :—

“ And whereas it is found by experience that a great number of persons would be willing to take such children apprentices at an earlier age than 15 years, if the said Guardians in such cases had power at their discretion to extend the period of service for a longer period than seven years, namely, till such child or children should come to the age of 21 years ; and it frequently happens that opportunities offer of binding out such children advantageously, which are lost by waiting till a court of the said Guardians can be assembled ; be it therefore enacted, that the said corporation, by indenture under their common seal, or the said governor, or deputy-governor, and three of the assistants, for the time being, under their hands and seals, shall have power hereafter to bind and put forth such child or children, at any time after attaining their respective ages of 10 years, apprentices to any honest person or persons within the kingdom of England, who shall be willing to take such child or children for any number of years that may be agreed on, either to learn some trade, handicraft, or occupation on land, or else to go to sea and learn the art of navigation, or to be trained up to some employment ; or otherwise to be put into some service, such as the said governor, deputy-governor, assistants, or the major part of them present at any of their courts shall judge expedient, having regard to the disposition or inclination of such children in their so placing them out ; which indentures shall be binding to such children : Provided nevertheless, that if a male child, such binding shall be for no longer term than until he shall come to the age of 21 years, and if a woman child, until she shall come to the age of 21 years, or day of marriage ; and in all cases of such apprentices, upon whose binding out no larger a sum than 10*l.* shall be paid, the justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, and other head officers for the county, city, borough, town, or place, where the masters or mistresses of such apprentices respectively shall live, shall have the like authority over them as by any law now in force they have over other apprentices upon whose binding out no larger sum than 5*l.* was paid ; and also shall have power to discharge such apprentices from their masters and mistresses in case of any cruel usage of them, or any gross neglect or default of care of such apprentices by their masters and mistresses, such as in the discretion of such justices, mayors, bailiffs, or head officers respectively shall be judged good causes for such discharges ; and to order any such part of the money which shall have been paid on the binding out of such apprentices to be repaid by any such masters and mistresses to the said Guardians, as such justices, mayors, bailiffs, or head officers respectively shall judge meet and reasonable ; and in case of non-payment thereof, to the said Guardians, their treasurer, receiver, clerk, or other person appointed by them to receive the same, on demand, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of such masters and mistresses respectively, rendering the overplus (if any), after deducting the reasonable costs and charges attending such distress and sale, upon demand, to the owner or owners thereof.”

As to the mode of apprenticing children by the corporation, see Mr. Mortimer's deposition, page 115.

The 10th and 11th sections of the Act of the 6th of Anne give the Guardians the power of appointing paid officers, and the 12th section (which I have before given) authorizes the removal of any officer ; the 31st section directs that officers appointed under the Act are to account, and the 32nd section provides for the recovery of penalties and forfeitures ; and as all these clauses are important, and as the two last give extraordinary powers to the governor, or deputy-governor, and assistants, or any five or more of them, I shall give them without abbreviation :—

"X. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said courts and assemblies, consisting of the said Guardians, or the majority of them so assembled, shall from time to time, by the votes of the major number of them then present, have power to choose and entertain some pious, sober, and discreet person, well qualified for a schoolmaster, who shall, in some convenient room within the said workhouse, to be erected and constituted pursuant to this Act, read daily morning and evening prayers, at certain hours to be for that purpose fixed and stated, to the poor people and others belonging to the said workhouse; and also shall, by catechising and otherwise, every Saturday in the afternoon, and upon holidays, instruct the poor children and other poor persons belonging to the said house in the fundamental parts of the Protestant religion, according to the doctrine of the church of England; and shall teach every the said poor children to read, write, and cast accounts; and shall also teach such of the said poor children, as shall have a capacity and inclination, to learn the art of navigation, and such part of the mathematics as tend thereunto."

"XI. And it is hereby further enacted, that it shall be in the power of the said Guardians, so as aforesaid, to elect or appoint one or more person or persons, duly qualified for that purpose, to teach and instruct such youth of either sex as shall from time to time so as aforesaid be within the said workhouse, in all or any of the things hereinbefore mentioned, or in any other matters or things as they the said Guardians, or the major part of them, shall think fit; and also shall or may in like manner, by votes as aforesaid, choose and entertain a clerk, with all such other officers and servants as shall be needful to be employed in and about the ordering, care, and management of the said house, and work therein to be done; and upon the death or removal of any such schoolmaster, clerk, and other such inferior officer and servant, choose in like manner, and entertain others in their places, and from time to time to make and give such reasonable salaries and allowances to every schoolmaster, clerk, inferior officers, and servants, or any of them, out of the stock or revenue belonging to the said corporation hereby erected, as they the said Guardians, or the major part of them, shall think fit."

"XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the treasurer of the said corporation hereby constituted for the time being, and all other officers belonging to the same, and to the hospitals, workhouse or workhouses, house and houses of correction thereunto belonging, shall from time to time, before such person or persons as the said corporation, at any court consisting of the major part of the Guardians, shall thereunto appoint, accompt for such sums of money, stock, and other things belonging to the said corporation, hospitals, workhouses, or houses of correction, as shall come to his or their respective hands, or be under his or their respective care, upon every reasonable warning and notice thereof by the said corporation, or by the said governor or deputy-governor to them respectively given; and moreover, that the said treasurer and receiver shall yearly, before the determination of their said offices respectively, accompt with such persons as shall be appointed by the said corporation at any court, as aforesaid, for all such moneys, stock, and other things belonging to the said corporation as shall have come to or be in their hands respectively, and shall pay and deliver over such money and other things as shall be found in their hands to the succeeding treasurer or receiver respectively, who shall give a receipt for the same; and that if the treasurer, receiver, and other officers belonging to the said corporation, or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to accompt as aforesaid, such person so refusing or neglecting shall and may, by the said governor or deputy-governor, and assistants, or any five or more of them, be committed to the goal or prison of the said town, to remain there without bail or mainprize, until he or they so offending become conformable and accompt as aforesaid; and if upon any such accompt there shall appear to be anything in his or their hands belonging to the said corporation, hospital,

workhouses, or houses of correction, to the same belonging, he and they shall pay and deliver the same, as the said corporation shall direct, on pain to forfeit double the value thereof."

"XXXII. And it is hereby further enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures hereinbefore by this Act given or appointed shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant under the hand and seal of the governor of the said corporation for the time being; and in case of his refusal or neglect to seal and issue such warrant, then such distress and sale of the offender's goods shall be by warrant under the hand and seal of the deputy-governor of the said corporation for the time being; and in case of his refusal or neglect, that then the same shall be by warrant under the hands and seals of any five of the said Guardians for the time being, restoring to the offenders the overplus, after the charges of distraining are deducted, and the same penalties being paid or so levied shall be employed to and for such uses and purposes as the said poor-rates are hereby directed to be employed or otherwise as to the said corporation shall seem meet."

The following schedule contains the names, designations, and salaries of the several paid officers employed in the administration of relief:—

Name.	Office.	Salary per Annum.			
		£.	s.	d.	
Robert Burnard .	Chief Clerk and Master of the House.	130	0	0	and a residence.
Elizabeth Burnard.	Matron	45	0	0	
	and for cutting out and superintending making of Charity Garments.	2	2	0	
Hampden Wotton .	Cashier and Accountant .	97	0	0	and a residence.
Thomas Scammell .	Storekeeper, &c.	60	0	0	and a residence.
Thomas Edwards .	Inspector and Superintendent of Shoemaking and Oakum Picking.	80	0	0	and a residence.
Robert Nugent .	Schoolmaster	30	0	0	
Mary Harris . .	Schoolmistress	30	0	0	residence, coals, and candles.
William Pool . .	Porter	26	0	0	and diet.
John Hoar . . .	Porter	2	12	0	and diet.
William Hugil .	Keeper of Oakum Accounts, Receipt and Delivery, &c.	26	0	0	
Bartholomew Gidley	Medical Officer for the House	40	0	0	He supplies all medicines and appliances, except lint, trusses, linseed-meal, and bandages.
Richard Freeman .	Medical Officer for St. Andrew's District.	40	0	0	Medicines and appliances, as above.
Thomas Harper .	Medical Officer for Charles District	40	0	0	Medicines and appliances, as above.
		648	14	0	

There are also three collectors employed, who are paid a poundage on the amount of rates collected.

The duties of the chief clerk and master of the workhouse, the second clerk, the third clerk or storekeeper, the inspector or beadle, the schoolmistress, and the porter or gateman, were defined by the Court of Guardians on the 21st of October, 1835, and they are as follows:—

Bye-Laws and Ordinances made the 21st of October, 1835.

"The *chief clerk* shall be the superintendent of the house, and the whole of its affairs shall be under his management, subject to the direction of the governor or deputy-governor; he shall be the sole medium of the communications of orders from the governor, deputy-governor, and court, to all parties connected with the establishment, and shall take care that such persons as hold subordinate offices perform their duties effectually.

"No person shall be permitted ingress to or egress from the house without the permission of the chief clerk, communicated to the porter in writing, during the absence of the governor or deputy-governor; and the inmates shall consider themselves as under his entire control, and his orders shall be immediately and implicitly obeyed.

"He shall receive all communications from persons holding subordinate offices in the establishment, which he shall daily submit to the governor or deputy-governor, or such of the governor's assistants as may be present, and receive their instruction thereon.

"All letters addressed to the office of the house shall be opened by him, and laid before the governor.

"He shall attend to all the parochial affairs of the establishment, such as examining cases of settlement, removing paupers, attending magistrates' meetings and quarter sessions, conducting all the correspondence connected with such business, attend committees belonging to this department, and also attend the Relief Courts.

"The *second clerk* shall be the accountant under the treasurer and receiver of this corporation.

"He shall keep all the accounts connected with the income and expenditure of it, posting up daily or weekly, as may be required, every item of receipt or disbursement under their respective heads.

"He shall keep the accounts of the manufactures so far as they relate to purchases and sales, and picking of oakum for the dock-yard.

"He shall receive and pay all moneys when required so to do by the treasurer and receiver, under their directions, pay orders for relief by the governor, and accounts of pensioners: he shall attend the committee connected with this department, and assist the chief clerk in his duties when absent.

"The *third clerk or storekeeper* shall attend to all the miscellaneous business of the office, keep an account of all stores received and issued, the victualling books, family register, and pay list.

"He shall issue all notices for convening meetings of the court and committees, and attend the committees of rates.

"He shall not receive any stores, unless they are passed to him after being inspected, and with the consent and approbation of the persons whose duty it is to ascertain that they are according to contract (when contracts are taken), and suitable for the purposes for which they are required, when there are no contracts; and he shall be responsible for all stores committed to his charge, and shall not issue any except under a written order from the governor.

"The *inspector or beadle* shall visit all persons applying for relief, whether casual or on the list, attend the courts when relief is applied for, and report to the governor and court such information relative to the affairs of the poor as he from time to time may obtain.

"He shall give the best assistance to the receiver, or accountant, in collecting the moneys due to this corporation from debtors resident in Plymouth or its immediate neighbourhood; he shall take journeys under the direction of the governor and court, to ascertain the circumstances of the out-poor, apprehend parties against whom warrants may be issued, and on other business.

"He shall have the superintendence of the manufactories in all their

departments, under the directions of the committee, and shall have charge of such of the materials as are in immediate use.

"He shall receive and deliver the junk and oakum, and keep an account thereof; he shall receive and approve the following stores, before they pass to the use of the storekeeper, viz., the coals, straw, leather, junk, oakum and all articles connected with the manufactory.

"He shall attend the court on all occasions, and shall preserve the peace of the house.

"The *schoolmistress* is to instruct the girls resident in the house, in reading, sewing, and knitting, and other matters, as the Committee of Instruction may from time to time appoint.

"She is to superintend such work as the children may be required to perform for the use of the house, and in making and mending their own clothes.

"She is to attend the children at prayer, and at church, to preside at their meals, and distribute to each their portion of food.

"She is to accompany the girls on fine afternoons in occasional walks, and shall regulate their general behaviour and moral conduct.

"She shall ascertain that the children, their clothes and dormitories, are kept clean, in good order, and repair; and to understand that the matron of the house is authorized to take oversight of the domestic management.

"The *matron* shall have the entire management of the domestic affairs of the house, under the direction of the governor, or deputy-governor, or in their absence, the chief clerk.

"She is to take care that the utmost possible cleanliness is observed by all the inmates, that the wards and all other dwelling apartments of the house, the furniture, bedding, wearing apparel, and every other article connected with her department, be kept perfectly clean and in good order and repair, reporting the same to the governor or deputy-governor.

"She is to visit all the wards at least twice in every week, and at other times, as circumstances may require, and ascertain from time to time the situation and circumstances of the inmates, and report the same to the governor.

"She shall have the care and management of the bedding and wearing apparel in use, and ascertain that suitable changes of clean linen are supplied to the inmates, and that it is maintained in a constant state of good repair.

"She shall cut out all the linen, both for the house and charities, and see that every article is well made, and that no waste is committed; and when finished, shall deliver it to the store-keeper.

"She shall take special care that the children of the house, as well those under the schoolmaster or mistress as those which are in the nursery, are kept clean, washed, and combed; and that they are properly attended to with regard to food and protection from harm.

"She shall inspect all the food and clothing supplied by contractors, and approve the same before it is passed to the care of the store-keeper or applied to the use of the house; and if any dispute shall arise, she shall seek the decision of the Inspecting Guardians, or, in their absence, the governor, or deputy-governor, which shall be final.

"She shall superintend the supply of food and other necessities to the inmates, and see that each person has the proportion allowed by the orders of the Court.

"The *porter* or *gatemán* shall not permit any person belonging to the house to go out without permission in writing from the governor, deputy-governor, or chief clerk.

"He shall keep a book, in which he shall enter the names of all who pass in and out of the gate, and the time of such passing; which book shall be daily submitted to the governor.

"He shall particularly specify all those who have not returned in proper

time (being 9 o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and 8 o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day), or those who return in a drunken or disorderly state.

"He shall search every suspected person, and examine every basket, bundle, box, bag, or package that may be taken out or brought in, and detain all prohibited articles, reporting the name of the person offending; but no stranger is to be permitted to carry any basket, bundle, box, bag, or package into the house; and if such are brought to the gate by any visitor, the same shall be there detained until such visitor leave the house.

"He shall not admit any strangers without leave first obtained from the governor, deputy-governor, or chief clerk; and all persons calling on business shall not be admitted at the gate, but he shall respectfully direct them to the office below.

"He shall not admit any person or visitor to the nurses or paupers without special leave in writing from the governor, deputy-governor, or chief clerk; and then not during meals, prayers, or after sunset; and on the admission of paupers to the house, he will immediately report the names to the chief clerk.

"Under the direction of the chief clerk and matron, he shall visit the wards every night, between the hours of eight and nine in the winter, and nine and ten in the summer, to see all the lights and fires out (except where there is sickness); to see that all inmates are in their wards, and the court-yards, passages, and staircases are clear; prevent all unnecessary noises or disturbances, and report to the chief clerk all absentees from the house or wards, and any irregularities that may come to his knowledge; and when the governor or deputy-governor shall next come to the house, make the same known to them.

"He will be held responsible for the due observance of these rules, and other orders that may hereafter be given to him, verbally or in writing."

In addition to the salaries paid to the officers before enumerated, several of the pauper inmates of the workhouse are paid gratuities for the duties they perform, as will be seen by the following schedule:—

Nurses, &c., receiving Gratuities.

	£.	s.	d.	
Elizabeth Ackford, nurse of the women's hospital, and assistant	0	2	9	weekly.
Eleanor Beer, nurse of women's ward	0	1	3	"
Mary Bowden, nurse of men's ward	0	0	7	"
Sarah Crews, nurse of men's ward	0	1	9	"
Margaret Chure, nurse of girls' ward	0	0	8	"
Anne Corse, nurse of women's ward	0	1	0	"
Mary Cornish, nurse of men's hospital, and assistant	0	2	6	"
Ann Down, nurse of ward	0	1	3	"
Charlotte Eveleigh, of infant school	0	1	0	"
Mary Ferris and assistant, men's ward	0	1	3	"
Elizabeth Gorman and assistant, boys' ward	0	1	3	"
Eliza Goff and assistant, children	0	1	3	"
Sarah Hamilton and assistant, Bedlam ward	0	1	3	"
Elizabeth Hardy, women's ward	0	0	10	"
Ann Mathews and assistant, men's ward	0	1	3	"
Ann Micheljohns, women's ward	0	0	10	"
Mary Ann Ross, women's ward	0	0	8	"
Jane Smith, men's ward, and assistant	0	1	3	"

Elizabeth Winhall, nurse of lying-in ward, occasional midwife, &c.	£.	s.	d.	
	0	2	0	weekly.
Mary Williams, nurse of women	0	0	8	„

Miscellaneous.

Hannah Wallis, cook, and two assistants	0	4	0	„
David Hardy, furnaceman	0	1	0	„
Four washerwomen	0	2	0	„
Martin Wood, care of boys	0	0	9	„

Shoemakers, &c.

Two men and a woman	0	1	6	„
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Oakum-picking, Packing, &c.

Six men	0	3	0	„
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Masons.

Two men	0	2	0	„
Shaver	0	0	6	„
Two carpenters	0	1	6	„
Three messengers	0	2	0	„

Total	2	3	6	
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The nature and progress of pauperism cannot be ascertained further than by the expenditure, a table of which I have prepared for the last 10 years, and to which I beg to call your attention:—

EXPENDITURE for the Relief of the Poor in the Town and Borough of Plymouth, for Ten Years, ended May, 1843:—

Year ended May,	£.
1834	11,300
1835	12,235
1836	11,375
1837	9,807
1838	10,827
1839	10,310
1840	9,641
1841	8,981
1842	10,263
1843	11,156

The workhouse now in use stands on the site of what is called, in the 15th section of the statute of the 6th of Anne, the Poor's Portion, and is an ill-arranged mass of buildings in the centre of the town; part of it is very ancient, and part of it of recent erection. There are no day-rooms for the different classes of inmates. The rooms appeared to me to be all crowded; and, as the inmates were allowed to bring in with them their boxes, baskets, &c., which were filled with provisions, such as bread, meat, fish, and different other articles, the whole place presented a most untidy appearance. The ventilation is very defective, and a disagreeable stench was to be found in every quarter. The yards were confined, especially those allotted to the children; and, from the arrangement of the house, complete classification is impossible.

In the various Acts you will find reference made to a house of correction to be provided in the workhouse. There was formerly a place

of this description, but it has ceased to exist for a considerable period. The several sections which relate to the house of correction are the 17th, 23rd, and 26th of the 6th of Anne, and the 26th and 27th of the 53rd of Geo. III., c. 73.

On my inspection of the house, there were in it 17 lunatics and idiots—3 males and 14 females. One of the latter class I found in a state of absolute nakedness in a cell, lying under some straw; the others were associated with the inmates of the classes to which they belonged; and it did appear to me that some of them were unfit occupants of a workhouse.

The following is a copy of the diet table in use in the workhouse :—

A DIET SCALE of the Hospital of Poor's Portion, Plymouth.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday .	1 quart milk broth, containing a pint of milk and pint of water, with proportion of oatmeal and salt.	1 lb. bread daily.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef boiled, 1 lb. potatoes, and cabbage or greens.	1 quart of the broth in which the dinner meat was boiled.
Monday .	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 quart beef soup, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef, with proportion of vegetables in it, and 1 lb. potatoes.	1 quart milk broth, as at breakfast.
Tuesday .	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 lb. flour pudding baked, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, 1 oz. suet.	Ditto.
Wednesday	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 quart ox-head soup and 1 lb. potatoes.	Ditto.
Thursday	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 quart peas soup, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint dry peas, small quantity of beef or pork, vegetables, &c.	Ditto.
Friday .	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 quart ox-head soup and 1 lb. potatoes.	Ditto.
Saturday .	Ditto . . . . .	..	1 quart peas soup, as on Thursday.	Ditto.

1 lb. bread daily to every person on full diet.

The sick are allowed $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread daily, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mutton in broth; 1 oz. tea and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar weekly; and wine or porter, as ordered by the surgeon.

Those on low diet, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. bread, with milk and tea. Double allowance of tea and sugar in lieu of mutton.

Sixteen of the aged female inmates were allowed 2s. a-week each to provide themselves with food; and, in addition to this sum, they were each allowed one ounce of tea and four ounces of sugar.

The following depositions of Mr. Burnard, the chief clerk, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnard, the matron, Thomas Scammell, the storekeeper, and Thomas Edwards, the inspecting officer, will put you in possession of the state of the workhouse, of the mode of administering relief, and other points I have before adverted to; in fact, Mr. Burnard's deposition may be viewed as an epitome of the manner in which the several Acts are carried into execution.

“*Robert Burnard*, chief clerk of the corporation of the Guardians of the poor in the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, and master of the work-

house, on his oath, saith : That the Guardians are elected annually on the second Tuesday in May, according to the provisions of the Act ; and the first meeting is held at the Guildhall in the evening of the same day, for the purpose of electing a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, receiver, and ten assistants. The first General Court, after the election of governor, is held on the evening of the next day, for the appointment of committees and election of medical officers, solicitors, and collectors of rates. General or Statute Courts are held on the third Wednesday in every month, in the evening ; and adjournments take place if necessary. Special Courts are called when necessary, according to the provisions of the statute. There is no property qualification in the local Act required to become a Guardian. I believe instances have occurred in which lodgers have been elected as Guardians. There are in the two parishes from 3000 to 4000 rate-payers. I do not believe that one-fourth of the constituency ever exercised their franchise in the election of Guardians. A chairman is elected at each parish meeting for the election of Guardians, and who presides and makes a return of the Guardians elected. The Council make a return of the members of their body elected under their common seal. Since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, the Council have returned 14 of their body as Guardians ; previous to the passing of that measure, the mayor and recorder were Guardians by virtue of their office, and 6 aldermen were elected out of their body, and 6 of the common councilmen out of their body, making the entire number 14, as at present, from the municipal corporation.

“ On Wednesday in every week a Court is held for the relief of the poor. At this Court the paupers appear, and, if it is a new case, and has not been visited by the inspector or relieving officer, the usual practice is to order that officer to call on the applicant at his or her own house, to ascertain the particulars of the case, and to report the same to the governor on the next morning, if possible. The governor then gives directions as he thinks fit, and orders the attendance of the parties at the next Court for further relief, if necessary. If the parties are unable to attend in consequence of sickness, some one attends on their behalf. The inspector's reports are read at the Court, or he gives a verbal report. If the cases are not new, and the particulars of them are known to the Court, or to the inspector or relieving officer, after the hearing of the pauper, the relief is at once fixed by the Court. Applications for relief between the weekly meetings of the Court are now made generally to the inspector or relieving officer. If he is not acquainted with the case, he visits it, and he gives such relief as he considers necessary, and reports the same to the governor as early as possible, in a book kept for that purpose. This practice has been only adopted since May last, when it was introduced by the present governor. Previous to that period, between the weekly meetings of the Court, applications for relief were made to the governor at the workhouse, and he directed what relief should be afforded, and the inspector had no discretionary power to afford relief, excepting in extreme cases. If the pauper to whom relief is now given by the inspector or relieving officer, and confirmed by the governor, does not apply for further relief on the next relief Court-day, no report is made to the Court of the relief given ; but if he does, the report of the relief afforded is stated to the Court. The relief given by the inspector or relieving officer, and confirmed by the governor, is not for a longer period than the next following Court day.

“ A Court, according to the Act of Parliament, must consist of seven Guardians ; it often happens that seven are not present when the business is commenced, and that the number of Guardians is often reduced below that number before the business is concluded.

“ The town is divided into two districts for medical relief, and a medical officer is appointed to each. A third medical officer is appointed to the workhouse. These three officers are paid 40*l.* a-year each. The medical officers find their own medicines ; but the Court finds leeches, bandages,

lint, linseed-meal, and trusses, for the in and outdoor poor. No extra payments are made for midwifery or fractures. Vaccination is paid for at 1s. 6d. per case, and is confined to the medical officers. It sometimes happens that sick seamen are admitted to the workhouse by the Guardians for medical attendance. When this is the case, 4s. a-week is paid for their board and lodging, in addition to any wine, porter, leeches, bandages, &c.; and the medical officer for the workhouse is paid for his attendance on these cases by the parties sending the sick seamen into the workhouse.

"My duties are defined by a bye-law, or ordinance, made on the 21st of October, 1835. I know, by having perused the duties of the master of a workhouse, as laid down by the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, and from having visited different Union workhouses, what are the duties of such office; but I do not conceive that I am clothed with the same powers that those officers are, nor could I, with the other important duties that devolve upon me, perform such duties in so efficient a manner as if my whole time was devoted to them. The matron takes the charge of the house generally, reporting any disorderly conduct to me, and I report it to the governor and take his directions upon it. I conceive the governor to be the head of the establishment, and if he is present, I take his directions as to the course to be pursued; if not, I act and report to him what I have done. I have always considered since I have held my present office (which has been now for nearly 25 years) that the governor of the corporation was likewise the governor of the workhouse, and that my office was subordinate to his. The governors who have been in office since my connexion with the Court have usually attended at the workhouse once in the day, and frequently oftener.

"I do not know of any bye-law or ordinance which authorizes the governor to make rules or regulations for the management of the workhouse, or to take on himself any authority beyond that of another Guardian, nor for administering relief. It has been always the practice, however, for the governor to take an active part in the management of the workhouse, and of affording out-relief between the weekly meetings of the Court.

"I do not know of any bye-law of the Court, or of any order of the Court, authorizing any paid officer to perform other functions than those I have delivered in.

"The governor has always exercised the power of admitting paupers into the workhouse between the meetings of the Court, and in very extreme cases I have admitted paupers, and so has Mr. Edwards, the inspecting officer. In these cases we report the same as early as possible to the governor.

"The deputy-governor does not act in any other capacity than as an ordinary Guardian, excepting in the absence of the governor, or his inability to attend.

"I have found from experience that the different governors have had different modes of management; what the one has approved of his successor disapproved of, and consequently opposite plans have been pursued. There was once a house committee, to whom was left the internal arrangement of the house; this was discontinued, and the power exercised by that committee has since been exercised by the governor principally. I do not know of any other rules or regulations for the management of the workhouse now in force than the bye-laws and ordinances, made the 21st of October, 1835, and which I have delivered in; and these bye-laws and ordinances have never been submitted to the Poor Law Commissioners for their confirmation.

"There is now no house of correction in the workhouse, nor has any person been committed by the magistrates to the workhouse for many years past. There are refractory cells in the workhouse where pauper inmates are occasionally confined for misbehaviour; but they are not confined beyond 24 hours. In cases where the offences committed require further punishment, they are taken before the magistrates.

"There are now 17 lunatics and idiots in the workhouse, 3 males and 14 females; but I do not conceive one to be dangerous. Eleanor Keene, who was found by the Assistant-Commissioner in a state of nakedness on Thursday last, is not generally violent. She was placed in the workhouse in November last, and left at her own request on the 22nd of July to reside with her husband, and was re-admitted on the following day in a state of insanity, occasioned, as I believe, by the refusal of her husband to receive her at his house. She was placed in confinement in the cell used for lunatics on the Monday previous to her being seen by the Assistant-Commissioner, in consequence of her then violent conduct in tearing the bedding and her clothes. When she was taken to the cell she had on stockings and shoes, a shift, and a rug and a part of a blanket tied round her. All this clothing she had destroyed by seven or eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. On Wednesday she had another rug to cover her; this she did not destroy, but the nurse took it away in the morning. She is now calmer, and in a few days, I believe, she will be greatly restored in her mind.

"There is no paid chaplain attached to the workhouse. At the commencement of every year a Committee of Instruction is appointed at the first General Court, as will be seen by the extracts from the orders of the Court. One member of the Committee usually attends morning and evening, and reads prayers from the services of the Church of England, and a portion of the Scriptures, and to which sometimes a short exhortation is added. In the absence of any member of the Committee, I read prayers and a portion of the Scriptures. On the Sunday evening a member of the Committee attends and reads prayers, some of the children read a portion of the Scripture, and such as are able repeat the Epistle and Gospel, and are catechised; the Church Catechism, Watts' Catechism, and Lloyd's Catechism, are used. After this a sermon is read by a member of the Committee, the service altogether taking about an hour and a half.

"On a Tuesday evening a service is performed by one of the ministers of the Church of England, the vicars and the curates of the two parishes taking the duty between them gratuitously. In the forenoon of that day they visit the sick in the different wards.

"On a Friday evening 'a service' is performed by dissenting ministers of different denominations, taking it alternately.

"At these services all the inmates who are able are required to attend; if, however, any refuse on conscientious grounds, they are excused. I do not allow any other excuse excepting sickness or important duties which render their attendance impracticable.

"The children go to church in the morning and afternoon,—the girls attended by the schoolmistress, and the boys by a pauper of good character, selected for that purpose.

"The adult inmates who conduct themselves properly are allowed to leave the workhouse on the tolling of the bell before service in the morning and afternoon of every Sunday to attend such place of worship as they please, returning immediately after. If any abuse this privilege, they are restricted for a time from going out.

"I have held my office, as I have before said, for 25 years, and have been acquainted with the system pursued of giving religious instruction; and I never knew any instance in which any disagreement or difference of opinion had occurred either amongst the various teachers, the Guardians, or inmates.

"The boys attend a school held in part of the building of the workhouse, which is supported by the trustees of Eliza Hele and John Lanyon's Charities, and are instructed by the master of that school with the boys on these foundations; they live in the workhouse. The girls are taught by a schoolmistress, kept for the purpose, reading, sewing, and knitting; they are taught writing and arithmetic by the schoolmaster. They are also employed occasionally in household work. The schoolmaster is paid by the Court 30*l*.

a-year, and the schoolmistress the same amount, with coals and candles, finding her own provisions.

"There are several nurses and assistant nurses appointed by the matron, and they are paid the gratuities set opposite their names, in a list delivered in; they are appointed from the paupers. Some of them are also allowed 2s., one ounce of tea, and four ounces of sugar, in lieu of the house diet. There are also ten aged paupers, to whom the same allowance is made in lieu of the house diet, and one who is allowed sixpence more. The nurses and other paupers to whom these allowances are made expend their own money.

"I have nothing to do with the delivery of the provisions to the inmates.

"The inmates are occasionally allowed to go out. The practice hitherto has been for the governor to give to the inmates tickets of leave for one or two days in the week; the present governor has given only one ticket. To those who have not tickets I occasionally give permission, if I think the reason they assign for wishing to go out is sufficient.

"There is no general dining-room for the inmates; the able-bodied men dine in the prayer-room. The girls have a dining-room; all the other inmates dine in their sleeping-rooms.

"All persons who perform any work in the workhouse are paid gratuities, and so are almost all the aged inmates. Some of the aged inmates I allow to send out for half a pint of beer at a time. There are two boys who are called errand boys, and these are usually sent for the beer to a public-house. The porter examines everything brought in and carried out, and he would not allow spirits to be introduced.

"The boys in the house are usually employed in picking oakum out of school hours, and in attending masons. The girls that are able are employed in household work. The women are employed in household work, and several are employed in needlework and knitting. The produce of several charities are converted into clothing, and the whole made up in the workhouse by the inmates for distribution.

"The inmates of the workhouse are not all clothed in a uniform dress. It is not the practice on the admission of paupers to take their clothing from them, but they are allowed to wear it as long as it lasts; and if new clothing is required, they are furnished with it. Paupers are also allowed to bring in their boxes, and even beds and bedding; in the event of their bringing in their beds, they become the property of the house.

"The married inmates of the workhouse are separated by night and by day, and this practice has prevailed for, I should think, about 20 years. There are now two cases in the workhouse only in which men and their wives are together; the one a case of sickness, where the husband requires the constant attendance of a female, and the other where a man is insane, and his wife is placed with him to take charge of him.

"There are two almshouses belonging to the corporation of the poor, one in the parish of St. Andrew, and the other in the parish of Charles. The one in St. Andrew contains six rooms, and in five of those rooms are placed two aged women, and in one only one. The almshouse in the parish of Charles contains 18 rooms; 17 of these are occupied by aged females, 2 in each room, and 1 by two aged men. All these parties are in the receipt of out-door relief. The almshouses are occupied by the most respectable of the paupers; they are placed in these almshouses by the governor. It has always been considered the patronage of the governor to place the poor in these almshouses, and as the occupation of these houses is not taken into account in fixing the relief, the poor consider it a favour to get into them.

"The poor of the two parishes are relieved by money raised from an equal assessment in the two parishes. Removals, however, from other parishes must be made to the parish in Plymouth in which the pauper claims a settlement. A removal order, addressed to the corporation of the poor, would be informal, and liable to be appealed against. The accounts of the relief

afforded to the paupers of the two parishes by the corporation are kept distinct so far as relates to permanent relief; casual relief and the amount expended in the workhouse are not kept distinct. Permanent paupers are placed on the respective lists of Charles or St. Andrew, not because their settlements are in those parishes, but because they are resident in them at the time of becoming chargeable.

"Mothers of bastards are frequently brought into the workhouse to be confined; they generally remain for a month. At the expiration of a month they are reported to the Court, and then generally ordered out, with an allowance of 1s. a-week for the child. It is not the custom to allow them to remain in the house; on the contrary, it has been the practice of the Court to insist on their leaving. In a few cases a larger allowance is given. There are at present 89 cases of bastardy on the books. It is the practice of the Court to apply for orders of affiliation in all cases that can be supported; but the payments upon the orders are obtained on very few. I know that many of the persons who are now receiving a shilling a-week for the support of their bastard children from the Court are in a state of very great distress, and would be delighted to come into the workhouse if they were allowed to do so.

"It is not the practice of the Court to admit into the workhouse able-bodied males who apply for relief in consequence of want of employment. Paupers of this class are ordered work, either sweeping the streets or carrying and breaking stones for the roads. The Guardians rent of the municipal corporation the dung and soil of the town, at a rental of 5*l.* per year. The Guardians also pay the inspector of the market 7*s.* a-week for the dung of the market. The Guardians sub-let this to Mr. Henry Hyne, a grocer in the town for 76*l.* a-year, and he undertakes to employ and pay at the rate of 1*s.* a-day, 30 men, to be sent to him by the Guardians; and if the Guardians send a greater number, Mr. Hyne is to pay them 8*d.* a-day. The carrying and breaking of stone is on the Hoe. The stone-breaking is usually performed by task, and the paupers employed in doing this are paid according to their earnings. For carrying stones they are paid at the rate of 1*s.* a-day. In some cases, where the families of the paupers are large, relief beyond their earnings is afforded to the extent of 8*lbs.* of bread weekly. Some of the inmates of the workhouse are constantly employed in sweeping the streets and in carrying the stone from the beach to the place where it is broken. By our contract we are obliged to furnish Mr. Hyne with three men, for which he pays nothing. The Guardians pay to the three men employed in the streets 6*d.* a-week, and to two in the market 1*s.*, and another 3*d.*, as gratuities. The superintendent at the Hoe is a pauper named Mitchell; he is paid a gratuity of 1*s.* a-week. All the inmates who are at work with him are likewise paid gratuities.

"R. BURNARD.

"Taken on oath the 12th August, 1843,

"By me,

"ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*"

"*Elizabeth Burnard*, matron of the Plymouth workhouse, on her oath, saith:—My duties are defined by an order, made 21st October, 1835. In the lying-in wards there is one sheet to every bed; in the sick-wards there is one sheet only to every bed; in the boys' and girls' beds there is one sheet to each bed. Some of the aged men and women have one sheet to each bed; but in several of the beds of the aged they have no sheet, nor have the able-bodied sheets allowed. It is not the practice in this part of the country for persons even in respectable circumstances to have two sheets to their beds.

"E. BURNARD.

"Taken on oath the 5th August, 1843,

"By me,

"ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*"

"*Thomas Scammell*, storekeeper of the Plymouth workhouse, on his oath, saith:—My duties are defined by the order of the Court of 21st October, 1835. I receive all the stores of the house and provisions. I deliver to the different nurses of the wards every morning, except Sundays, the bread required for each ward, and on Saturday I deliver out enough for the Sunday. The nurses distribute this to the different paupers, according to the diet-table. The meat is given to the cook according to the diet-table. The clothing and bedding I give out to the matron, by an order from the governor. I give out wine, spirits, and porter, on an order from the governor, when required by the medical officer; in the absence of the governor I supply, in urgent cases, wine, spirits, or porter, on a certificate from the medical officer, and report the same to the governor when I next see him.

"THOMAS SCAMMELL.

"Taken on oath the 5th August, 1843,

"By me,

"ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner*."

"*Thomas Edwards*, inspecting officer and relieving officer of the town of Plymouth, on his oath, saith:—I have been inspecting officer for the last nine years, and relieving officer since May last, when I was directed to take upon myself the functions of relieving the occasional poor between the weekly meetings of the Court by the present governor.

"I have heard Mr. Burnard's evidence as to the course pursued of relieving the poor, and the manner in which applications are made, and his statements are correct.

"The usual amount of relief given to aged and infirm paupers on the permanent list is from 2s. to 3s. a-week, the larger number being relieved at 2s. In cases of sickness or urgent necessity, before I report the particulars to the governor of the Court, if I find it necessary I relieve, usually giving the relief in kind. The relief given by the Court in cases of sickness varies; there is no fixed principle. If I find the relief ordered is insufficient, I report my opinion of that fact to the Court at its next sitting, and additional relief is then ordered. In cases of sickness, paupers are relieved in such articles as wine, spirits, or porter beyond their ordinary relief if ordered by the medical officer.

"The mothers of bastards are allowed to lie-in in the workhouse when wholly destitute; at the end of a month they are reported to the Court. The practice then is for the mother and child to appear before the Court, and if the mother is found incapable of maintaining her child, the Court orders a shilling a-week for the child, and they are discharged from the house. The Guardians are opposed to allowing the mother and child to remain in the workhouse in consequence of the expense it would occasion. There are now 89 cases of bastardy receiving out-relief. I know that many of the mothers in these cases are in extreme poverty, and driven to seek such description of labour as they would not otherwise perform. I know that many of them would, in consequence of their poverty and suffering, and from the smallness of the relief they get for their children from the Court, be delighted to get into the workhouse. Many of this class have told me that they wished the governor would admit them into the workhouse.

"The permanent poor entitled to relief are paid every Friday at the workhouse by the Guardians belonging to each parish, assisted by Mr. Wotton, the second clerk.

"It is not the practice of the Court to insist on paupers who are non-resident to be sent home before they are relieved; in fact it has been rather the practice of the Court to relieve their poor, especially when the families have been large, at a distance from home, rather than to require their being sent home.

"I superintend the oakum picking in the workhouse, the mat-making, and the making and repairing shoes. Some few of the female inmates

pick oakum, but they are not put to do this excepting by way of punishment. Some of the pauper male inmates are employed in making mats, shoe-making, and in picking oakum. There are from 60 to 80 women not resident in the house who are employed in picking oakum; several have relief beyond their earnings. There are several men out of doors who also pick oakum. I consider all parties who are thus employed are paupers. A good oakum picker will pick 10 lb. a-day of the Dock-yard oakum, and nearly as much of the other, which does not require to be so particularly done. We pay 4s. 8d. a cwt. for the picking of oakum. All shoes are made and repaired by paupers, some in and some out, and also all clothing for the males in the same way.

“ T. EDWARDS.

“ Taken on oath the 5th day of August, 1843,

“ By me,

“ ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*”

Mr. William Mortimer, the Governor of the Corporation of the Poor, was present at the period I examined Mr. Burnard, and he delivered me a statement, of which the following is a copy:—

“ The Governor of the Corporation of Guardians of the Poor of Plymouth ventures to make a statement of some parts of the management which appeared to him to be overlooked when the chief clerk (Mr. R. Burnard) was under examination on Saturday last, the 5th August, instant.

“ There is considerable employment given to the out-door poor (principally females) in picking oakum. The Court of Guardians authorized a small committee to attend the Dock-yard sales at Devonport, to purchase the condemned rope, which is manufactured into oakum. Upon the average as much as 300*l.* annually is laid out for this purpose, and the return is a profit; the oakum sells from 18*l.* to 19*l.* per ton. There are also mats made from the yarns, and a considerable sale takes place throughout the year to housekeepers. The mats are manufactured in the house. To give an idea of the extent done in the last year, the abstract of account, “ May, 1842, to May, 1843,” will show, under the head “ Oakum-picking, Mat-making, &c.” The poor are paid for picking at 4s. 6d. per cwt.

“ The practice has been during many years past to give the out-door poor tickets for the quantity of bread ordered them at the Relief Courts, who would take them to the contractor’s shop and obtain their respective loaves. This practice I found to be wrong in principle, for it has been discovered that the pauper would pay in money something extra, and have the best or fine bread, instead of seconds, as contracted for. I brought the subject before the last General Court, when it was resolved that the quantity of bread required should be brought to the workhouse and given away by Edwards the relieving officer; he, Edwards, taking the tickets so as to check the contractor’s accounts.

“ A practice had grown up for a series of years past to allow paupers and other persons to come to the pay table and receive as agents for others. Some would receive for as many as 25 or 30 paupers, and would receive a commission of a penny or halfpenny, according to the amounts received. Having discovered by this system some paupers lost their pay and then applied for it at the Relief Courts, the subject was laid before the General Court, when it was resolved, about a month since, to pay no pauper unless he or she applied personally. A proviso was added in case of illness, to be taken to them by Edwards the relieving officer.

“ In some cases I admit it is compulsory to advance and take out assignment of the pension to get repaid; but I am of opinion at Plymouth the system is carried to too great an extent. There are pensioners on the receiver’s ledger whose respective annual pensions amount to 20*l.*, 25*l.*, 30*l.*, and 35*l.*, and, I believe, 40*l.* Now I have always contended that such large pensions should keep a man off; and firmness in refusing his appli-

cation would make him husband his resources; but if it is only to ask and have, when a soldier or sailor pensioner wants an advance for a frolic and can obtain it so easily, there will always be a great number on the books, and consequently a great portion of a clerk's time is required to keep the accounts. In fact, the accounts for pensioners, and those of out parishes for advances to out parishioners to be again repaid are so numerous, that it is full half the employment (if not more) of the second clerk (Mr. Wotton) who is paid the salary of 100*l.* a-year. The receiver's account in the printed balance-sheet shows to what extent it goes.

"There are at present not so many collectors as there were in the year 1813, when the 53 Geo. III. was passed, giving power to appoint collectors; but it must be obvious to all who remember Plymouth from that period, that the town is as large again (if not more so) now than it was in the year 1813, from the number of new streets, squares, &c., built. The present mode of collection, I have often heard, from many very competent to judge, requires a change. I think myself if the number of collectors were increased the rate-books would be much sooner closed than they are at present, *ex. gr.*: the rate is made from Lady-day to Lady-day, and the rate made for Lady-day 1841, to Lady-day 1842, was not closed till February, 1843, full eleven months after the expiration of the year. Now take the year Lady-day 1842, to Lady-day 1843,—by the balance-sheet, published May, 1843, when the late Court went out of office, there was due as uncollected 1898*l.* two months after the expiration of the year, and inasmuch as 10,000*l.* was raised for the service of that year, at that time nearly one-fifth of the rate was uncollected. The rate (11,000*l.*) for the year Lady-day 1843, to Lady-day 1844, is now in course of collection, and the last year's rate (1842 to 1843) not yet closed, and according to the practice it will doubtless be after Christmas, 1843, before the rate due Lady-day, 1843, is settled. If, therefore, the town was divided into wards and smaller divisions appointed to collectors, I think an earlier settlement of the rates would be obtained.

"There is a diversity of opinion in the Court respecting the making of shoes in the house; one party contending for a contract, and another party contending the present is the best plan. I am not competent to judge of this, but Edwards, the relieving officer, is a shoemaker by trade, and can speak of it. Certainly making shoes in the house makes the out-door poor bold in coming to the Relief Court for shoes.

"*The Tailors' Department.*—Edwards can also perhaps speak to this; there is no check on the work they do for their wages. It is notorious they are idlers and smoke-pipes in the shop for the want of a proper controlling officer. It has also been said the new work ought to be contracted for, and a tailor kept for mending and cutting out.

"*The Permanent Relief List.*—This list, at present including the sum of 290*l.* for bastardy cases, amounts to 4956*l.* annually. I am of opinion it is too much, and arises from various causes. If Guardians would be firm and lean more to the reports of the relieving officer (Edwards), many would not have pay; but the statements of benevolent ladies, as they are termed, often prevail. Again, local circumstances arise; a Guardian may have a friend, and that friend has a poor relative, and he (the Guardian) gets him put on the list. Trade also works in a similar manner. I have witnessed these things, and know they are true; if I had been present and heard the promise made, when I know the parties and see the working of the machine at Court, it is impossible I can be mistaken. There are many able-bodied men on this list considerably below 60; influence must have put them there. A list can be given you by Edwards if ordered.

"The casual list of last year, May 1842, to May 1843,	
amounted to	666 <i>l.</i> in money.
	247 <i>l.</i> in food.
	<hr/> 913 <i>l.</i> total.

“ In addition to this, paupers both on permanent list and casual list would come at Court and get shoes, blankets, shifts, shirts, canvass trousers and other articles ; the expense of this is not shown in the accounts, but is included in the item, “ Clothing to Inmates.” Therefore our actual outdoor relief is more than the sums before mentioned, viz., 4956*l.* and 913*l.* Similar observations, as to the influence of Guardians, apply to the casual lists as well as permanent lists.

“ There has been a committee, called the Store Committee, that is, to examine the accounts of the receipts and issues of clothing and garments. But up to March, 1843 (as will appear by my report ordered to be copied for you), on the felony case of Susanna Bowden, it was a very inefficient committee. The records of the Special Committee appointed in March, 1843, and also of the Store Committee since May, 1843, should be furnished you, and you will then see the system I have adopted since my governorship. Being a member of all committees, ex officio, I took a great deal of trouble in bringing the store-room, which you saw on Thursday last, to the perfect state it now is. Of course I must allow I received much assistance from the present committee ; but having given the matter consideration, and presented the reports and resolutions, they were unanimously adopted by the committee.

“ The chief clerk in his examination says he considers the governor of the corporation governor of the workhouse. If by that is understood that it is my duty daily to overlook the wards and to be constantly bringing myself in collision with the paupers, I must decidedly protest against such doctrine. By the Act of Parliament I consider myself at the head of the corporation, and consider my duty to receive and answer all letters addressed to me in that character ; to take care to lay all communications before the Court, and take the sense of the Court thereon ; to preside at Relief Courts ; to receive complaints from the various paid officers, and act accordingly ; to sign orders on the contractors for provisions and other goods, relying upon the integrity of the clerks that such things are wanted ; to sign checks upon the treasurer ; to pay bills after they have been audited by the Committee of Accounts pursuant to Court orders ; and generally to attend to any other matters which may be brought before me as the chairman of the Court of Guardians.

“ Two Guardians every week throughout the year are summoned to inspect the provisions, see them weighed in, visit the house generally, and the almshouses, and to report to the General Court ; the reports are then read.”

In Mr. Burnard's deposition you will find reference made to the extraordinary powers heretofore exercised by the governor of the corporation, and to the fact that he was considered as the governor of the workhouse, and exercised powers as such. The present governor, Mr. Mortimer, takes a very different view of his duties, and has been endeavouring to act rather as the head of the corporation than as an executive officer. The two following depositions from him will put you in possession of his views of the nature of his office, and to the manner in which he executes it ; but after a contrary practice has existed for so many years, it is not to be expected that he can very readily put himself into the position that he really believes to be most advantageous and most consonant with the intentions of the Legislature.

“ *William Mortimer*, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, gentleman, on his oath, saith :—I am governor of the corporation of the poor of Plymouth, and have been so since the second Tuesday in May last. I have been one of the Guardians of the poor, with the exception of one year, since the year 1832.

"Till I was elected to my present office the governor, or in his absence the deputy-governor, gave orders of admission to the workhouse between the meetings of the Court; orders were also given at the weekly Court of Relief, when application was made for that purpose; but since I have been in office I have made it a rule not to admit paupers to the workhouse, excepting in extreme cases, without the applicant first appearing before the Court of Relief.

"When I came into my present office I found the practice was for applicants, between the weekly meetings of the Court, to apply to me as governor; and for a week or two, till I could devise my plans for throwing this duty on the inspector, whom I constituted my relieving officer, I directed such relief to be given as I thought necessary. As soon as I had arranged my plans I directed Mr. Edwards, the inspector, to receive the applications, and to afford relief in such cases as were urgent, and report them in a book to me, and which book I look over, and enter a confirmation of the relief given. In all these cases, if relief beyond what is afforded by the inspecting and relieving officer, at his discretion, is required, the paupers, or some one on their behalf, are required to attend at the next weekly Relief Court, when the further relief is decided on. If no further relief beyond what has been given at the discretion of the inspecting and relieving officer is required, the relief afforded by him is not reported to the Court, but to me as governor only.

"I am not aware of any bye-law of the Court by which any power or authority is given to the governor or deputy-governor, either to make rules or regulations for the relief of the poor, for the government or management of the workhouse, or for affording relief in any case. The practice, however, has immemorially prevailed, as I believe, for the governor to exercise powers both with regard to the administration of out-door relief and the management of the workhouse, and on these points much has been left to the discretion of the individuals who have held those offices.

"The deputy-governor does not act (except as a member of the Court) unless in the absence or inability of the governor to attend to his duties.

"In my opinion, the office I hold is that of the head of the corporation; but I do not think it a part of my duty to take so active a part in the mere executive as many gentlemen who have preceded me have done. I believe these duties might be performed by paid officers, and it is under this impression that I have thrown on Mr. Edwards, the inspecting officer, the duty of relieving the poor between the meetings of the Court, and have designated him by the title of relieving officer. I did not go to the Court to authorize me to take this step, as I felt I had as much power to direct him to relieve the poor as I should have had to relieve them myself.

"There is only one rate made in the year, and that is usually placed in the hands of the collectors by the beginning of July.

"The corporation have issued advertisements for tenders for lunatic wards to be immediately built, and when these erections are completed the objectionable practice of insane persons associating with the other inmates will be obviated.

"No clothing, materials for clothes, or wine, or spirits can be given out of the store without the consent of the governor. The master and matron have no discretion on these points.

"Since I have been governor I have frequently commenced the business of the Relief Court without seven members being present.

"For the particulars with reference to the fraud practised by Susanna Bowden, the sempstress of the workhouse, I refer you to my report of March, 1843, and the proceedings adopted thereon.

"W. MORTIMER.

"Taken on oath the 7th day of August, 1843,

"By me,

"ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*"

" *William Mortimer*, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, gentleman, on his oath, saith :—I am governor of the corporation of the poor, and have been so since the second Tuesday in May last. I calculate that, for the last ten years, the average payment of occasional relief to paupers not belonging to our corporation, and whose settlements we cannot ascertain, and in cases where the relief is so temporary that we do not think it worth while to inquire into their settlements, amounts to between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

" It is the practice of the corporation to place out boys (not under indenture but by a verbal agreement) with farmers in the neighbourhood, and some few to fishermen. The boys are placed out from 11 to 12 years of age. The terms are, to farms, as follows :—We clothe the boys with two suits, and the farmers take them entirely off our hands ; if they do not suit them they are sent back. I will furnish the Assistant Commissioner by letter with the mode adopted in placing boys with fishermen. There is no system of compulsory apprenticing poor children now practised.

" I have known instances in which orders of the General Court have not been carried out ; and on an inquiry at a subsequent Court why they had not been, the governor for the time has replied that he did not approve of the principle of the order, and that he was governor, and should not allow it to be done.

" It is my decided opinion that it is for the interest of the corporation that the governor's duties should be confined as much as possible to presiding in the Court, and that the general business should be brought as much as possible before the whole Court, and that the executive duties should be performed by the paid officers, who should be responsible for their performance to the whole Court. As far as possible, since I have been in office, I have acted on this principle, and I intend to continue to do so.

" W. MORTIMER.

" Taken on oath the 14th day of August, 1843,

" By me,

" ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*"

" DEAR SIR, *Hospital of Poor's Portion, Plymouth, August 14, 1843.*

" I FIND upon inquiry what I stated this morning as respects the putting out boys *with farmers of the neighbourhood* is quite correct. With regard to the placing out boys in this town, the practice is to bind them, and the following may be incorporated in my deposition :—

" Several, and perhaps the greater number of boys bound to resident householders are to those engaged in the fisheries of this port. But if any tradesman of this town apply to have a boy, inquiry is first made as to the respectability of the party, and if approved of the boy is bound an apprentice. The usual premium is 5*l.* and two suits of clothes. In some cases one moiety of the premium is paid upon execution of the indenture, and the other moiety in the latter half of the term. Sometimes the premium is paid by instalments at stated periods throughout the apprenticeship ; this principally depends upon the standing of the master. The boys are bound until they attain the age of 21 years.

" It is not now the practice to bind boys out of the town ; there is no getting overseers to consent to the binding.

" I remain, dear Sir,

" Yours faithfully,

" R. Weale, Esq.

" W. MORTIMER,

" Governor of the Corporation of Guardians."

I have before shown that the Guardians have the power of making bye-laws, rules, and ordinances, and have given you those which have been made relating to the duties of officers. It will not escape your notice that these have been made since the passing of the Poor Law

Amendment Act, and as they have never received the sanction or confirmation of your Board, as required by the 22nd section of that Act they have no binding force, and are not such as could be recognized by justices or the Courts of Law.

There are no bye-laws or ordinances printed and adopted as such, but a variety of entries on the minutes (to which it would be almost impossible to make reference), which would perhaps come under this denomination. I requested the clerk to furnish me with what he conceived to be the bye-laws, rules, and ordinances of the corporation, and he handed me in the definitions of the officers' duties, and the following, which he conceived to be whole of the bye-laws bearing on the corporation:—

“ Wednesday, May 26, 1708.

“ At a Court of Guardians, among the records of the proceedings of that day, is an entry of which the following is a copy:—

“ Agreed that we meet every Wednesday till things be put in order, to consider and direct what is to be done, to hasten and prosecute the design of the Act of Parliament, and ease the town of the poor and idle people.

“ At a Meeting in the Audit Chamber of the Poor's Hospital in Plymouth, July 13th, 1708, the Court of Guardians thought fit to recommend to the next General Court the following Rules to be established as necessary for a decent and regular meeting or holding of such Courts for the future:—

“ As, first, that the governor or person in the chair declare to the assembly the occasion or business of that meeting.

“ That when silence is demanded by the chairman (by the knock of a hammer, as in some places, or otherwise), all sit down in their places, be attentive, and silent.

“ That these rules and orders be read every Court-day to the assembly, or fairly written on a table, to be perused by the members at their leisure.

“ That the resolutions, orders, and entries of the last Court be also read, and if consented to and approved by the present Court, be signed by the governor or chairman; but no alterations to be made without a larger number present than first agreed to it.

“ That every member desirous to speak, stand up in his place, and direct his speech to the governor only, or who else is in the chair.

“ If two or more speak at once, the governor or chairman to direct who shall speak first, except the Court are of another opinion.

“ That no man speaking be interrupted.

“ That no personal reflections or ill language be used by any man speaking.

“ That no man speak above twice to one thing unless a free debate be desired and allowed by the Court.

“ That all things ordered and agreed to by the Court shall be written on the paper by the clerk and read at breaking up of the Court, and then signed by the governor or chairman, and ingrossed or entered into the book, to be read, approved, and signed.

“ That the treasurer every General Court inform the Court of his receipts and disbursements since last Court.

“ That the Court be called over every meeting, and the number of all persons be noted by the clerk on the above said paper, and those absent to be fined next meeting, unless good reason be given them for their absentsing.

“ That all persons appointed or ordered by the Court to do anything relating to the corporation, and refuse or neglect to obey it, be censured and fined.

"If anything proposed by any member be not seconded by another member, it is not to be admitted to debate, but let fall for that time.

"Everything debated shall be determined by the majority of voices, unless the difference be obvious or by question dropped.

"That notice be given by the beadle the day before every meeting unless the Statute Wednesday, and that printed summonses be provided and left at the lodgings of the members, which shall be sufficient to oblige their attendance.

"That those rules and orders, when approved of by the General Court, be entered into the journal-book, and signed by as many of the Court as are willing to it.

"At a Court of Guardians, the 18th of August, 1708, ordered—

"That every member of this Court (except the mayor, recorder, or magistrates), be fined half-a-crown for his non-attendance at any General or Bye-Court (being to such Bye-Court duly summoned), unless he send an excuse in writing under his hand, or personally come to excuse himself at or before the next succeeding General Court, or it appear that he was then, when such excuse ought to be made, out of town, and in case of his so being out of town, then unless he make or send such excuse at or before the next General Court after his return home. And that no member of this Court (who is for any default fined by the Court) be admitted to be present or vote upon any debate relating to himself, being first heard in his place.

"This order is to be read every General Court, with the rest of the orders.

"Bye-Laws for the regulation of the Courts revised, passed, and confirmed at a General Court of Guardians, May 14th, 1834.

"1. Notice shall be given by the beadle or other messenger one day at least before every meeting, unless upon the Statute Court Wednesday, and summonses for this purpose shall be left at the houses of the Guardians required to attend.

"2. The governor or chairman shall have full power to keep order; every member desirous of speaking shall stand up in his place and address himself to the chair; and when two or more wish to address the Court at the same time, the chairman shall give the preference to the person who first arose to speak.

"3. No person to be permitted to speak more than once upon any subject, motion, or resolution before the Court (unless in explanation, or on a point of order), except the mover of any original motion or resolution, who has the privilege of being heard in reply.

"4. No motion, resolution, or amendment shall be debated unless it has been duly seconded; and in all cases of consequence, when so required, proposed in writing.

"5. Every subject debated shall be determined by the majority of voices, if a division be called for; and in case the numbers are equal (including the chairman's vote), that then the chairman shall have a casting vote.

"6. All orders and resolutions shall be immediately written down by the clerk, and shall be read to the Court and signed by the chairman before the breaking up of the said Court, and to all Special and General Court resolutions, the common seal shall be affixed, and no addition, alteration, or amendment shall be made in them unless at a subsequent Court.

"7. All Guardians appointed by the Court to attend or do any business relating to the corporation, refusing or neglecting to do so, may be censured or fined, at the discretion of the Court.

"8. No member about to be censured or fined for any default shall be permitted to vote on any such question, but shall, if he so requires, be first heard in his place.

"9. No charge shall be entertained against any Guardian unless a previous notice of at least one week, ending with a General or Special Court,

shall have been given to the party complained of, or entered in the orders of the Court, the said notice or order to contain the particulars of the charge.

“ *Added 13th May, 1835.*

“ 10. On every Court night, at seven o'clock, the resolutions and orders of the preceding Court shall be read.

“ At a Special Court of Guardians, June 6, 1836 :—

“ In consequence of the hour of holding the weekly Relief Courts, viz., 10 in the forenoon, being inconvenient to many of the Guardians, and as the number of applicants are so reduced, Resolved,—That until the 1st day of October next, the Relief Courts do begin at 2 o'clock, and from that day until the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock as at present, the alteration to commence next Wednesday week.

“ At a General Court of Guardians, 21st July, 1841 :—

“ It being the opinion of this Court that the mode of conducting its business might be advantageously altered by confining the attention of the Guardians at their meetings to inquiring into and investigating the cases and claims of the applicants, instead of employing their time in the delivery of money and tickets for bread, as has been the practice, whereby much valuable time has been lost, which might in future be saved by discontinuing the giving relief at the sittings of the Court, and transferring the distribution of such relief, as the Court may deem proper to order, to Mr. Edwards, the inspector, who shall make such distribution at the respective residence of the paupers, thereby giving him opportunities by a regular and continuous visitation of detecting impositions and correctly ascertaining the real state of their respective cases, and enable him to make true and decided reports of their claims to the Court, so that such relief as shall be really required may be ordered, and such alterations in the amount of relief made, either by increasing or decreasing it, as a change of circumstances from time to time may require. It is therefore Resolved—That the practice of distributing relief at the meetings of the Court be discontinued and transferred to Mr. Edwards, to be given at the residences of the paupers; that in future the business of the Guardians shall be to consider and determine on the cases of such paupers as may apply, and in making orders for their relief. And that such books as may be necessary for the purpose be provided, and the plan suggested for carrying into effect may be adopted without delay.

“ At a Special Court of Guardians, held 10th May, 1843 :—

“ Resolved,—That the bye-laws for the better government of the Court of Guardians now read be adopted as the rules of the Court.

“ That the four principal officers of the Court be members of all committees, *ex officio*.

“ That Mr. Whiteford, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Govett, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Harris, Mr. Baron, and Mr. Gole, be a Committee to inquire into and determine doubtful settlements.

“ That Mr. Wright, Mr. Dwelley, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Norrish, Mr. Pitts, sen., Mr. Martin, Mr. Baron, Mr. Hallet, Mr. Skardon, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Bennett, be a Committee of Survey, and when occasion shall require, to report the state of the lands and houses belonging to the corporation, and to superintend all the repairs of the same.

“ That Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Kingwell, Mr. Dwelley, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Wright, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Pitts, junior, Mr. Martin, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. Venecombe, Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Best, Mr. Baron, Mr. J. C. Burdwood, Mr. Pitts, senior, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Harris, Mr. Govett, Mr. Treffry, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gole, Mr. Sedmond, Mr. Tyeth, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Randall, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Sinale (five a quorum), be a Committee

of Rates to assess and rate the town, and manage the business connected therewith.

"That Mr. Whiteford, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Wright, Mr. Treeby, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bennett, Mr. J. C. Burdwood, and Mr. David Derry, be a Committee of Records, to examine the records of the corporation when so required; and also for conducting the concerns of the Court connected with the trustees of the Hele and Lanyon Charities.

"That Mr. Wright, Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Pitts, junior, Mr. Kingwell, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. Norrish, Mr. Venecombe, Mr. Sedmond, Mr. Best, Mr. J. C. Burdwood, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Harris, Mr. Honey, and Mr. Smale, be a Committee of Manufacture and Labour in the house.

"That Mr. Kingwell, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pitts, senior, Mr. Davie, Mr. Best, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Dwelley, Mr. Wright, Mr. Pitts, junior, Mr. Frean, Mr. Francis, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Venecombe, Mr. Dingle, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. Treffry, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Scott, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Gole, Mr. Randall, and Mr. D. Derry, be a Committee to superintend the management of the town soil, under the contract between the Court and contractor.

"That Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gibson, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. Rowse, Mr. Govett, Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Hingston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Frean, Mr. S. Derry, Mr. Moore, Mr. Pitts, junior, Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Tyeth, and Mr. D. Derry, be a Committee of Instruction to read the prayers to the inmates of the house every morning at 9, and every evening at 6 o'clock.

"That Mr. Pitts, junior, Mr. Govett, Mr. Hingston, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Treeby, Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Treffry, Mr. Pitts, senior, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. J. C. Burdwood, Mr. S. Derry, Mr. Harris, Mr. Scott, Mr. David Derry, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Stanbury, and Mr. Smale be a Committee of Accounts to audit the quarterly and annual statements.

"That Mr. Wright, Mr. Venecombe, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Dwelley, Mr. Francis, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pitts, junior, Lieutenant Burdwood, Mr. Sedmond, Mr. Pollard, Mr. S. Derry, Mr. Norrish, and Mr. Stevens be a Committee of Labour, to superintend the management of the men employed at stone-breaking on the Hoe.

"That Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Skardon, Mr. Pitts, sen., Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Baron, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Govett, Mr. Frean, Mr. Rowse, Mr. D. Derry, and Mr. Samuel Derry, be a Committee of Stores, to examine the accounts connected therewith.

"Weekly Pay Guardians:—

<i>St Andrew.</i>	<i>Charles.</i>
Mr. Scott.	Mr. Honey.
Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Tyeth.
Mr. Smale.	Mr. Gole.

Mr. Stanbury.

"That the supply of provisions be inspected by the Guardians in rotation.

"Resolved,—That Messrs. Eastlake be appointed the solicitors of this corporation for the present year.

"Resolved,—That Mr. B. Gidley be appointed the in-door surgeon of this establishment for the present year, on the same terms as hitherto.

"Resolved,—That Mr. Richard Freeman be appointed surgeon of the St. Andrew's district for the present year, on the same terms as before.

"Resolved,—That Mr. Thomas Harper be appointed surgeon for Charles district for the present year, on the same terms as before.

"Resolved,—That James Cole and Thomas Cole be appointed collectors of the rates for the parish of St. Andrew for the present year, at the same rate of poundage and with the same amount of surety as before.

"Also that Robert Prinn be appointed collector of the rates for the parish of Charles, on the same conditions as those last referred to."

In the bye-laws no reference is made to the duties of the governor of the corporation, and the extraordinary power exercised by that functionary at various times, as spoken of by Mr. Burnard and Mr. Mortimer, does not appear to be authorized by any other than what may be termed the common law or customary usage of the corporation.

The only rules and regulations for the government of the workhouse are the following:—

“ Rules and Regulations for the better government of the hospital of Poor's Portion, made at a General Court of Guardians, held the 25th day of June, 1834, pursuant to the local Act of the 6th Queen Anne, and printed and published for the information of the inmates of the house, that offences may be prevented rather than punished:—

“ 1st. No person to go out of the house without leave of the governor, deputy-governor, clerk, or matron, nor remain out after eight o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and nine o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

“ 2nd. No fire or candle to be kept burning after the above-mentioned hours, excepting in cases of sickness, for which leave is to be first obtained from the matron.

“ 3rd. No person to sell, barter, wilfully waste, destroy, or carry out of the house any article of clothing, furniture, or food; and no new clothing to be delivered without producing the old, or otherwise satisfactorily accounting for it.

“ 4th. All linen, and other articles requiring to be washed, to be collected by the nurses of the different wards, and sent to the washhouse every Monday morning before nine o'clock.

“ 5th. All persons capable of working to be employed at such work as the governor, deputy-governor, or any committee or other persons duly appointed, may order; and continue at such work for so long a time, and to perform so much daily, as shall be allotted to them; and during their leisure hours to behave with respect and sobriety, and endeavour to keep themselves clean in their persons and clothing.

“ 6th. All persons capable of attending prayers are to do so every morning and evening at the appointed times, and to behave themselves decently and with good order; and on Sundays to attend the morning and afternoon service of the church, or some other place of divine worship, clean in their persons and apparel.

“ 7th. No person to have admission to the house (excepting to the office on business) without the leave of the governor, deputy-governor, clerk, or matron.

“ 8th. The gate-keeper, the nurses, and every other person having subordinate management or authority in the house, are required to do all in their power to prevent abuses and offences; and in case they shall intentionally omit or neglect to report those who shall wilfully break any of these rules and regulations, or otherwise misbehave themselves, and particularly if the nurses shall be negligent of, or inattentive to, the wants of the children, the sick, aged, and infirm, or shall permit any person to be and remain in the wards without a reasonable cause during the hours of working or times of prayer, or shall take any money or other thing as a bribe to obtain a favour or to conceal an offence, they shall be mulct of their pay, or otherwise punished as the governor or Court of Guardians shall think proper.

“ 9th. No smoking to be permitted in any of the wards or lodging-rooms, and no person to be absent therefrom without leave after the hours of eight in winter and nine in summer, nor without a sufficient cause go into any other ward than their own.

“ 10th. If any person in or belonging to this house shall embezzle or

wilfully destroy any of the goods, furniture, or materials belonging thereto, he or she will be punished as the law directs.

"11th. If any person shall be guilty of profane cursing, swearing, drunkenness, or any lewd, immoral, or indecent behaviour or conversation, or quarrel or fight, or refuse to perform the reasonable work or service required, or wilfully spoil the same, or shall not strictly conform to the foregoing rules and regulations, or to such orders as shall hereafter be given either verbally or in writing by any person duly authorized to give orders in the house, such person or persons so offending shall be punished in such manner as the governor or the Court shall direct.

"That the clerk and the matron, as the master and mistress of the house, with the assistance of the beadle, be required to carry these rules into effect, and to report any disobedience of them to the governor.

"By order of the Court,

"W. B. DOLLING, Governor."

And that no person may plead ignorance of the law relating to workhouses, the following extracts from Acts of Parliament are subjoined:—

"By Act 53 Geo. III., c. 73, the governor has power to commit to the house of correction, and otherwise punish for offences committed in the house.

"By Act 50 Geo. III., c. 50, s. 4, any person embezzling, or wilfully wasting, spoiling, or damaging any clothing, goods, or materials, may be committed to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour for two calendar months.

"By Act 55 Geo. III., persons deserting or running away from any workhouse, and carrying away clothes, linen, or other thing belonging to the parish, may be committed to the house of correction for three months."

I would particularly call your attention to that part of the bye-laws which relates to the appointment of the Committee of Instruction, and to that part of the deposition of Mr. Burnard which relates to this subject. In no instance before has such a mode of affording religious instruction come under my notice, and it was with some surprise that I heard from Mr. Burnard that no unhappy controversies had arisen from the practice detailed.

The boys in the workhouse are educated in a school within its walls under the direction of the trustees of the Hele and Lanyon Charities. The boys on the foundation of these charities are boarded and lodged with the master, and are kept separate from the boys belonging to the workhouse. The following is a copy of a deposition I took from the schoolmaster, who is paid by the corporation of the poor a salary of 30*l.* per annum.

"*Robert Nugent*, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, schoolmaster, on his oath, saith:—I was appointed to my present situation, as schoolmaster of the Hele and Lanyon Charity Schools, by the trustees of those charities, who are two distinct bodies. In my school I have 12 boys belonging to the Hele Charity and 4 belonging to the Lanyon Charity. The boys belonging to the two charities are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation, if any of them are intended for the sea service. They are also instructed in history and geography; and, in fact, have a good plain English education afforded them. In the same room I instruct the boys belonging to the workhouse; they sit at the lower part of the school-room, and are not in the same classes as the charity boys; they are only taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; they are not instructed in navigation, history, or geography. All the boys, whether belonging to the charities or the workhouse, are well taught in the Scriptures and in the principles of

the Christian religion. The Church Catechism is regularly taught in the school to the pauper children. I was permitted by the trustees of the charities to take the pauper boys into my schools.

"R. NUGENT.

"Taken on oath the 5th day of August, 1843,

"By me,

"ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*"

There is a school for girls in the workhouse, which appeared to me to be conducted as well as such establishments usually are.

I have before shown the very extensive powers given by the several Acts for the punishment of offences by the corporation and their officers, and also how far those powers have been curtailed or repealed by the 54 Geo. III., c. 170, and the 56 Geo. III., c. 129. On looking over the old books of the corporation, I find the following entries:—

"At a Special Court of Guardians, the 24th day of September, 1729:—
"Ordered, that Margaret Smithrem have eight pounds of hemp to beat every day, and in default thereof to be whipped.

"MICHAEL NICHOLLS, *Governor.*"

"At a Special Court of Guardians, the 26th of April, 1732:—

"Ordered, that Daniel Edwards and John Beskey be whipped as vagrants, and sent with a vagabond pass.

"HENRY WATTS, *Governor.*"

There is no paid auditor of the accounts of the corporation or any of their officers; the Committee of Accounts, appointed at the Special Court of Guardians held on the 14th of May last, perform this duty. That such an officer is much wanted there can be no doubt; and, by referring to some papers in your office, you will observe that Mr. Mortimer, the present governor of the corporation, drew your attention in June, 1842, to illegal payments that had been made in getting up a town's meeting to petition against the bill then before Parliament, on the subject of an amendment of the Poor Law, and also for the expenses of a journey then taken by the governor to London for the purpose of obstructing that measure.

The only other function than the administration of relief performed by the Guardians is the making and collecting of the poor-rates; and no inconvenience, but rather the contrary, has been found to result from this practice.

By the 35th section of the 53 Geo. III., c. 73, paupers are removed on the complaint of the governor or the clerk of the Guardians, instead of the complaint of the overseers; and the 34th section of the same Act empowers the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, or any three of them (the governor or deputy-governor being one), to appoint a constable for the removal of paupers not settled in Plymouth under the orders of justices.

There are several clauses in the Acts relating to the management of the poor in Plymouth to which I have not specifically drawn your attention; I have, however, sent entire copies of these Acts, and you will observe, from a perusal of them, that there is no little complication arising from the necessities that have existed from time to time of having explanations and amendments made to them. It is much to be regretted that the last Act was not a consolidatory one, and so framed as to comprise within itself all the provisions necessary for the administration of relief.

The corporation of the poor stand seized, and are possessed of property vested in them by the Act of the 6th of Anne, and subsequently devised or bequeathed to them; where no specific trusts are created, the property possessed by them is applied in aid of the poor-rates. The almshouses spoken of in the 18th section of the 6th of Anne are occupied by paupers who are the recipients of out-relief, and are usually disposed of by the governor as patronage attached to his office. *See Mr. Burnard's Deposition, page 108.*

A good code of workhouse regulations is much required here, as well as rules and regulations for the administration of out-relief; and, if it be possible, some regulations should be issued for the government of the corporate body, defining specifically what are the duties of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, so as to preserve to the body of Guardians the exercise of all the powers and authorities the Legislature intended to vest them with.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

ii.—REPORT ON the ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF to the POOR in the Parish of STOKE DAMERELL, in the COUNTY OF DEVON, by ROBERT WEALE, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE population of the parish of Stoke Damerell was 33,820, by the census of 1841, and the estimated area is 1815 acres.

The first local Act for regulating the relief of the poor of this parish was passed in the 21st year of the reign of Geo. III., and is intituled, "An Act for the better maintaining and regulating of the Poor within the town of Plymouth Dock, and the parish of Stoke Damerell, in the county of Devon."

The 1st section of this Act contains the following recitals:—

"Whereas the number of poor persons in the town of Plymouth Dock, and parish of Stoke Damerell, in the county of Devon, has of late years very much increased; and the giving proper powers for the better governing, employing, and maintaining the said poor will be a means of their being more effectually relieved, and at a less expense than at present: And whereas the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the said town of Plymouth Dock are not properly paved, cleansed, or watched, but are subject to various encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances, and are very inconvenient and unsafe for the inhabitants of the said town, and for travellers and passengers; and it would be a great benefit and convenience to the inhabitants of the said town and parish, and to all persons resorting to or travelling through the said town, if the said streets, lanes, and other public passages and places were properly paved, cleansed, and watched; and if the drivers of coaches, chaises, and carts, and also chairmen and porters employed in carrying persons or goods for hire within the said town, were put under proper regulations."

And enacts that the lord of the manor of Stoke Damerell, for the time being, the steward or stewards of the lord or lady of the said manor for the time being, the rector of the parish church of Stoke Damerell aforesaid for the time being, and several other persons specifically

named, shall be and are thereby appointed commissioners for putting the act into execution.

By this Act all poor persons within the parish incapable of providing for themselves, were placed under the care and management of the Commissioners; and the workhouse, lands, hereditaments, goods and effects, which at the time of the passing of the Act the overseers of the poor of the parish or any other persons were possessed of, for the benefit or relief, maintenance or support of the poor, are vested in the Commissioners. The Commissioners were also empowered to alter and enlarge such workhouse, and to make such rules, orders, and regulations as they might think proper for the well ordering and better relief, management, and employment of the poor of the parish.

Another Act was passed in the 54th year of the same reign, which repealed the former Act, and under which the affairs of the parish are now managed. This Act is intitled—

“An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 21st year of His present Majesty, for better maintaining and regulating the poor within the town of Plymouth Dock and parish of Stoke Damerell, in the county of Devon, and for other purposes; and granting further powers in lieu thereof, for lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the said town and parish, and regulating porters and watermen therein.”

And the causes of its enactment are thus stated in the preamble:—

“And whereas the powers and provisions of the said recited Act have been found inadequate for the several purposes thereby intended, and it would tend greatly to facilitate the execution of the purposes intended to be provided by the said recited Act if the same were repealed, and further and better provisions made in regard thereto. And whereas it would be of great advantage and convenience to the inhabitants of the said town and parish and persons resorting thereto, if the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the said town and parish were properly lighted, watched, and otherwise improved; and if certain regulations were made for the better government of the said town, and also for the better regulating of the watermen working to or from the beaches and passages of the said town and parish.”

By the 2nd section of this Act the lord of the manor of Stoke Damerell for the time being; the steward or stewards of the said manor for the time being; the rector of the parish of Stoke Damerell for the time being; the admiral of the port of Plymouth for the time being; the Commissioner of His Majesty's Dock-yard at Plymouth for the time being; the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the borough of Saltash for the time being; the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the borough of Plymouth for the time being; the lord of the manor of East and West Stonehouse and the stewards thereof for the time being; the lord of the manor of East and West Antony and the stewards thereof for the time being; the lord of the manor of Insworth, and the steward thereof for the time being; and 156 other persons therein named, and their successors, to be appointed as thereafter mentioned, were appointed Commissioners for putting the Act into execution.

The second section enacts that as often as any of the Commissioners appointed by the Act, or to be thereafter appointed, shall die, or neglect, or shall resign, or refuse to act for the space of 12 months, except such persons thereby appointed in virtue of their respective

offices or possessions for the time being, or otherwise be disqualified from acting in the execution of the Act, it shall be lawful for the surviving or remaining Commissioners, together with all persons rated at 8*l.* per year, according to the mode of assessment then used and adopted in the said parish, and paying towards the relief of the poor of the said parish, and they are thereby required, at a meeting to be holden for that purpose in the workhouse, of which 10 days' notice shall be given by the clerk of the Commissioners by affixing the same to the doors of the parish church of Stoke Damerell, and the workhouse, and at the gates of the Dock-yard, to elect another person or persons in the room or stead of the Commissioner or Commissioners so dying, neglecting, resigning, or refusing to act, or removing, or otherwise being disqualified to act as a Commissioner or Commissioners in the execution of the Act, and so *toties quoties*; and that every Commissioner so to be nominated and appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as if he had been named a Commissioner in and by the Act.

By the 8th section it is enacted that no person shall be capable of acting as a Commissioner unless he shall be in his own right, or in the right of his wife, in the actual possession, enjoyment, or receipt of the rents and profits of a real estate of the clear yearly value of 50*l.* above reprises; or possessed of or entitled to a personal estate to the amount or value of 100*l.* per annum, or, in the whole, to 1500*l.*; and if resident within the said parish, shall be rated or assessed, and pay towards the relief of the poor of the said parish; nor until he shall have taken and subscribed an oath (which the Commissioners are empowered to administer) that he is duly qualified, and that he will execute faithfully and impartially the duties of his office. A penalty of 100*l.* is imposed upon any person who shall act as a Commissioner who is not duly qualified. In case any Commissioner or Commissioners appointed under the Act, other than the Commissioners appointed or acting by virtue of the respective offices and possessions as before mentioned, shall neglect to qualify himself or themselves for the space of six months after the passing of the Act, or the election of such Commissioners respectively, the appointment shall be deemed null and void; and every such Commissioner shall be disqualified from acting unless re-appointed on some future vacancy.

By the 9th section the Commissioners appointed or acting by virtue of the respective offices and possessions as before mentioned, are restrained from attending any meeting held by the Commissioners in pursuance of the Act, and from intermeddling in the execution thereof, unless such meeting be held for the purpose of putting into effect the powers and authorities vested in them for the government and regulation of the watermen therein mentioned.

The 10th section provides that no person shall be capable of acting as a Commissioner during the time he shall enjoy any office of profit under, or be concerned directly or indirectly in any contract, or tender for any contract to be made by virtue of the Act, or during the time he shall be churchwarden or overseer of the poor, or surveyor of the highways of the said parish, or in any case wherein he shall be personally interested. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being are empowered to attend any meeting of the Commissioners to be held relative to the poor; and Commissioners

who are justices of the peace, may act as justices in the execution of the Act, except in cases where they are personally interested.

By the 11th section it is provided that all judgments, orders, acts, and proceedings of all and every person and persons acting as a Commissioner or Commissioners, though not duly qualified previous to his or their being convicted of such offence, shall, notwithstanding such conviction, be as valid and effectual as if such person or persons had been duly qualified.

The 13th section enacts that the Commissioners shall and may sue and be sued in the name of their treasurer or clerk; and that no action that may be brought or commenced against the Commissioners, or any of them, by virtue of the Act, in the name of their treasurer or clerk, shall abate or be discontinued by the death or removal of such treasurer or clerk, or by any act of such treasurer or clerk without the consent of the Commissioners; but the treasurer or clerk to the Commissioners for the time being shall always be deemed plaintiff or defendant in any such action (as the case may be). It is provided that such treasurer or clerk in whose name any action or suit shall be commenced, prosecuted, or defended in pursuance of the Act, shall be reimbursed out of the moneys to arise by virtue of the Act all such costs and charges he shall be put to or become chargeable with by reason of his being made plaintiff or defendant therein.

The 22nd section enacts that no order to be made by the Commissioners at any of their meetings, save and except such orders as may relate to the pay or allowance to any poor person or persons, or to the placing him, her, or them, within the workhouse, shall be revoked or altered unless at a meeting to be specially called and holden for that purpose, of which 21 days' notice in writing shall have been given by the clerk to the Commissioners in the manner therein pointed out.

The constitution of this Board is so much at variance with the constitution of a Board of Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, that it is impossible to draw any comparison between them.

The meetings of the Commissioners are regulated by the following sections of the Act:—

By the 3rd section the Commissioners are required to meet in the workhouse on the fourth Friday after the passing of the Act, and afterwards on every Friday fortnight, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of putting the Act into execution. The 4th section empowers the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to adjourn for any longer or shorter space of time than 14 days immediately subsequent to the last meeting, or to any other place or places within the parish than the workhouse; but directs that in every such case a notice of such adjournment, signed by the clerk to the Commissioners, shall be affixed at the door of the workhouse, and at such other place at which the meeting is appointed to be held, and at the door of the parish church of Stoke Damerell, and at the gates of the Dock-yard, three days at least before such meeting.

The 5th section empowers the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, from time to time, to meet together in the workhouse for the purpose of appointing a public meeting of the Commissioners, at such time and place in the town or parish as they shall judge proper for the execution of the Act, but for what object this public meeting is to be held is not very obvious. This section provides that every meeting,

to be held by adjournment or by appointment, shall be held between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The 6th section enacts that no act of the Commissioners shall be valid unless made and done at a meeting to be holden as aforesaid by virtue of the Act (except as might be therein excepted); and that all the powers and authorities vested in the Commissioners shall, from time to time, be exercised by the major part of them present at any public meeting, not being less than seven (except in such cases where by the Act a greater number is required); and that all the orders and proceedings of the major part of such Commissioners present at such meetings shall have the same force and effect as if the same were made or done by all the Commissioners for the time being; and that at every such meeting one of the Commissioners, to be appointed by a majority of the Commissioners, shall be a chairman; and that in all cases the Commissioners shall vote by ballot in case the same shall be desired by any two or more of them then present; and that in case of an equal number of votes upon any question (including the chairman's vote), the chairman shall have the casting vote; and that the Commissioners shall at their meetings defray their own expenses.

The 12th section enacts that the Commissioners shall cause to be provided and kept proper books, and shall cause fair and regular entries to be made in such books of all their acts, orders, and proceedings, relative to the execution of the Act, and of the names of all such Commissioners as shall be present at any meeting; and also an account of all moneys to be assessed and raised by virtue of the Act, and of the payment and application of the same; and of all contracts to be made with any person or persons, either for employing or maintaining the poor, or otherwise; and that all such accounts shall be examined, adjusted, and settled quarterly by the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them; and that the Commissioners, or such number of them as are directed to do any act or proceeding by virtue of the Act, shall subscribe their names at the end of their proceedings at every meeting; and that all entries in such books so signed shall be deemed originals, and shall be allowed to be read as evidences in all causes, suits, and actions, touching anything done in pursuance of the Act; and that such books shall, at all seasonable times, be open to the inspection of all persons interested.

I examined Mr. Beer, the clerk of the Commissioners, on the subject of the meetings of the Board, and to his deposition, which you will find appended, I refer you on this subject.

The following is a copy of the 14th section, which relates to the appointment and removal of paid officers, &c.

“And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners, or any 13 or more of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required, by writing under their hands, to elect and appoint such clerks, treasurers, collectors, receivers of the rates, assessments, and moneys, to be collected and received by virtue of this Act, and also such surveyors, scavengers, and other officers, for the execution of this Act, as they shall from time to time think proper; and any such clerks, treasurers, collectors, receivers, surveyors, scavengers, and other officers, from time to time to remove or displace as they shall think fit, and to choose and appoint others in the room or place of such of them as shall be removed, or shall die or resign their office, notice of such intended removal, and of the time and place of meeting for considering and determining thereon, and notice of such removal

death, or resignation, and of the time and place of meeting, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy thereby occasioned being first given and affixed on the church door of the said parish of Stoke Damerell, and on the front door of the workhouse within the said town, and also at the gates of the said Dock-yard, and being also published in such newspaper as shall be printed and circulated in the said town, at least ten days before such election: And the said Commissioners may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by and out of the moneys to be raised or received by virtue of this Act, to pay such salaries or allowances to such officers, and to all other persons by the said Commissioners to be employed in the execution of this Act as they shall think reasonable: And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall, and they are hereby required to take such security from their treasurers, collectors, receivers, surveyors, scavengers, and other officers, for the due execution of their respective offices as the said Commissioners or any seven or more of them shall think proper."

The 15th section enacts that the several officers and persons to be appointed as aforesaid shall account, and points out the proceedings to be taken by the Commissioners in case of the default of any such officer.

By the 16th section it is enacted that if any clerk, collector, surveyor, or any other officer or servant employed by the Commissioners shall exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than such salaries, allowances, and rewards as shall be appointed and allowed to them respectively by the Commissioners, for or on account of anything done or to be done by virtue of the Act, or on any account whatsoever relative to the putting the Act into execution; or shall in anywise be concerned or interested in any bargain or contract made or to be made by the said Commissioners for any of the purposes of the Act, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof before the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, at any of their meetings, or upon verdict or judgment being had against him in any such action as next thereafter mentioned, be for ever incapable of serving or being employed under the Act, in any office of profit or emolument, and shall, over and above, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 50*l.* to any person or persons who shall sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or elsewhere, within six calendar months after the offence committed, in which action no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

The following schedule contains the names, designations, and salaries of the several paid officers engaged in the administration of relief to the poor, under the direction of the Commissioners, by virtue of the clauses last referred to. (See p. 129.)

For the duties to be performed by the various officers, I have to refer you to the depositions of Mr. Beer, the clerk, Mr. Beard, the relieving officer, and Mr. Lancaster the workhouse master, in the Appendix.

The duties of the clerk appear to have been defined; a Committee was appointed to consider them on the 6th of September, 1839, and on the 20th of that month the report of that Committee was adopted by the Board of Commissioners. Your sanction to the rules defining the duties of the clerk has never been obtained.

The duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress were defined by the Inspecting Commissioners, or House Committee, in February,

Name.	Office.	Per Annum.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	
John Beer . . .	Clerk to the Board . . .	60 0 0	} Reside in house: No rations.
John Bone . . .	Treasurer	22 10 0	
James Lancaster .	Governor	150 0 0	
Joanna Lancaster .	Matron	25 0 0	
W. Welch . . .	Medical Officer . . .	60 0 0	
W. H. Winchester.	Ditto	60 0 0	} Reside out.
James Marr . . .	Schoolmaster	30 0 0	
Elizabeth King .	Schoolmistress . . .	20 0 0	
James Wherry . . }	Keepers of Lunatics . .	40 0 0	} Reside in house, with rations. Resides in house, with rations.
Sarah Wherry . . }			
Samuel Hatch . .	Gatekeeper	15 0 0	
Abraham Beard . .	Relieving Officer . . .	60 0 0	
Ambrose Nosworthy	Assistant Relieving Officer	50 0 0	
Roger Halse . . .	Beadle	5 0 0	
Thos. Buckthought	Ditto	25 0 0	
		622 10 0	

1831, but these duties have never been sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners, and are, therefore, not authoritative.

The duties of the surgeons have been defined by the order of the Board, as you will observe by the minute relating to the duties of these officers, appended to Mr. Lancaster's deposition.

The duties of the master and matron have not been defined; appended to Mr. Lancaster's deposition you will find a detail of the duties performed by himself and the matron.

In addition to the officers before enumerated, several of the pauper inmates are paid for the services they perform; and the following schedule contains the names of such paupers and the gratuities they receive:—

Name.	Office.	Per. Week.	Observations.
		s. d.	
Harry Pascoe . .	Steward	3 0	. .
Margaret Import .	Infirmiry Nurse . . .	0 6	. .
Susanna Grylls .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Margaret Flaherty.	Ditto	0 6	. .
Martha Gilbert .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Isabella Nance . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Charity Hooper . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Eliza Farthing . .	Cook	0 6	. .
Mary Chaff . . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Jane Pryn . . .	Children's nurse . . .	0 6	. .
Ann Denham . . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Jane Piper . . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Elizabeth Baker .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Ann Loyde . . .	Dining-hall attendant .	0 6	. .
Lucy Bird . . .	Ditto	0 6	. .
Jane Burrows . .	Pantry woman	0 6	. .
Angelina Petherwick	Head washerwoman . .	0 6	. .
Martha Cavillon .	Nurse lying-in ward . .	0 6	When there are patients
Grace Wilkinson .	Matron's assistant . .	0 6	. .
Deborah Froode .	Nurse at asylum . . .	0 6	. .
Joseph Butler . .	Assistant keeper of lunatics	0 6	. .
John Holman . . .	Master carpenter . . .	0 6	. .
		13 6	

The churchwardens and overseers make the poor-rates, and a collector is appointed to each of the six wards into which the parish is divided. The collectors are appointed by open parish vestry, and they are also employed to collect the highway-rates, and the rates made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Street Act. These officers (who are engaged in trade) are paid a salary of 20*l.* a year each; they are required to pay to the overseers weekly the amount of poor-rates collected, and they give security for the due performance of the duties of their office.

By the 19th section of the Act it is enacted, that so much money as shall be necessary to defray the charges and expenses of carrying the Act into execution, so far as the same relates to the poor, shall from time to time, be paid out of the money which shall be raised, collected, or received for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the parish; and the churchwardens and overseers are required to pay the same to the treasurer to the Commissioners; and that all the money which shall come to the hands of the treasurer for or on account of the poor, shall, from time to time, be applied by the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, towards the relief, maintenance, management, and employment of the said poor, and defraying the several expenses of carrying the Act into execution, so far as the same relates to the poor, and to or for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

By the 20th section it is enacted, that if the overseers, on three days' notice in writing by the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, or their clerk, shall neglect to pay into the hands of the treasurer of the Commissioners such sums of money as they are by the Act required so to pay, they shall forfeit for every such offence 50*l.* This section provides that it shall be lawful for the overseers at all times to retain in their hands any sums not exceeding 300*l.*, to satisfy the exigencies incident to their place and office as such overseers; and that the penalty before mentioned shall be recovered by action of debt, or on the case, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or elsewhere.

The 73rd section enacts, that the overseers, 16 days at the least before the making of any rate or assessment for the relief of the poor, shall give notice, in writing, to the Commissioners of such intended rate or assessment; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, at any time after the receipt of such notice, and before the making of such rate or assessment, to notify to the overseers, in writing, what sum or sums of money they may deem requisite for the purpose of carrying into execution any of the provisions of the Act relating to the poor; and that the overseers, on the receipt of such notification, shall adapt and apportion their rate or assessment to the exigencies which the Commissioners shall have so notified to them; and that, if the overseers shall neglect to do so, they shall forfeit for every such offence 50*l.*

The following section of the Act places all poor persons belonging to the parish of Stoke Damerell, incapable of providing for themselves, under the care of the Commissioners; vests the workhouse in the Commissioners, who are empowered to sell and alter the same, and to purchase lands, and to erect new buildings as they may deem expedient; and authorizes the making of bye-laws, rules, orders and regu-

lations for the well ordering and better relief, management, and employment of the poor:—

“*Section 17.* And for the better relief, management, and employment of the poor belonging to the said parish, be it further enacted, that from and immediately after the passing of this Act, all poor persons belonging to the said parish, incapable of providing for themselves, shall be under the care, government, and management of the said Commissioners; and that the present workhouse, and all buildings, lands, hereditaments, goods, and effects, which at the time of the passing of this Act any person or persons are or is seised or possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto, in trust for, or for the benefit or relief, maintenance, or support of the poor of the said parish, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in, and shall be possessed by, the said Commissioners, as fully and effectually, and in as large and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as the same were possessed by such overseers or other person or persons as aforesaid; in trust nevertheless to be used, possessed, applied, and disposed of by the said Commissioners for the use and benefit of the poor of the said parish, and not otherwise; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any 21 or more of them, to sell the said workhouse buildings, lands, and hereditaments, and purchase such other buildings, lands, and hereditaments respectively, not exceeding four acres, and cause any new workhouse to be erected thereon as they may, from time to time, deem expedient; and in like manner, from time to time, to sell any future workhouse buildings, lands, and hereditaments, and purchase other buildings, lands, and hereditaments, and cause any new workhouse to be erected thereon; and that the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall and may, from time to time, cause the present or any future workhouse to be altered and enlarged in such manner, and such buildings to be erected adjoining thereto; and also to make such bye-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, as they shall from time to time think proper, for the well ordering and better relief, management, and employment of the poor of the said parish.”

The 21st section enacts, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any 13 or more of them, to contract and agree, from time to time, with any person or persons for the erecting of a new workhouse, or for the repairs, enlargement, or improvement of the then present or any future workhouse, and for making any new erections or buildings which might thereafter be erected by virtue of the Act for the benefit of the poor; and also authorizes the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to contract for provisions and necessaries to be used in the workhouse, and for the purchase of the materials for the employment of such poor; and also to contract for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing of any of the poor of the parish upon such terms as they may judge reasonable.

By the 24th section it is enacted, that if any person maintained or employed in the workhouse, shall embezzle or purloin any of the goods, furniture, or materials belonging thereto, or be guilty of profane cursing, swearing, drunkenness, or any lewd, immoral, or indecent behaviour, or shall refuse or neglect to perform the reasonable work or service which he or they shall be required to do, or shall be remiss therein (such work or service being suited to his or her age, strength, or ability), it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to cause such person to be punished in the workhouse, either by confinement, not exceeding 24 hours, or such further space of time as may be necessary in order to have such person or persons before a justice, or by distinction in dress or change in diet.

The 25th section enacts, that if any person shall knowingly buy, or receive into pawn, or into their possession or keeping for the purpose of selling or pawning any of the clothes or wearing apparel of any of the poor in the workhouse, or any of the goods, materials, provisions, or furniture belonging to the workhouse, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 10*l.*; and then follows the 26th section, which authorizes the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, if they shall see cause, to relieve any industrious poor person or family belonging to the said parish, although such poor person or family shall not belong to or reside within the said workhouse.

It will be observed by the 17th section, that the power given to the Commissioners for the care, government, and management of the poor, is limited to "all poor persons *belonging* to the said parish incapable of providing for themselves." The administration of relief to persons not belonging to the parish and casual poor is vested in the overseers by a proviso in the 19th section, which is as follows:—

"Provided always that it shall and may be lawful for the overseers of the poor of the said parish, out of the money which shall be raised for the relief of the poor as aforesaid, to afford, from time to time, such relief as they shall think requisite, to poor persons not belonging to the said parish, who from time to time may resort thereto, or be casually resident therein."

The 27th section also provides and enacts,

"That the several laws relating to the office of churchwarden or overseer of the poor, and for the relief and employment of the poor, shall continue in force with respect to the said parish, as fully and effectually as if this Act had not been made, except in such cases where otherwise particularly directed by this Act; anything herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

In the depositions of Mr. John Beer, the clerk to the Commissioners, and Mr. Abraham Beard, the assistant overseer and relieving officer, you will observe that the overseers do not confine themselves to the relief of non-settled parishioners; and the expenditure of the overseers, which you will find at page 136, must not be considered as incurred for non-settled poor only. Mr. Beard is the assistant to the overseers, and likewise relieving officer to the Commissioners, and he charges occasional relief to settled casual paupers to the accounts of the overseers; and in his deposition he states, that the able-bodied, who are employed on the highways, are paid half their wages by the surveyor, and one-half by the overseers. By referring to the annual expenditure of the overseers, you will find that it varies very much, according to the inclination of the persons filling the office to extend their power of granting relief.

This divided authority appears to me to be very inconvenient: if the presumption of law is, that all persons claiming relief are settled, where the cause of destitution arises till the contrary is shown, the duties to be performed by overseers, under the proviso referred to, would be very limited, and it is most desirable that they should be restricted to such an exercise of their authority.

The deposition of Mr. Beard will put you in full possession of the mode of relief adopted, and it is unnecessary for me to do more than to point out the objectionable practice that prevails of relieving bastards

out of the workhouse, and to the method adopted for the relief of the able-bodied to which I have just alluded. By what authority the overseers relieve the latter class I am at a loss to conceive; they clearly ought to be employed and relieved by the Commissioners.

Mr. Beard, in his deposition, states in what manner vagrants are relieved.

The annexed depositions of Mr. Beard, the assistant overseer and relieving officer, and Mr. Lancaster, the workhouse master, will exhibit the method adopted of affording medical relief.

The workhouse is an ill-constructed and ill-arranged building in the town of Devonport, without sufficient airing-yards. I found it on my visit as clean as it was possible to keep such a building without day-rooms for any other class than children, and the master and matron appeared attentive to their duties.

The deposition of Mr. Lancaster, the workhouse master, in the Appendix, details the mode of management, the employment provided, the religious instruction afforded, and the modes of punishment adopted. I would particularly call your attention to that part of his deposition which refers to what is called the married-room.

Within the walls of the workhouse, but quite separated from any portion of it, there is a licensed lunatic asylum, in which there were 7 women and 14 men. It had been visited by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy a few days previous to my inspection of the workhouse, and a copy of the report entered by those gentlemen in the visitors'-book will be found appended to Mr. Lancaster's deposition. The lunatic wards are under the especial care of a male and female superintendent; and their duties, as defined by the Commissioners, will be found appended to Mr. Lancaster's deposition.

The situation of the workhouse is unfavourable; it is surrounded by buildings, and there is no possibility of securing land adjacent to it, so as to provide proper and convenient yards for air and exercise. The domestic buildings are small and inconvenient, and it was to me a matter of extreme surprise how the necessary business of a large establishment could be carried on with such limited accommodation.

The following is the diet-table now in use; it was finally settled in its present shape by an order of the Board of the 26th of July, 1839:—

Dietary for the Able-bodied.

	Bread per day.	Breakfast.		Dinner.			Supper.	
		Milk Broth.	Meat before cooked with- out bone.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Potato Stew.	Meat Broth.	Milk Broth.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pints.	pints.	pints.
Sunday . .	12	1	6	1	..	..	1	..
Monday . .	12	1	..	{ Men . . . 14 Women and } 12		..	..	1
Tuesday . .	12	1	6	1	..	..	1	..
Wednesday	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Thursday . .	12	1	6	1	..	..	1	..
Friday . . .	12	1	..	{ Men . . . 14 Women and } 12		..	..	1
Saturday . .	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

Aged and infirm, 60 years of age and upwards, to be allowed 12 ounces bread per diem; 8 ounces mutton with bone, before cooked, four days in the week; half pound potatoes per diem; quarter pint milk per diem; one and half ounce tea, and four ounces butter per week.

Children from 1 month old to 12 months, 8 ounces bread and one pint milk per diem; and two ounces sugar per week.

From 12 months to 2 years, 12 ounces bread, pint and half milk per diem; two ounces sugar per week.

From 2 to 5 years, the same as the able-bodied, with the exception of 4½ ounces of meat instead of 6 ounces.

From 5 to 9 and upwards, the same as the able-bodied, with the exception of half a pound of potatoes instead of a pound.

Medical Sick Diet.

—	Bread.	Beef or Mutton before cooked.	Potatoes.	Pearl Barley.	Broth.	Salt.	Sago or Embden Groats.	Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.
	oz.	oz.	lb.	drhms.	pint.	drhms.	oz.	oz.	drhms.	pint.
Half diet .	12	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	1	6	..	1½	16 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Low diet .	8	4	..	16	1	6	1	1½	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fever diet .	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sago, or rice or sago pudding, or fish, as the medical officer may prescribe.									$\frac{1}{2}$

Rice pudding to contain 2 ounces of best rice, 16 drachms of sugar, half pint milk, one egg, and one blade of cinnamon.

To one ounce of sago, or one ounce of Embden groats, half ounce of sugar, or two ounces of oatmeal, and one ounce of sugar daily, for gruel

The following rules and regulations for the government of the workhouse were given to me; such of them as were made by the Inspecting Commissioners or House Committee do not appear to have been sanctioned or authorized by the Board, and consequently cannot be considered as binding or operative, no power being given to Committees to frame rules or regulations:—

Devonport Workhouse Regulations.

That in future no person be permitted to exercise the function of preaching in this house without first producing a certificate from their minister of their being so authorized by the church to which they belong.

August 18, 1818.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

That no written communication, open or sealed, addressed to any of the inmates within this house, be in future permitted to be received or delivered to them except through the governor of the house.

September 4, 1821.

By order of the Inspecting Commissioners.

That all inmates of the house who are desirous to attend Divine service, either on Sundays or other evenings, be permitted to go, first making their application to, and obtaining the consent of, the Inspecting Committee of this house for that purpose.

July 2, 1824.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Attendance of Paupers.

That notice be affixed to the door of the workhouse, that in future the poor are to attend at the workhouse at 10 o'clock, and that no case will be attended to when the pauper does not attend before 11 o'clock.

September 6, 1839.

By order of the Board.

Regulations for Visitors.

The day for visiting, so far as practicable, be confined to Thursdays, between the hours of 12 and 4 in the afternoon.

The interviews to take place in the gate-way.

No visitors to be allowed to go to the wards without leave from the governor or matron.

No sick patient in the infirmary to be visited without leave from the surgeon, governor, or matron.

No patient in the asylum to be visited without leave from the surgeon.

December 8, 1840.

By order of the House Committee.

All persons of whatever religious denominations desirous of holding prayer-meetings in this house, or visiting the sick to administer religious consolation, are requested to obtain the sanction of the House Committee, or the governor, on production of satisfactory testimonials that they are recognized by the denomination to which they belong. The prayer-meetings to be held in the room appropriated for Divine service.

March 16, 1841.

By order of the House Committee.

That the gate-keeper, or his assistant, in future, do not allow any of the inmates who are employed by the establishment as servants to pass the gate at such times when the members thereof are absent.

October 5, 1841.

Rules and Regulations to be observed at the Dining Hall.

On the ringing of the bell for each meal, the inmates are to go into the hall orderly, and take their seats, the men placing their hats under their seats, and the women to be without bonnets.

No meal to commence until grace is said or sung; each person to stand during the time.

No person to leave the hall after each meal until the grace is said or sung.

Any one absent after the grace, without a reasonable cause, will forfeit their meal.

Any one detected spitting on the floor of the hall, or defacing the walls during meals, will forfeit their next day's dinner.

Any one detected carrying away from the hall any of the provisions will forfeit their next day's dinner.

The attendants at the carving-tables are not to say to the carvers whose plate they bring to the table.

The young children on milk diet are not to be brought to the hall.

April 16, 1839.

By order of the House Committee.

Rules and Regulations to be observed in the different Wards.

1. No person to sleep out of this house without leave from the House Committee; and those who have leave will be checked of their provisions for the time.

2. No person to be absent from the house after the hours of 6 in the evening in summer, and 5 in winter.

3. No fire nor candle to be kept burning after the hours of 9 in summer, and 8 in winter, except in cases of sickness, for which leave is to be first obtained of the governor.

4. No person in this house to sell their clothes, nor barter for their provisions.

5. No new article of clothes will be delivered to any person without producing the old.

6. All foul linen to be collected every Monday morning, prior to its being sent to the washhouse.

7. Every person capable of working to be employed at picking oakum, or at such other work as the governor or matron may order.

8. All persons (capable) are to attend Divine service within the house every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evening, and also on Sunday afternoon, at such times when there be service, clean, and to behave themselves decently and with good order.

9. When any of the poor of this house die, 12 persons (or not less than six) of the poor to attend the funeral, dressed clean and neat.

10. If any person in or belonging to this workhouse shall embezzle any of the goods, furniture, or materials belonging thereto, or be guilty of profane cursing, swearing, drunkenness, or any lewd, immoral, or indecent behaviour, or refuse to perform the reasonable work or service required, or shall not strictly conform to the foregoing rules and regulations, such person or persons will be punished as the House Committee shall think proper to direct.

October 19, 1841.

By order of the House Committee.

The only clause relating to the removal of paupers is the 18th, and by this it is enacted, "That whenever any poor person or persons, or any vagrant or vagrants, shall be ordered to be removed from the parish of Stoke Damerell to the place of his, her, or their legal settlement, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners or overseers (if they shall think fit) to cause such persons to be removed by a beadle, or some other person to be appointed by the Commissioners or overseers, or any seven or more of them for that purpose, by writing under their hands."

The following Table, prepared from the annual printed statements of the Commissioners and overseers, will show the expenditure of the Commissioners and overseers for the last 10 years; and by this Table the state of pauperism must be inferred, as no correct index of the number of cases is kept; and from the fact of the same paupers being at one time under the management of the Commissioners, and at another time under the management of the overseers, I found it impossible to obtain the numbers without sacrificing more time than I had at my disposal:—

TABLE showing the Amount of Money expended for the Relief of the Poor in the Parish of Stoke Damerell for the Ten Years ended 1843.

Year.	Expenditure.		
	Overseers' Account.	Commissioners' Account.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1834	2,578	6,551	9,129
1835	3,046	6,062	9,108
1836	1,503	6,658	8,161
1837	959	6,811	7,770
1838	858	7,895	8,753
1839	848	8,064	8,912
1840	1,051	8,250	9,301
1841	1,211	7,923	9,134
1842	1,050	7,598	8,648
1843	1,013	7,391	8,404

It will appear by the 17th section, which I have before given in page 131, that the Commissioners have the power to make bye-laws, rules, orders, and regulations. Appended to the deposition of Mr. Beer you will receive a copy of a letter he addressed to me on this subject, together with a copy of the standing orders he found recorded in the proceedings of the Commissioners; these, with a few imperfect rules relating to the management of the workhouse, the definitions of the clerks' duties, the duties of the medical officers, and the superintendents of the asylum, appear to be the only orders *really* made by the Board of Commissioners. There are no bye-laws or orders systematically arranged and printed for the government of the workhouse, for the guidance of the several officers, or for the government of the Board itself.

There is no other audit of the account than that of the Commissioners themselves under the 12th section of the Act, which directs amongst other things that the accounts shall be examined, adjusted, and settled quarterly by the Commissioners, or any seven or more of them. This section is given at length in page 127. The accounts are kept in a form prescribed by the Commissioners, and an annual statement is printed for circulation pursuant to the 83rd section of the Act.

By Mr. Beer's deposition you will observe that the watching of the town is, by virtue of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, taken out of the hands of the Commissioners, and vested in the Town Council, and that the licensing of the watermen, by virtue of an Act of the last session, is vested in a distinct Board of Commissioners; and that the only powers now exercised by the Commissioners under the Act under consideration are the relief of the poor, the paving and lighting of the town, the licensing of porters, and the regulating of the markets; and he states that he never found any inconvenience to arise from the mixed duties performed by the Commissioners.

It appears to me of the first importance that rules and regulations should be issued for the government of the Commissioners, requiring them to exercise all the powers vested in them by the statute, and restricting the overseers from exceeding their powers, for defining the duties of the various officers, and for the regulation of the workhouse.

The constitution of the Board does not appear to me to be favourable for parochial administration; but it is useless to dwell upon this point: it is, however, more than ordinarily important, where a body is vested with various duties, that the accounts should be carefully audited, so that one branch of expenditure should not be mixed up with others; and it would be most desirable that an independent officer should be appointed to perform this task.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT WEALE,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

APPENDIX.

(Copy.)

JOHN BEER, of Devonport, in the county of Devon, gentleman, on his oath, saith:—I am by profession an attorney-at-law. I was appointed on the 20th of September, 1839, clerk to the Commissioners appointed under “An Act of the 54 Geo. III. to repeal an Act passed in the 21st year of His then Majesty for better maintaining and regulating the Poor within the Town of Plymouth Dock and Parish of Stoke Damerell, and granting further powers in lieu thereof,” &c. Previous to my appointment as clerk I was for several years a Commissioner under that Act.

The Board of Commissioners is constituted under the provisions of that Act. The paper delivered in and signed by me, and marked A, details the practice of the Board of Commissioners, so far as the relief of the poor is concerned and the appointment of committees.

The Act of Parliament does not authorize the appointment of committees to perform distinct functions, and, consequently, no committee appointed by the Board has any power of making rules or regulations, or of performing any act, or affording any relief. The several committees have the power of recommending to the General Board, and the confirmation of the General Board is necessary; and it, in fact, must be made an order of the General Board before it can be operative or binding.

There is no general code of bye-laws for the government of the Board, or orders or regulations for the management of the workhouse that have been collected and arranged in a condensed or separate form; there are a variety of orders that have been made from time to time, some of which are considered to be still in operation and others not, although they have never been repealed or altered as required by the statute. No order to be made by the Commissioners at any of their meetings can be revoked or altered (except such as relates to the pay or allowance of any poor person or persons, or to the placing him, her, or them in the workhouse), unless at a meeting to be specially called and holden for the purpose, of which 21 days' notice must be given in the manner pointed out in the Act. It has not, since I have been in office, been the practice of the Board to call meetings very frequently for the revoking of orders, but it has happened that contradictory orders have been passed at different Boards; and, on looking over the different orders made from time to time by the Board, it is observable that some orders are opposed to others which have not been revoked, but which change of circumstances has rendered inoperative.

I deliver in a copy of such of the orders of the Board relating to the management of the workhouse and the prescribed duties of the different officers as I conceive to be now really in force, and which I have extracted from the records of the Commissioners.

The overseers of the poor attend the meetings of the Board of Commissioners, and also the meetings of the House Committee; but in neither of these assemblies have they the power of voting.

The practice is now, and has been a great many years, for the overseers to relieve all paupers till their places of settlement have been ascertained, whether belonging to the parish or not; and in many cases to continue the relief of occasional poor belonging to the parish of Stoke Damerell till the occasion of their requiring relief had ceased. The overseers have generally exceeded the power given to them by the statute, which confines them to the relief of casual poor not belonging to the parish of Stoke Damerell; and the sums charged in their printed accounts as casual relief must not be considered as relief only to parties who by law they are entitled to relieve. The poor of the parish of Stoke Damerell, who have required occasional temporary relief, have been relieved by them, and treated as casual poor, sometimes as long as they required relief, and at other times

till their places of settlement could be ascertained. Different parties who have been in office as overseers have taken opposite views of their duties, and acted accordingly, some being anxious for extended powers, and others desirous of interfering as little as possible.

I deliver in a list of the paid officers of the Board of Commissioners so far as the relief of the poor is concerned.

I have never found any instance in which inconvenience has arisen from the mixed duties performed by the Commissioners.

The watching of the town is now placed by the Municipal Act in the municipal corporation; and the licensing of watermen is by an Act of the present sessions vested in Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The duties of the Commissioners are now confined to the relief of the poor, the paving and lighting the town, the licensing of porters, the regulating the markets, and the removal of nuisances.

JOHN BEER.

Taken on oath the 15th day of August, 1843,

By me,

ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner*.

Copies of Documents appended to Mr. Beer's Deposition.

A.

Board of Commissioners, number 156, exclusive of the *ex-officio* members.

The Board meet every fortnight on Fridays, to receive all reports and recommendations from committees, and to act upon them; to order weekly relief for the out-poor; to order payment of bills which come through the Finance Committee duly examined; to pass the treasurer's and other accounts after examination by the respective committees, to receive tenders for supplies or works to be performed, and to enter into contract for the same.

At the close of each year to elect committees for the following year, namely, House Committee, Out-poor Committee, Bill and Finance Committee, Committee to assist the overseers.

The House Committee meet every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; they examine all paupers admitted into the house during the preceding week; to receive from the governor a report of the occurrences of the week, with the application of paupers for discharge or otherwise, also any misbehaviour on the part of any of the inmates; to receive a statement of the number in the house; supplies required for the week; to examine and inspect the provisions; to order repairs for the house; to recommend any work to be performed to the Board; to examine all applicants for relief brought by the overseers of the poor and the relieving officer, recommending to the Board such relief as may be deemed expedient; to examine and audit the governor's and relieving officer's cash accounts previous to the same being ordered to be passed by the Board; to prepare the half-yearly estimate of the amount of money required from the overseers of the poor.

The Out-poor Committee examine into the out-poor list half-yearly or oftener, recommending to the Board such alterations in their relief as may be thought necessary.

The Bill and Finance Committee to meet on the first Monday of every month to examine bills preparatory to their being ordered to be paid by the Board; also to examine and audit the treasurer's accounts quarterly and annually previous to being passed by the Board.

Committees to assist the overseers of the poor upon questions of difficult points of settlement to meet when required.

JOHN BEER.

Standing Orders.

Asylum.—January 22, 1836.—Resolved, that the report of the House Committee, that no persons but the members of the House Committee be permitted to visit the asylum without leave of the said committee, surgeon, or governor of the house, be adopted.

Committees.—January 16, 1818.—Resolved unanimously, that all committees in future shall be appointed for a limited period, and not exceed one year, or until a new committee be appointed; and that all members of former committees shall be eligible for re-election.

Children.—July 12, 1839.—Ordered, that the children taken into the workhouse in future be not mixed with the resident children until examined by the surgeon; and those that have not had the small-pox be vaccinated.

Education of Children.—November 13, 1816.—Ordered, that the House Committee do provide such number of Bibles, Testaments, and other books necessary for the use of the poor, and for the instruction of the children within this house, as to them may appear proper. Resolved,—that the education of the children within the house be more immediately under the superintendence and management of the said House Committee.

House Committee.—October 18, 1839.—Ordered, that all pauper relief cases be first investigated by the House Committee, and reported upon by them before any order for relief be made by this Board.

Schoolmistress.—December 30, 1825.—Ordered, that no schoolmistress shall be elected for this house who is incapable of writing.

School-boys.—June 7, 1833.—Ordered, that the recommendation of the House Committee, that the boys of the school do write all notices to the Commissioners for their attendance at committees and forming Boards be adopted; and the same is adopted accordingly.

Treasurer.—November 12, 1818.—Ordered, that the treasurer be requested to furnish this Board, on the first day of every month, an account of all moneys paid by him, with the dates of their respective payments.

October 16, 1829.—Ordered, that all bills paid by the treasurer, after his accounts are audited and passed, be delivered over to this Board, to be deposited in the safe-room.

Wine and Porter.—November 8, 1816.—Ordered, that in future no wine or porter be supplied to any persons whomsoever out of this house, without a special order from a Board of Commissioners for that purpose.

Working Men.—January 7, 1831.—Ordered, that the extra allowance of a quarter of a pound of bread for the working men be continued during the days the men are at work.

Paupers' Clothing.—November 16, 1838.—Ordered, that in future all persons taken into the house under 60 years of age be clothed in the parish dress, their own clothes being kept until they quit the house.

[The list of paid officers will be found in page 129.]

SIR,

Devonport, August 11, 1843.

IN reply to your request that I would lay before you a statement of the duties performed by me as clerk, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report of a committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners previously to my being elected to the office of clerk, which having been adopted by the Board, forms now the basis of the clerk's official duties.

I may remark that, in addition to the duties enumerated in this Report, I usually draw such reports of committees as may be required upon any important matter; and without regard to the strict letter of these instructions, I conduct all other matters for the Board and its committees which do not absolutely come within the scope of law proceedings.

You will have observed, by reference to the Act of Parliament, that all orders of the Board, save such only as may relate to the quantity of relief

given, are irrevocable, except upon notice being given and duly advertised for 21 days to rescind the same, and therefore almost every order of the Board may be considered as a standing order until so repealed. I have extracted from among them such as in my judgment may best suit the purpose you have in view, and I have the honour to forward them to you herewith.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

Robert Weale, Esq.

JOHN BEER, Clerk.

Report of the Committee appointed by order of the Board of Commissioners, dated 6th September, 1839, "to inquire into the duties of the Clerk to this Board, and to report what alterations, if any, should be made in the appointment of a Clerk to the Board of Commissioners, as to salary or otherwise."

To the Board of Commissioners sitting on the 20th September, 1839.

Your Committee beg leave to state that, in compliance with said order, they have met on the 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th instant, and after careful inquiry, they find that all the duties of your clerk, as pointed out in your local Act, at pages 7, 8, 10, 18, 30, 32, 43, 50, 52, 55, 63, 74, 75, 81, 83, 93, 95, 99, 109, 113, and 117, of the edition used by your Board, have been attended to by your late clerk.

Your Committee find that the number of meetings of your Board for 1834-5 were 34 in number, 1835-6 were 33 in number, 1836-7 were 42, 1837-8 were 29, and 1838-9 were 31, making for five years 169 meetings, on an average $33\frac{1}{5}$ or 34 meetings per annum.

Your Committee, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that the clerk to your Board should be of the legal profession, and that he should be required personally to attend all meetings of your Board; or that in any unavoidable absence he provide the attendance of some professional friend to perform his duties at the Board; and your Committee would suggest, that the gentleman whom your Board may elect, shall be called on to name such friend to whom the Board shall look for attendance, &c., in the absence of your clerk; at the same time your Committee see no objection to your clerk being assisted in his duties at the Board, by any of his own private assistants, when he may wish the same.

Your Committee also recommend, that it shall be the duty of the clerk, or his professional substitute in his absence, to attend all committees of your Board that may signify their wish to him so to attend.

Your Committee recommend, that the clerk be required to keep a book to be called "The Relief Order Book," in which shall be entered at the meetings of your Board all orders for relief, and that it shall be the duty of the clerk to compare the relieving officer's book with the said relief order-book, so as to check the amounts in money and in kind.

Your Committee recommend, that all other orders on the poor account and the street account be kept in originals and duplicates; the originals to be kept in safe custody of the clerk so as to be evidence in courts of law; the duplicates to be for the use and inspection of the officers of your Board for their guidance, as also for the inspection and information of the members of your Board.

Your Committee recommend that all "standing orders," or orders of a permanent nature, be entered in a book for that purpose, forming a digest of the said orders in alphabetical arrangement under the initial of their respective heads.

Some doubts having heretofore arisen from time to time as to motions having been entered by the clerk in the exact terms of the movers, your Committee take leave to suggest, that all resolutions be handed by the mover to the chairman, written; and that if the same pass the Board, that the chairman puts his initials thereto; and a correct copy of the same shall then be entered by the clerk; and that the same mode be adopted in refer-

ence to notices to be put in cards; and that it shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish correct copies of all such notices to the governor, who shall see them inserted in the cards as heretofore.

Your Committee recommend that your clerk shall keep register books of all watermen, horse-porters, back-porters, and market-carriers; and that the usual fees taken for such registry, and for badges, be accounted for by the clerk for the purposes of this Act, and not for his own use.

It being directed by your Act of Parliament, see page 93, that your clerk keep a book wherein he shall enter an extract or memorial of every transfer of annuities paid by your Board, your Committee see no reason why your clerk should not receive the fee directed by the said Act, namely, 13s. 4d.; your Committee are informed the late clerk only received 2s. 6d.

Your Committee also recommend that your clerk be directed to keep a registry-book of transfers of deeds poll, inasmuch as it will be an important part of the clerk's duty to advise your Board relative to payments of considerable sums on this account.

Your Committee also recommend, that it will be the duty of your clerk to take the examinations of all paupers, when so required to do by your relieving officer, touching the legal settlement of such paupers, and to enter such examinations in a book for the use of your Board. Your Committee find that the number of examinations recorded for the last four years are 502, or 125½ annually, hitherto taken at an expense of six guineas at the lowest scale of charges.

Your Committee have learnt that your late clerk did not keep copies of his correspondence with public officers, &c., on the affairs of your Board, separate from his own private records; but your Committee recommend that your clerk be required in future to keep a book for that purpose for the use of the Commissioners at any and all times.

Your Committee recommend, that it be the duty of the clerk as heretofore, to draw up all advertisements to be issued by your Board; and that he be required to fill up all bonds and contracts with your Board without any other charge than the costs of stamps. Your Committee recommend that, as far as possible, printed forms be used, to be paid for by your Board. Your Committee have been informed that hitherto about 12 charges annually, of about half-a-guinea each, have been made and received by your late clerk.

Your Committee recommend, that it shall be the duty of your clerk to obtain the opinion of counsel when so directed by your Board, in all cases where your Board may be plaintiff or defendant, or contemplated plaintiff or defendant, without making any charge to your Board other than out-of-pocket expenses.

Your Committee further recommend, that the reports of all extra committees, such as your present committee, now addressing you, may be copied in a book to be kept for that purpose; it does not appear that such has hitherto been the practice. Your Committee conceive that such reports, properly indexed, would form ready and useful information to your Board.

And inasmuch as your Committee have imposed new duties on the clerk which may be valued on the lowest scale at 6l. 6s. annually, and taken off a portion of the charges made by the late clerk, also about 6l. 6s. annually, and also suggested the discontinuance of other charges, your Committee do not see any just cause to recommend any decrease of salary, nor are they prepared to recommend any increase; and further, they conceive some regard is due to the opinion of a late joint committee of parishioners, councilmen, and commissioners, as reported to your Board, whereby it was declared that the salary paid to your clerk was a proper one. All which premises your Committee respectfully recommend to your Board for reception and adoption.

For the Committee,

Workhouse, September 19, 1839,

J. SYMONS, *Chairman.*

Abraham Beard, of Devonport, in the county of Devon, on his oath, saith:—I am assistant overseer for the parish of Stoke Damerell, and likewise one of the relieving officers for the Commissioners of the Poor for Stoke Damerell. I devote the whole of my time to the duties of my office. The whole of the permanent poor and such as are in the workhouse are under the care and control of the Commissioners; and the casual poor belonging to other parishes, and the occasional poor belonging to the parish of Stoke Damerell, if their relief is supposed to be of a temporary nature, are under the control of the overseers. New applications, whether from settled parishioners or those not settled, are in the first instance either made to the overseers or to me as assistant overseer, and such cases are not reported by the overseers or me as assistant overseer or relieving officer to the Board till the place of settlement of the pauper has been ascertained; and if it is known that the pauper is a settled parishioner, and the relief required is only temporary, it is not reported; but the relief afforded is charged to the account of the overseers as casual relief.

Since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, a much larger proportion of relief has been charged to the Commissioners than was formerly the practice; but still the accounts of the overseers must not be considered as to exhibit relief only afforded to non-settled paupers, five-sixths or more of the relief now afforded by the overseers or by me as assistant overseer, and charged in the overseers' accounts, is relief afforded to persons belonging to the parish of Stoke Damerell, and to whom temporary relief is afforded.

There are now 51 cases of bastardy relieved out of the workhouse. The relief given in these cases varies from 1s. to 2s. per case per week; those cases in which 2s. is given are those in which the parish is again reimbursed. There are nine mothers of bastards relieved in the workhouse, and in all these cases the mothers are with the children in the workhouse, 11 in number; there are also five bastard children relieved in the workhouse without their mothers; in some cases the mothers are dead; and in others they have absconded, leaving their children. It is not the practice of the Commissioners to compel the mothers of bastards to leave the workhouse on relief being afforded out of the house to the children; the mothers generally themselves apply for out-relief for their bastard children.

There are now about 20 cases of non-resident relief on the books; not more than two have been added to this list for the last four years. The Commissioners do not, except in particular cases, grant non-resident relief; they rather oppose such a practice. When I speak of non-resident relief, I do not intend to include the neighbouring towns of Plymouth or Stonehouse; we consider persons residing there as being resident paupers, as they are as much under our own inspection as if actually residing in the parish.

Able-bodied male applicants belonging to the parish, and requiring work, apply either to the overseers or to me; they are then sent to work on the highways; they are paid for this work 1s. 2d. a-day, one-half being paid by the surveyors of the highways and one-half by the overseers. This class of applicants are provided with work according to the extent of their respective families: if a man has a wife and two children, he is employed either two or three days, and so on in proportion; but in no case is the employment extended to more than five days. There are some employed by the surveyors permanently who are employed six days in every week; and the overseers pay one-half of their wages, although they ought not to be considered as paupers; but this practice has prevailed for a considerable period of time.

The Commissioners are now about to publish a list of paupers relieved. It has not been the practice to publish such a list very frequently; I should say not oftener than once in 10 years.

Mr. Ambrose Nosworthy is my assistant relieving officer; the money all passes through my hands, and I account. My salary is 60*l.* a year, all of which is paid by the Commissioners; from the overseers I receive nothing; Mr. Nosworthy's salary is 50*l.* a-year, paid by the Commissioners.

Trampers or vagrants are relieved generally with a small portion of bread, and with 2*d.* or 3*d.* in money; if they come with families, the money relief is somewhat larger; and in some cases we admit them to the workhouse, and they are turned out after breakfast to proceed on their way. Our object is to do the best we can to get rid of them: we do not employ the vagrants in any way.

Medical relief is afforded to a large number of persons who are not paupers or applicants for further relief. In giving orders for the medical attendant, no distinction is made as to whether the applicant is a settled or non-settled pauper. It is our practice to give extra relief on the recommendation of the medical officer; but we do not make it a practice to give it in kind; it is usually given in money.

The overseers have an office at the Town-hall, where I generally attend with Mr. Nosworthy; at this office applications for relief of every kind is usually made.

A. BEARD.

Taken on oath the 11th day of August, 1843,

By me,

ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

James Lancaster, of Devonport, in the county of Devon, on his oath saith:—I am master of the workhouse of the parish of Stoke Damerell, and which is situate in the town of Devonport. My wife is the matron of this establishment. I have held my office for 24 years, and my wife has held her office since 1837. There are no day-rooms for any of the inmates excepting the children. There is one general dining-room, in which all the inmates who are on the house-diet, and are able, take their meals; and this is likewise used for the assembling of the inmates for religious instruction. The workhouse is an old building, and so constructed that a good state of classification cannot be enforced. The yards are limited, and run one into another.

There is a licensed lunatic asylum connected with our establishment; it is kept entirely distinct from the other part of the building, and is entirely under the care of separate master and matron, who draw their provisions and necessaries from the stores of the workhouse. No inmate of the workhouse or other persons can be sent to the lunatic asylum but by an order of justices under the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV., c. 40. In the lunatic asylum there are day-rooms for each sex. I deliver in a copy of the last report of the Metropolitan Commissioners.

It has not been our practice to separate men and their wives on their coming into the workhouse. There is one room called the "married room," and in this there are six beds; no screen or partition is afforded by the authorities to be placed between the beds. The paupers themselves usually place a curtain around their beds, which they provide themselves with. I have known these beds frequently to be all occupied, and that more than one young man and his wife have been in the room at the same time.

Orders of admission to the workhouse are given by the Board of Commissioners, the assistant overseer, relieving officers, and the overseers. In a case of great emergency, I should admit a pauper without any order, reporting to the Board of Commissioners at their next meeting that I had done so, or to the overseers or their assistant.

My duties as master are not laid down by any specific rules or orders. Different orders and regulations have been made at different times, and

occasional verbal directions have been given me by the Board of Commissioners and by the House Committee. When I was appointed in 1819, I was told that my duties would be specifically defined by an order of the Board of Commissioners, but this has never been done. I conceive my duties, and my wife's duties as matron, to be such as are detailed in the two papers marked respectively A and B, and to which I have subscribed my name. At a meeting of the House Committee, held 18th of April, 1837, the following entry was made in the records of the House Committee: "That we recommend to the Board that the duties of the master and medical officers be such as are laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners, and defined in their Report, page 81." On referring to the records of the Board, I do not find that such recommendation was adopted.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are not resident in the workhouse; they attend daily from 9 to 12, and from half-past 1 to 4 o'clock. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls reading, writing, knitting, and needlework. Out of school-hours the children are under the care of different nurses; the elder girls assist the nurses in the household work.

I read prayers every morning to all the inmates who are able to attend in the dining-room. The children all go to church in the morning of Sunday, attended by the schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and nurses; and the adult inmates, who are not mothers of bastard children, or otherwise of bad character, are allowed to go out to any place of worship they please; if it is known that any of them abuse this privilege, it is taken from them by the Board of Commissioners for a time. There is no paid chaplain appointed to the workhouse. The rector of the parish, or one of his curates, gives a service in the dining-room every Sunday afternoon. On the evening of Sunday, a Wesleyan minister or local preacher attends and gives a service. On Tuesday evening a clergyman of the church of England attends and gives a service, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, ministers of the Wesleyan, Baptist, or Independent Communions, attend likewise for the same purpose. Occasionally some of the inhabitants of the town likewise attend these services. At these religious services no adult inmates are compelled to attend; but they are expected to do so if able; but the children are all compelled to be present. The children in the schools are occasionally examined by a committee of the Board, and also by the rector of the parish. They are frequently taken out to walk—the boys by a steady male pauper, and the girls by a nurse.

Three members of the House Committee are summoned every week to go round the workhouse. They do not all attend, but it rarely happens that some one or more does not go round the house every week.

The parish is divided into two districts, north and south; the workhouse is included in the southern district, and the medical officer visits it daily. The medical officers are appointed by the Board for 12 months. The usual practice is to elect every year a gentleman for the north district, and on the following year to re-elect that gentleman to the south district, so that, in fact, the appointment is for two years, if nothing occurs to occasion a departure from a rule that has been in existence for the last five or six years; formerly, one medical officer did the whole duty of the parish. The salaries for the medical officers are 60*l.* a-year each, they finding their own medicines, leeches, and itch ointment, and attending all midwifery cases. The Commissioners find trusses, bandages, and linseed for poultices, &c. There is a medical sick diet for the workhouse, and every extra beyond this is always afforded to such inmates upon the order of the medical officer.

I deliver in copies of orders and instructions for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, copied from placards placed in the different school-rooms;

but on referring to the records of the Commissioners, I do not find that they were issued by a Board order. They are said to be issued by the order of the Inspecting Commissioners, which is another name for the House Committee.

I also deliver in the duties of the surgeons, as defined by a Board order, dated the 16th March, 1832.

I also deliver in the orders and regulations to be observed in the lunatic asylum, copied from a placard suspended in the Board room. By referring to the records of the House Committee of the 23rd November, 1830, I find the following entry:—"That the code of regulations prepared by the surgeon for the guidance of the keepers of the asylum be approved of and adopted, and that copies of the same be made and hung up in the committee-room and asylum." On referring to the records of the Board of Commissioners, I do not find any Board order for the adoption of those orders and regulations. It does often happen that the orders of the House Committee, although not confirmed by order of the Board, are acted upon.

I deliver in a list of paupers receiving gratuities.

It is not the practice of the authorities to send many able-bodied men into the workhouse; those that are sent in are employed at the quarry, breaking stones and unloading bags of stones for the pavement of streets, the Commissioners administering relief being also Commissioners of the streets. Two who are under 21 are now learning to be paviours of the persons employed in that capacity by the Commissioners in the streets. Some are employed in picking oakum, and others as carpenters, tailors, or shoemakers, according to their respective trades. All the adult males under 70, who are able and who are resident in the workhouse, are employed in a similar way. The women, whether able-bodied or aged, are employed in household work, as nurses, and in knitting and sewing; occasionally some are employed in picking oakum, but they are not often employed in the latter description of work, as we have only one shop for that purpose, and in this men and boys are employed. The boys who are under instruction in the school are not employed in any work. Such of the girls as are able are employed in household work occasionally; youths from 14 to 16 are usually employed in oakum-picking. The relieving officer sends women to me who may apply to him for relief or work, and I furnish them with oakum to pick, and pay them according to the quantity they do, at the rate of 4s. per cwt. The Dock-yard authorities supply us with junk, and we pick it for them at the rate of 5s. 6d. per cwt. We return the oakum and waste, and consequently we get a clear profit of 1s. 6d. per cwt. for all we do for them. A good hand will pick from 7 to 9 lbs. a-day. In the workhouse we fix 5 lbs. as a day's work. The junk requires to be heated on a fire or stove, but not to be soaked or wetted in water. The poor themselves pick a commoner description of junk for private purposes, but I do not know at what rate they are paid.

There are now no compulsory apprenticeships; very few paupers are now apprenticed, and those only within our own parish. A good many boys are sent into the naval service. The larger proportion of our boys are sent into service in the country. The overseers pay 20s. per year as a premium, at the expiration of each year, till the boys arrive at the age of 16. A few, but not many instances, have occurred of boys being returned to us by the masters. When a boy is placed with a master the engagement is that he remain still he is 16. They are sent from nine years and upwards.

There are soup-societies and coal-societies called into existence frequently in severe weather, but they are entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

The punishments had recourse to for the adults are principally confinement to the workhouse for a limited period, or change of diet, or locking up in a refractory cell for a period not exceeding 24 hours; in any cases of

gross misbehaviour the parties offending are taken before a justice. I report to the House Committee, or Board of Commissioners, all punishments I have found it necessary to inflict, and in all possible cases I take the directions of the House Committee, or the Board of Commissioners, before I inflict punishment. The girls are never punished by corporal punishment; in some cases, by the direction of the Committee, boys have been flogged with a birch rod, by the schoolmaster, in my presence; without the direction of the Board or Committee, boys are not flogged. Both boys and girls are punished by confinement in the school-room, and by change of diet.

JAMES LANCASTER.

Taken on oath the 14th day of August, 1843,

By me,

ROBERT WEALE, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner*.

Copy of Report of Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.

We visited the lunatic wards of this workhouse the 15th day of July, 1843, and found them in the same creditable state as reported by the last visitors. There are seven male and fourteen female patients, of whom one female and one male have been admitted since the last visitation of the Commissioners; three females have been admitted, and discharged cured during the same period. One male patient, admitted in December last, escaped, but has been heard of, and steps taken to recover him. No patient is under restraint. Only one male patient is capable of any occupation; of the females, six are employed in needlework and cleaning the house. The dirty patients are separated from the cleanly. The skittle-ground affords a useful recreation to the men. Most of the patients attend Divine service on Sundays and Tuesdays; they are all in good bodily health, and have every comfort which their situation will permit. The certificates of the patients admitted since the last visitation are correct. We have to express our satisfaction at the general management of this small establishment.

H. H. SOUTHEY, } *Metropolitan Commis-*
R. W. S. LUTURIDGE. } *sioners in Lunacy.*

(A.)

Detail of the Duties of the Governor or Master.

To have the general superintendence of the house and lunatic asylum; to be responsible to the Board of Commissioners for all stores committed to his charge, and all moneys received and disbursed by him on account of the parish.

To be careful not to suffer any waste or embezzlement of provisions or stores.

To attend the receipt of all provisions and stores; to ascertain that the same are of good quality, and according to contract.

To visit the wards at least once a-week, and as often as his other duties will allow, to see that they are kept clean and in order; and not to suffer any fire or candle-light after the hours of 9 o'clock in the summer, and 8 o'clock in the winter.

To attend the receiving of junk from, and returning of oakum to, Her Majesty's Dock-yard.

To attend the meetings of the Board and Committees, and to report in writing to the House Committee all cases of admission and discharge during the previous week, the numbers remaining in the house; all cases of misconduct or misbehaviour, or any occurrence which may have taken place; all articles of store which may be wanted for the use of the house, and a monthly list of persons in want of clothing.

To attend Divine service in the house on Sundays and the evenings of the week, when his other duties will allow him to do so; also to read prayers every morning before breakfast.

To attend at the dining-hall every day at the meals of the able-bodied and children; to assist in the carving and apportioning the different rations; and also to keep order.

To keep the following books and accounts :—

1st. An Admission and Discharge Book of all paupers admitted into and discharged from the workhouse, balanced weekly, to show the numbers remaining at the end of the week.

2nd. An In-door Relief Book, showing the number of days each pauper is victualled each week, totalled and brought to account weekly and quarterly.

3rd. Provision Receipt and Consumption Book, showing the collective number of days each class of paupers have been victualled in the week, the stock in hand of the different articles of provisions and necessaries, the quantity received, the quantity consumed, and the quantity remaining at the end of the week, with value of the receipt of each article, and the value of each article consumed.

4th. An Alphabetical Pauper Description Book.

5th. A Register of Births and Deaths in the house.

6th. A Clothing Material Book, containing a debit and credit account of every article of material used, cast up and balanced every month.

7th. Clothing Receipt Book of all articles of clothing when made up or received from tradesmen, with the expenditure from the Expenditure Book, made up and balanced monthly, showing the remains at the end of the month.

8th. An Expenditure Clothing Book, showing the expenditure of each article to each individual, totalled monthly, and carried to Clothing Receipt Book.

9th. An Inventory Book of fixtures, furniture, and utensils, and bedding in use in the wards and other apartments.

10th. A Day Book of all moneys received and disbursed, receipts from contractors, and other transactions, with a Postage and Contingent Cash Book.

11th. A General Ledger, containing debit and credit accounts of cash received and disbursed, debit and credit account of all supplies by contractors, debit and credit account of government pensioners in the house, debit and credit account of junk and oakum received from, and returned to, the Dock-yard, with various other items.

12th. A Daily Account of Coals issued to the various departments of the house; also of other articles of store, such as coffins, brooms, &c.

13th. An Account of Junk issued to, and Oakum returned from, the Oakum-pickers, with the sums paid to each person.

14th. An Account of Shoes delivered to the Shoemakers for repair, distinguishing to whom they belong, and the repairs required.

15th. A Register of Bills ordered for payment.

16th. A Register of Prisoners in the Town Prison victualled from the house.

Connected with the lunatic asylum :—

To report to the clerk of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, London;

Also to the clerk of the peace, and the clerk to the visitors, the admission of every patient into the asylum, with a copy of the magistrate's order and the medical certificate;

Also to report the death, removal, or escape of every patient, stating the cause of death, the state of mind on removals, whether cured or otherwise, and all the circumstances connected with an escape;

Also to transmit to the Metropolitan Commissioners copies of all entries

made in the Visitors' Book, whether by themselves or by the Commissioners at their visits;

Also to keep an Entry Book of all patients admitted, discharged, cured, removed, or dead.

JAMES LANCASTER.

(B.)

Detail of the Matron's Duties.

To have the general superintendence of the female department of the house and lunatic asylum.

To have charge of the bedding, female clothing, linen-drapery, tea and sugar, soap and candles, wine, and other necessities for the sick.

To keep an account of the receipt and expenditure of all articles of store in her charge.

To be very careful of every article committed to her charge, and not to suffer any waste or embezzlement of soap, candles, or other articles.

To examine the kitchen utensils and furniture, that they are clean and wholesome.

To visit, with the governor of the house, the different wards and apartments at least once a-week.

To visit, with the governor of the house, the infirmary, and strictly to examine the wards and bedding thereof, that all be clean and wholesome,

To see that every woman capable of work is employed either at knitting, needlework, household work, nursing, or washing.

To report monthly or weekly, in writing, to the House Committee, such articles or necessities for her department as may be wanted for the use of the house; also such persons as may be in want of clothing; and to keep an account of the issue of clothing to the individuals ordered by the Committee to be supplied.

To attend Divine service, with the governor, on Sundays and the evenings of the week.

To attend the meals in the dining-hall, to assist in carving and keeping order; all disorderly behaviour or misconduct to be reported through the governor to the House Committee.

JAMES LANCASTER.

Orders and Instructions for the Schoolmaster.

You are hereby required and directed to pay the strictest attention to the following orders and instructions, together with all such as you may from time to time receive from the Board of Commissioners, the Inspecting Commissioners, governor, or matron.

You are to be in attendance at the school-room at nine o'clock in the morning and at one in the afternoon, during the whole year, and on no account to absent yourself, or give any holidays, without leave previously obtained from the Inspecting Committee, through the governor, to whom all such applications must be personally made.

On the Sabbath-day, Christmas-day, Good Friday, &c., you are to conduct the children to and from such place of worship, belonging to the Established Church, as may be directed by the governor or matron. You are to sit with them, and be particularly attentive to their conduct during the time of Divine service. You are to be in the school-room in the morning, at the hour above prescribed, to point out to the children the service of the day, to hear them read the lessons, psalms, and such other parts of the service as the time will admit of.

You are on no account to permit any of the inmates of the house (excepting such as may be under your instruction) to be in the school during school hours, without the consent of the governor or matron.

You are on no account to do any work of your own in the school-room during school hours, but devote the whole of your time and attention to the instruction of the children.

Should any circumstance arise, not noticed in the foregoing directions, you are in all such cases to attend to the orders you may receive from the governor or matron.

By order of the Inspecting Commissioners, February 8, 1831.

JAMES LANCASTER.

Orders and Instructions for the Schoolmistress.

You are hereby required and directed to pay the strictest attention to the following orders and instructions, together with all such as you may from time to time receive from the Board of Commissioners, the House Committee, governor, or matron.

You are to be in attendance at the school-room at nine o'clock in the morning and at one in the afternoon, during the whole year, and on no account to absent yourself, or give any holidays without leave previously obtained from the House Committee, through the governor, to whom all such applications must be personally made.

On the Sabbath-day, Christmas-day, Good Friday, &c., you are to conduct the children to and from such place of worship, belonging to the Established Church, as may be directed by the governor or matron. You are to sit with them, and be particularly attentive to their conduct during the time of Divine service. You are to be in the school-room in the morning, at the hour above prescribed, to point out to the children the service of the day, to hear them read the lessons, psalms, and such other parts of the service as the time will admit of.

You are on no account to permit any of the inmates of the house (excepting such as may be under your instruction) to be in the school during school hours, without the consent of the governor or matron.

You are on no account to do any work of your own in the school-room during school hours, but devote the whole of your time and attention to the instruction of the children.

Should any circumstance arise not noticed in the foregoing directions, you are in all such cases to attend to the orders you may receive from the governor or matron.

By order of the Inspecting Commissioners, February 8, 1831.

JAMES LANCASTER.

Duties of Surgeons.

Order of Board, March 16, 1832.

Time, one year; salary, 60*l*.

To attend all midwifery cases, and to provide all necessary and proper medicines, including leeches and itch ointment.

To attend all sick persons within the workhouse.

To attend and give all needful medical and surgical aid to all paupers to whom the overseers of the poor, for the time being, shall give notes for that purpose, whether the said paupers belong to this parish or not; and if belonging to this parish, whether the said paupers reside within the parish or at a distance not exceeding two miles, and also if residing in the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles, in the borough of Plymouth.

That they are not to charge for surgical or medical attendance upon any pauper within the workhouse.

To attend the meetings of the House Committee every Tuesday morning, the attendance to be limited to half an hour; and to report to the overseers

of the poor, immediately after his first visit of the sick, the state of each patient.

To keep a list of all sick persons under his care, to be hung up in the board-room, and to be corrected twice every week.

They are to produce a certificate of their having attended the usual courses of anatomy, and dissections in surgery, practice of medicines, midwifery, and the practice of an hospital, in addition to their regular apprenticeship.

April 18, 1837.—That the town and parish be divided into two medical districts by a line of demarcation drawn through the centre of the road from Stonehouse bridge through Ker-street Ope, Duke-street, and Francis-alley, to Dock Walls; the north side of that line to be the northern district, and the south side of the said line the southern district.

April 9, 1839.—That the surgeon who has the duties of the northern district be the surgeon who is to be called upon by the overseers of the poor or the relieving officer to attend to any pauper medical case which may occur in the parish of St. Andrew and Charles, Plymouth, and the parish of East Stonehouse, and belonging to Stoke Damerell.

Orders and Regulations to be observed in the Asylum.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

You are required to devote the whole of your time and attention to the duties of your situation, which will be as follows:—

You are to consider yourself under the direction of the medical attendant, the Board of Commissioners, the House Committee, and the governor of the workhouse.

You are on no account to absent yourselves without the sanction of the governor, the House Committee, or Board of Commissioners.

You will be responsible for the safety and care of the patients by day and night, and accountable to the governor and matron for all bedding, furniture, clothes, utensils, &c., placed in your charge for the use of the asylum.

You are to keep or cause to be kept the asylum perfectly clean and well ventilated, and see that all fires and lights be put out in the galleries by 8 o'clock in the winter, and 9 in the summer, except in case of sickness or any particular occurrences. And you are also to examine the beds and bedding, and every part of the cells, and see that all nuisances be removed and the ventilators opened, subject to the inspection of the governor and matron.

You are to be particularly careful in seeing that the patients have their proper allowance of diet, as prescribed by the regulated scale of the workhouse, or otherwise, as the medical attendant may judge proper; and you are also immediately to report to the governor or matron on any accident occurring, or anything unusual taking place.

You are occasionally to take out such of the patients for the benefit of the air as the medical attendant may direct.

THE PATIENTS.

That the lunatics be divided into three classes, viz., those that are able to work continually; second, those that can only work occasionally; third, those that are entirely incapable of work.

That the third class be kept entirely apart from those that work, and not to be allowed to have any communication with them for any period of time.

That those lunatics who are unable to work be dressed and cleaned in the morning, and conducted to their respective situations before the working party are disturbed. And that in the evening they be re-conducted to their sleeping apartments before the rest retire.

That the working party be carefully cleansed and taken to the dining-room at 6 in the morning in summer, and 8 in winter, there to remain till the hour of work, when they are to be conducted to the working-rooms.

That the working party be set to work in summer, from 9 o'clock till 12, and from 2 to 5; and in winter from 10 to 12, and from 1 to 3 in the afternoon.

That all meals be given in the dining-rooms, except to such patients as shall be under the immediate influence of medicine.

That all rewards be given under the superintendence of the surgeon, and that no preference be given to one or other of the lunatics be shown, except under his immediate cognizance; that no punishment or privation be enforced except under his direction.

That those lunatics who are able to work be employed in making the garments of the house, in knitting, spinning, and picking oakum, or in the household work of the asylum.

That the working party be at no time left alone, but always under the superintendence of some sane attendant.

That on Sunday one of the officiating ministers be requested to communicate with such of the lunatics as are capable of receiving religious instruction.

That no visitor be admitted to the asylum, except under the immediate direction of the surgeon; that no interview between the lunatics and their friends be allowed, except in the presence of the superintendent or his wife; and that no article of diet be introduced without the express sanction of the surgeon.

That the minds of the lunatics be employed as much as possible in amusing occupations.

[For the list of paupers receiving gratuities, see p. 129.]

iii.—REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF TO THE POOR IN THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, BY H. W. PARKER, ESQ., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Highgate, April 20, 1844.

THE town of Southampton, comprising the parishes of Holy Rood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary, is subject to the provisions of a local Act passed in the 13th year of the reign of His late Majesty George III., intituled, "An Act for better regulating the poor, and repairing the highways within the town and county of the town of Southampton." This statute united the above parishes into one district, for the purpose of maintaining, relieving, and employing the poor, and enacted that "from and after the 24th June (1773) there be and shall be a corporation of Guardians to continue for ever within the said district, to whom the care and management of the poor of the said several parishes shall be committed."

The corporation of Guardians is composed of the mayor and bailiffs, recorder, three senior aldermen, and resident justices of the peace, and eighteen inhabitants, viz., four elected by the parishes of Holy Rood, St. Michael, and All Saints; and two by the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary.

The corporation of Guardians is empowered to purchase lands and tenements, and to receive bequests of real estates, without licence in mortmain, as well as personal property.

The Act contemplates the employment of the poor in the carrying on some manufacture, and empowers the Guardians "to make bye-laws, rules, ordinances, and regulations for the better governing such corporation, and the master, and matron, and other officers by them to be

elected; and also the poor which shall be under their care; and for carrying on any trade, business, or manufacture that shall be set on foot by such corporation for the employment of the poor, and other the ends and purposes of this Act."

I have not been able to ascertain the causes which led to the enactment of the local Act, but it is not improbable that the great increase of pauperism which took place about that period (1773) induced the inhabitants of the town to propose a union of the parishes, with the view of reaping the benefits which it was at that time generally believed were likely to result from employing the poor in the manufacture of wool and hemp.

The objects of the statute are—

1st. To unite the parishes comprised within the town and county of the town of Southampton, for the relief of the poor, and the rating of the occupiers to the general expense of maintaining the poor.

2nd. To constitute a Board of Guardians for the administration of the Act, and

3rd. To provide a workhouse capable of receiving the general poor of the town.

4th. To remove from the churchwardens and overseers the duty of making rates for the relief of the poor, and impose it on the Board of Guardians.

5th. To transfer to the Board of Guardians the relief of the poor, including the apprenticing of poor children; and to restrict the churchwardens and overseers from prosecuting or defending appeals in cases of settlement, without a special order of the Guardians.

6th. To confer the direction and management of the roads on the justices of the town, and to empower the justices to require the churchwardens and overseers to contribute from the rates raised for the relief of the poor such sums as shall be required for the repair of the highways.

7th. To exempt the inhabitants from the performance of statute work.*

The parishes affected by this statute are not intersected by other parishes. Their area does not exceed 2000 acres; and they contain, according to the census of 1841, 27,744 inhabitants, of whom 13,332 are males and 14,412 females.

The Board of Guardians is incorporated by the name of the "Guardians of the Poor within the Town and County of the Town of Southampton," and is declared by the statute to be "one body politic and corporate in law," and "to have perpetual succession, and a common seal."

The annual election of Guardians takes place on Tuesday in Easter

* The 13 Geo. III., c. 78, the Act consolidating the various laws on the subject of statute labour on highways, was passed in the same year as the Southampton Local Act, and enacted that "every man inhabiting in any parish, township, or place, and being of the age of eighteen, and under the age of sixty years, not chargeable in any of the respects aforesaid for lands, tenements, woods, tithes, or hereditaments of the yearly value of four pounds or upwards, and not being *bonâ fide* an apprentice or menial servant, nor having performed the said duty, or paid the composition for the same in any other parish, township, or place, for that year, shall, by themselves, or one sufficient labourer for every of them, upon every of the said days (that is, six days in the year) on which they shall be called forth by the said surveyor, together with the said other labourers, work and labour in the amendment of the said highways."

week, when vestry meetings are held in the several parishes, and the Guardians are elected to fill the office until others are chosen in their stead; but if a Guardian acts for a longer term than two successive years, he subjects himself to a penalty of 5*l.* In default of other inhabitants attending the vestry meeting, the churchwardens and overseers present appoint the representative Guardians; but in the event of any dispute arising touching the persons to be chosen to the office, and two inhabitants objecting to the persons nominated, the election is required to be made by ballot.

In the event of any elected Guardian dying, removing, or quitting the parish, the Act requires that a meeting shall be held in the church or vestry-room, and the vacancy filled up within the space of 16 days.

If, however, the churchwardens and overseers and the inhabitants of any parish refuse or neglect to choose Guardians at annual or other elections, two magistrates may make the appointment by warrant under their hands and seals.

The qualification of the elected Guardians consists in being resident in the parish, and in the possession or occupation of an estate therein of the yearly rent or value of 8*l.* if appointed for the parish of St. Mary, and 12*l.* if appointed for any other parish.

The statute requires the Board to hold a court or assembly on the first Monday in every calendar month, and quarterly meetings on the second Monday next after the Nativity of our Lord Christ, on the second Monday next after Easter Tuesday, on the second Monday next after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and on the second Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. To constitute a monthly court there must be seven Guardians present, and a quarterly meeting of not less than nine. The Guardians present at a monthly court are empowered to adjourn themselves to any other time and place, but there is no such power to adjourn a quarterly meeting.

The duties to be performed at a monthly court would seem to be the relief and general management of the poor, and the entering into contracts for supplies; but nevertheless it would appear that if there should happen to be nine Guardians present at a monthly court, they may elect at such monthly court, as well as at a quarterly meeting, "such persons as they may think proper to be and officiate as clerk, assistant, master, matron, beadle, or porter, or in any other office or place which may be thought needful by the Guardians, with such salary as the Guardians may think fit; and from time to time to remove and displace such person or persons."

The duties to be performed at a quarterly meeting are, to receive and pass the treasurer's accounts; and for those Guardians present, who are not magistrates of the town, to make rates for defraying the expenses incidental to the relief of the poor, and certify such assessments to the mayor, recorder, and justices, who, or any three of them, are directed to issue warrants to the respective overseers of the poor of the several parishes, and thereby to authorize and require them to publish and collect such rates within the space of 40 days, and pay the money collected to the treasurer of the Guardians.

The mayor of the town is *ex-officio* the president of the Board of Guardians; and at a special meeting to be held on the Monday next after Easter Tuesday in every year, or within 10 days next after such

Monday, the Guardians are required to hold a meeting, and elect "from the whole number of the said corporation of Guardians, for the time being, one deputy-president, and one or more treasurer or treasurers, to continue in their respective offices for one year, or until others shall be chosen within the time and according to the directions aforesaid."

In addition to the monthly courts, the quarterly meetings, and the meeting for the election of a deputy-president and treasurer, the president has power to summon a court upon giving three days' notice of his intention to hold such court; and on any five Guardians signifying under their hands to the president their desire that an extraordinary court may be called, the president is bound to call and hold such court, at such time as the Guardians desire.

Many of the requirements of the Act have been overlooked or disregarded; thus, as regards the meetings or courts of the Guardians, it appears that the Guardians assemble generally twice a-week, and that these meetings are not held by adjournment. No meetings called monthly courts, or quarterly meetings or courts, are now held.

At the weekly meetings, which are held at the workhouse, dinner, consisting of a joint, vegetables, cheese, and fresh butter, and "*ad libitum* recourse," says one of the Guardians, "to one of the most splendid taps of ale," is provided for the Guardians at the expense of the rate-payers. The ale is brewed in the workhouse, and is called "the Gentlemen's Ale." The Guardians frequently take tea and supper; and wine and cigars presented as "a footing" by newly elected officers are sometimes introduced. The deputy-president, however, states, with respect to the ale, that "it is not brewed for the gentlemen, but for the sick, and the gentlemen partake of it."

There is a minute-book kept, containing directions to the clerk and relieving officer, and a journal containing minutes of the general business of the day.

The minute-book has hitherto been kept most imperfectly, and is never signed by the Guardians at the conclusion of the day's proceedings; but at subsequent meetings the Guardians sometimes affix their signatures to the minutes of previous meetings.

The officers appointed by the Guardians are—

A clerk, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

An assistant clerk, 52*l.* per annum.

A relieving officer, 70*l.* per annum.

A master of the workhouse } 70*l.* per annum and rations.

A matron }

A beadle or porter, 40*l.* per annum.

A nurse, 3*s.* a-week, with food.

A schoolmaster, 14*s.* a-week, with food.

A clergyman, salary of 30*l.* per annum.

A treasurer without salary.

My investigation into the administration of the relief to the poor in Southampton has been much impeded by Mr. Nichols, who held the office of clerk. Before I began the inquiry I requested him to allow me to inspect the accounts of the incorporation, as well as the book in which the clerk is required by the statute to enter "all the bye-laws, rules, orders, ordinances, and regulations of the Guardians." I also

applied to the relieving officer to show me the out-door relief accounts. The expression of an intention to withhold the books from me induced me to serve them with summonses to enforce the production of the books. Before the time appointed for their attendance arrived, I received from the clerk a communication to the following effect:—

' SIR, "Southampton, January 6, 1843."

"I HAVE this evening laid your summons before the Guardians of the poor, and consulted them upon the subject; and I am directed by them to forward you a copy of a resolution entered into by them in pursuance of the same having been brought to their notice.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "THOS. B. NICHOLS."

"It is the opinion of the Guardians present that the Poor Law Commissioners have no right to interfere in the proceedings of this Court; and, in confirmation of such opinion, they hereby instruct Mr. Nichols, the clerk, and Mr. Bell, the relieving officer, to refuse compliance with certain summonses served upon them by a gentleman of the name of Henry Walter Parker, calling upon them 'to produce to him certain books wherein their bye-laws, rules, orders, ordinances, and regulations are fairly written and entered,' conceiving he has no right to inspect such books."

The refusal to obey the summons rendered it necessary that I should take steps to enforce my authority; and accordingly, with your sanction, proceedings were instituted against the clerk, who ultimately pleaded guilty to an indictment found against him at the borough sessions.

It subsequently transpired that the clerk had advised the Board of Guardians to pass the resolution which had been forwarded to me; and when I discovered that the clerk was a defaulter, and the accounts were in the greatest confusion, it became obvious that his object was to conceal from me the imperfect manner in which his duties had been discharged, as well as his inability to reimburse the Guardians the amount of his deficiency.

The following is the evidence of the accountant who was employed to investigate the accounts:—

William Farrand affirmed as follows:—

"I am an accountant, residing in Southampton. In the beginning of September, or the end of August in the last year, I was employed by the Board of Guardians of the Southampton incorporation to investigate the state of their clerk's accounts. I was limited as to the time from which the examination was to commence; it was from the 1st January, 1842, to the time I was employed. I did not find that any general ledger had been kept. I did not find any weekly expenditure-book, or any book resembling a day-book. There is a cash-book kept by the clerk; it contains the items of all their receipts and expenditure. By comparing that book with the treasurer's pass-book, the accounts may be checked. I found the payments made in such a manner that it became a matter of difficulty to check the account. The clerk did not produce vouchers for all the items; there were a great many vouchers deficient. He had been careless and negligent. There were a great many items for which there were no vouchers, but which several of the Guardians recollected the payment of. But still, after making allowance for lost or mislaid vouchers and receipts not taken, there was a deficiency of about 20%. In the state of the accounts, it would have been a very difficult thing (next to an impossibility) to have ascertained the exact deficiency. I should say that I was within the amount in returning the result at 20%. Had I been at liberty to go back into the accounts, I do not know what might have been the result.

"There were debtor and creditor accounts with the out-parishes, but they were not correct; and we were obliged to write to every parish to ascertain the state of the account. I did not examine the workhouse master's accounts.

"The clerk had acted as relieving officer. There were vouchers for payments made to tramps and casual poor, but there were some deficient; and the Guardians allowed the principal of them to be set off.

"I did not examine the collector's accounts.

"There would be no difficulty to arrange a system of accounts adapted to the circumstances of the Board of Guardians. Such a system of accounts would be much more simple than if each parish in the town was chargeable with the maintenance of its own poor.

"The clerk's accounts were in a most confused state, and could be of no practical utility."

When the Guardians found that I was aware of the state of the accounts, the manner in which the clerk had performed his duties became the subject of their consideration; and it was then resolved that he should be dismissed from his situation. This resolution was passed before the time appointed for the trial of the indictment preferred against him for disobeying my summons; and when the time of trial arrived, he pleaded guilty to the indictment. An intimation was made to the Court that he no longer filled the office of clerk to the Guardians, and the Court thought fit to discharge him on the payment of a nominal fine.

The salary of the clerk, at the time of his removal, was 100*l.* per annum, but he had previously received as much as 210*l.* per annum.

A professional gentleman succeeded to the office; and, during the short time that he filled the situation, the accounts of the Board again fell into a state of confusion, from which they had in some measure been freed by the accountant. The embarrassments into which this state of things threw the Board were further increased by the Guardians resolving to oppose a Bill to enclose part of Southampton Common, for the purpose of a cemetery, then before Parliament. 90*l.* were advanced to the clerk to enable him to attend the Committee of the House of Lords, to which the Bill in question had been referred; and I am informed that, on returning to Southampton, the clerk resigned his office, and not only refused to render an account of the manner in which the 90*l.* had been expended, but affected to say that he had a further claim on the Guardians for acting as a parliamentary agent.

The Guardians next appointed the accountant (Mr. Farrand) their clerk, and I am happy to say that he has exerted himself to place the accounts of the Board in a satisfactory state. It will be obvious to you that the accounts of the incorporation, prior to 1842, are quite unworthy of credit, and as Mr. Farrand said of the accounts examined by him, "of no practical utility."

Mr. Farrand has prepared an abstract of the accounts of the Guardians for the year 1842-43; and, having adopted the form which was observed half a century before, I have extracted, for the purpose of contrasting the expenditure, the following statement relating to the year 1792-93, when the population of the town was supposed to be near 9000.*

* Eden's State of the Poor vol. ii., p. 232.

Disbursements.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance of cash in the hands of the treasurer, 31st March, 1842	£535	16	9				
Ditto, T. B. Nichols	2	1	1				
				337	17	10	
Rates collected as under:—							
All Saints	5676	0	6				
St. Mary	2880	15	8				
St. Michael	461	16	7				
Holy Rood	1169	13	7				
St. Lawrence	570	3	2				
St. John	239	16	8				
				10,998	6	2	
One year's rent of St. John's Hospital, due the 25th March last.		40	0	0			
Received for men and boys' work, by the master	90	6	10				
Relief to out-parish paupers repaid	289	12	10				
Cuff and Wallis, one year's pension	21	13	4				
Summonses for rates repaid	0	2	6				
Support of illegitimate children repaid	9	2	0				
Received from the proprietors of the "Solway" steamer, for wages due to A. M'Fee	15	14	6				
Bread and flour	785	5	3				
Meat	339	1	0				
Grocery	570	16	4				
Malt, hops, and beer	187	12	11				
Vegetables	58	13	10				
Milk	21	7	7				
Wine and spirits for the sick	54	7	0				
Coals and firewood	134	11	0				
Drapery	208	1	10				
Clothes, and tailors' wages	73	8	2				
Leather, and shoemakers' wages	170	10	0				
Support of lunatics	332	7	0				
Medical officers, for attending on the sick poor	143	8	0				
Vaccination	99	8	6				
One year's subscription to penitentiary	5	0	0				
Ditto to South Hants infirmary	10	10	0				
Apprentice fee with Skeaines	5	0	0				
Furniture for house	43	5	1				
Stationery, printing, and advertisements	97	2	2				
Wood for coffins	72	9	1				
Law charges	105	17	5				
Examination of paupers, by Mr. Eldridge, as to their settlement	61	8	4				
Returning officer's fee	41	8	0				
One year's rent of marriage register office	25	0	0				
Certified copies of marriages	12	1	0				
Registration of births and deaths	69	0	0				
Registration list of voters	73	15	2				
Copy of rates for Commissioners of Income Tax	7	5	0				
Auditing accounts	10	10	0				
One year's rent of garden	50	0	0				
Surveying properties	72	3	6				
Repairs of premises	24	0	7				
Salary of chaplain	30	0	0				
Ditto collectors	205	0	0				
Ditto clerk, master and matron, nurse, relieving officer, schoolmaster and mistress, and porter	338	15	0				
Ironmongery	10	13	5				
Sundry small disbursements	200	12	11				
Cost of stone	62	9	7				
Stone breaking	50	2	1				
Relief to out weekly poor	3,003	14	6				
Casual relief	1,215	15	6				
Expenses attending the removal of paupers	111	13	6				
Borough rate	2,593	0	0				
Balance of cash in the hands of the treasurer	£118	13	3				
Ditto T. B. Nichols	14	5	2				
Ditto R. Bell	71	2	2				
Ditto S. Lintott	12	5	2				
				216	5	9	
£ 12,002 16 0				£ 12,002 16 0			

The following items compose the out-door relief included in these statements:—

1792-3.			1842-3.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Out-paupers, including occasional relief	519	15 6	Relief to out weekly poor	3,003	14 6
Allowance for bastard children	40	12 0	Casual relief	1,215	15 6
Marriages of poor	18	2 0	Stone-breaking	50	2 1
Burials of poor	15	17 5	Apprentice fee	5	0 0
Lunatics	65	2 8	Lunatics	332	7 0
Apprenticing poor children	12	3 8			
Expended in levelling the Marsh to employ the people out of work	5	11 5			
	£ 677	4 9		4,606	19 1
			Relief to out-parish paupers repaid	289	12 10
				£ 4,317	6 3

Thus the out-door relief which, half a century since, was 1*s.* 6*d.* per head on the population, is now 3*s.* 1½*d.*

So large an annual expenditure as 431*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* for out-door relief requires an efficient staff of officers to distribute the money, and to make such investigation into the circumstances of the applicants as shall enable the Guardians to determine whether the recipients are proper objects for relief; but the officers employed by the Board are seldom allowed to make inquiries into the cases of applicants, and in fact distribute but a very small proportion of the money expended in out-door relief.

The clerk of whom I have before spoken formerly held the offices of clerk, attorney to the Guardians, and relieving officer; but neglecting to take out his certificate as an attorney, and failing to perform the very insignificant duties required of him in the last-mentioned office, Mr. Blanchard was elected the attorney, and the present relieving officer was appointed to his situation in 1842.

The practice that obtains with regard to out-door relief renders the situation of the relieving officer almost a sinecure. Casual poor do not apply to him in the first instance, but to individual Guardians, who give orders for specific relief. He is not required to investigate the cases so relieved, and the Guardians give such orders indiscriminately. If the relieving officer is absent from his home he leaves a quantity of bread and money with the paupers at the workhouse gate, to distribute to those who present orders from Guardians. At night the relieving officer attends and takes the orders, and enters the relief in a book.

One of the Guardians who has endeavoured to introduce a better system has been subjected to much annoyance by nearly all the tramps and vagrants being sent to him for tickets, he states that he has had as many as 40 or 50 applications in one evening, for all of which he has written out orders for relief. After the tickets are given the relieving officer has no discretion, but must give the relief mentioned in the Order. The following is the form of Order used in these cases:—

“ Mr.

Please to relieve the bearer

with

Guardian.”

The relief ordered is generally 6*d.*, and half a loaf per head for the night. The number of vagrants or tramps so relieved is stated by one

of the Guardians to be "enormous." A keeper of a lodging-house for tramps in the town informed the same Guardian that he (the lodging-house keeper) has known tramps obtain relief four or five times in the course of the same evening; that he has seen them (the tramps) exchanging clothes, and heard them borrow the children of others when about to make application to a Guardian for relief. This lodging-house keeper also stated that tramps do not value a gift of bread, and that his hog-tub is richer than any in the town; that he frequently finds a half quartern loaf in the hog-tub, and great quantities of pieces; that the tramps often say when they first arrive, that they have come to Southampton because they have heard that relief can be obtained so easily. The practice is not attended by any diminution of mendicancy, for a system of imposture prevails by recourse to fictitious subscription-books and false certificates, and testimonials, with which the tramps go round to solicit alms from those inhabitants of the town and its vicinity who are known to be charitably disposed.

These subscription-books and false certificates are prepared by the keeper of a lodging-house in Simnel-street, who, by studying the peculiarities of signatures, is enabled to imitate the hand-writing of any person whose signature he can procure. I have obtained a subscription-book, and also a certificate taken from impostors who have been convicted by the Southampton justices. The subscription-book does not contain a statement of any misfortune, but merely a list of names, with a donation opposite to each name. In such cases the mendicant tells any tale likely to interest the sympathies of the benevolent, and produces the book, with the forged names of subscribers, to show that his story has been credited by other respectable people who have deemed the case worthy of their compassionate assistance. In this manner many persons are induced to write their names with the sum subscribed, and thus genuine signatures are frequently mixed up with others that are fictitious.

A certificate usually describes the bearer as a person who has met with some unforeseen calamity. The mayor of Southampton furnished me with one which had been taken from a mendicant who had been convicted of vagrancy and sent to prison; it is to the following effect:—

"Port of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to wit—

"These are to certify that the bearers hereof, Messrs. John and William White, were passengers on board of the late ship "*Phœbe*," on her outward-bound passage from London to New York, which said vessel was unfortunately wrecked on the night of the 1st July instant; of the ship's crew, consisting of 15 seamen and 12 passengers, only nine survived the dreadful catastrophe by means of taking to the ship's boat, where they remained for the space of nine hours, until providentially espied by the crew of the brig "*John*," Mr. John Blake master, who humanely bore down to their assistance, took them on board, and landed them at the afore-said port.

"Therefore, in consideration of the said Messrs. John and William White having deposed to have lost property to the amount of 1100*l.*, we, the undersigned, being two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, do hereby grant them this our certificate and testimonial, recommending them to the sympathy of the benevolent.

"Given under our hands and seals this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

"T. SEWELL,

"Subscription at Cowes, 52*l.*"

"G. H. WARDE.

Then follow the names of thirty-eight charitable people. The signatures of the justices attached to the certificate are forgeries as well as the majority of the signatures of the persons whose names are affixed as subscribers. To give an appearance of authenticity to these documents, the names of the supposed subscribers are introduced in inks of different shades and different colour, and some even in pencil.

In no town with which I am acquainted is mendicancy so shamelessly practised as in Southampton, and in no town is relief given to tramps so indiscriminately. I have investigated cases brought under my notice as deserving of attention, and invariably found the statements made to me by the mendicants a tissue of the grossest falsehoods.

Several of the Guardians appear to be in a state of constant alarm lest casual poor should fall sick within the town, and are ever ready to recommend an advance of money to assist poor persons on their route, whether wives with families in search of their husbands, alleged to be working on railways in course of construction in France,* or other places, or husbands and their families desirous of removing to another part of the country. This feeling of alarm is not cloaked, and it is evident to me that paupers take advantage of it to work on the Guardians' fears, and gain whatever object they may have in view. But not only do the Guardians' fears induce them to relieve cases from which assistance should be withheld, but also to incur the expense of removing (illegally) cases which ought to be relieved on the spot.

As instances in which illegal removals have been effected, I may mention two cases which have lately been specially brought under my notice, namely, that of John Airey, a pauper, who was taken to the railway train, and his fare paid to Winchester; and that of William Moody, and his wife, who were sent in a similar manner from Southampton to Basingstoke. In both these instances the paupers became chargeable at the places to which they were removed.

With regard to the relief of the settled poor, there are a great number of persons in the receipt of minimum relief. This relief is usually ordered at one of the Board's meetings; but sometimes it is ordered by a Guardian, and paid by the relieving officer. The relieving officer does not investigate the cases of the recipients prior to their making application to the Board. The applicants attend, and if they say they have no work, and are known to be parishioners of any of the parishes in the town, relief is given without inquiry into their circumstances. The Guardians at the Board pay the paupers, who receive their relief once a month, on the first Monday in every month, and the relief ceases when the pauper no longer applies for his pay. It is therefore entirely at the discretion of the pauper when to discontinue receiving relief.

The statute confers on the justices the power to order the treasurer to give relief in cases of emergency, and in the intervals between the Board's sittings; but this power appears to be usurped by individual Guardians. On this point the vice-president says,—“I can't tell whence individual Guardians derive their power to order relief. I never knew an instance of a justice ordering relief to a pauper. I have been sent for by the justices when applications for relief have been

* The consequences of this practice has attracted the attention of the French government, and security is now exacted to provide against destitution.

made to them, and at their suggestion I have given orders for relief. I never heard of a justice giving an order on the treasurer for relief."

Southampton has recently emerged from the list of fashionable watering-places, and has assumed the character of a place of commerce, and a port for the embarkation of passengers proceeding to all parts of the world. This traffic arises from the favourable position of the town. It is not, however, to be supposed that the increase of commerce will not be accompanied by an increase of pauperism in all its varying phases. As the passenger traffic increases, so will the vicissitudes of human life display themselves in a proportionate degree. The steamships from Southampton to the West Indies, as well as to the Peninsula and the Mediterranean, in connexion with our East India possessions, continually land poor persons in a state of destitution. As an instance of this, I may mention that in the month of January last the "Clyde" steamer landed at Southampton a large number of the widows and children of soldiers who had died at Bermuda from the fever, with which that island had been then recently visited.

The communication between the Channel Islands and this country, which only a few years since was mainly conducted at Weymouth, owing to the facility of intercourse with the metropolis afforded by railway, has been transferred to Southampton, and with it the evils attendant on the defective system of secondary punishments existing in those islands. The sentence of banishment from the islands is carried into execution by the removal of the offender to some port on the southern coast of England, and as a consequence of having become the port of communication with England, Southampton is the place to which the offenders are usually conveyed.

I have extracted the following copy of a petition to the House of Commons from the minutes of the Town Council, and also the sub-joined minute, which refers to the same subject, a copy of the petition having been forwarded to the Marquis of Normanby:—

"To the Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, in Parliament assembled. The petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town and County of the Town of Southampton.

"Humbly Showeth,—

"That the town of Southampton has been subject for many years to serious annoyance and inconvenience, in consequence of the discretionary power vested in the legal Courts of Jersey and Guernsey as to the punishment of crime, no criminal laws existing in those islands; and the punishment of offences of the most atrocious description resting entirely with the fiat of the judges.

"That in instances innumerable it has been the practice with the authorities of those courts, instead of inflicting exemplary and adequate punishment on delinquents of the most abandoned class, to transport them to Southampton, Portsmouth, Weymouth, and Plymouth, where, let loose upon the public, the peace and security of the inhabitants have been endangered—vice, plunder, and immorality have been suffered to extend their baneful influence—and serious inroads have, in consequence, been made on the good order and well-being of society, in the respective towns mentioned.

"That your petitioners have been informed on good authority, and they verily believe, that within the last ten years upwards of 1000 individuals have been so banished from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, convicted

of house-breaking, stabbing, highway robbery, and other felonies, the greater part of whom have been landed on the shores of Southampton, and immediately permitted to go at large.

"That your petitioners particularly call your attention to the case of one David Brook, who was banished from Guernsey in the month of December, 1839, for begging and threatening violence to those who refused to relieve him, and afterwards threatening to stab the officers who attempted to take him into custody, which said David Brook was convicted at the ensuing January sessions at Portsmouth, in the county of Hants, of stabbing, with intent to do serious bodily harm.

"That your petitioners further have to complain that convicts and vagrants who are likely to become chargeable in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are banished for a term of years, and of course conveyed to neighbouring ports, thereby occasioning the expense of maintaining a larger police than would otherwise be required, increasing the amount already paid under the head of casual relief to the poor, and augmenting the heavy annual expenditure of the borough of Southampton.

"That your petitioners most respectfully solicit your Honourable House to take the above statement of facts into your early consideration, and to cause an inquiry to be made into them, and to adopt such measures for relief of the grievance complained of as to your wisdom may seem meet.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

"August 6, 1840.

"Felons landing at Southampton from Jersey and Guernsey.

"At this Council the town clerk read a letter dated the 14th ult., from the Honourable Fox Maule, written by direction of the Marquis of Normanby, informing the Council that 'his Lordship had communicated with the governor and bailiff of Guernsey on the subject of the complaint set forth in the petition of this Council, and that his Lordship thought the authorities in Guernsey could not be blamed for sending away paupers and vagrants, not being natives. But with respect to the practice of banishing culprits to England from Guernsey, his Lordship disapproved of the same, and would not fail to consider any case which might accrue of that description which may be brought under his notice, and take such steps as may appear to be necessary.'"

For the purpose of relieving the out-door poor during sickness, the town is divided into two districts, each of which is intrusted to one medical man, who receives for his services, including alternate attendance at the workhouse, 70 guineas a-year. It appears that orders for medical relief are given by individual Guardians as indiscriminately as for other relief; but from the practice of the Guardians prohibiting the relieving officer from giving relief under any circumstances, and requiring that an order for such relief as the medical man may deem necessary shall be obtained from a Guardian and then taken to the relieving officer, great delay frequently arises before the patient obtains what is needed.

On the occasion of one of my visits to the workhouse, I requested an interview with the medical officer then in attendance, and pointed out to him the insufficiency of the accommodation for the sick inmates. The medical officer candidly acknowledged that the accommodation was not what he could wish or what it ought to be, and subsequently directed the attention of the Board of Guardians to the arrangements of the House, in a report of which the following is a copy:—

" To the Southampton Board of Guardians.

" GENTLEMEN,

" Southampton, January 24, 1844.

" HAVING been examined last week by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner respecting the case of the girl Osman, and having expressed my dissatisfaction with the arrangements of the house generally, I determined, on the recommendation of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, to lay before you a statement of what I consider the defects of the establishment, and to suggest a revision of the existing rules, as well as an entire classification of the inmates.

" Classification, whether we regard it as a moral or hygienic means, is indispensable to the well-being of all public establishments, and constitutes the very foundation of order. An institution where numbers are indiscriminately associated together, and where the old and young, the healthy and diseased, the moral and the dissolute, the industrious and the idle, male and female, are allowed promiscuous and uncontrolled interchange, cannot but be destructive of those wise restraints which prudence and religion both enjoin, and the which, when neglected, sap all the salutary influences of example, break down all the barriers of virtue, and reduce to a common level every variety of character.

" Classification, then, so important in itself, and so necessary to the health, morals, and comfort of the residents of our poor-house, is altogether wanting, and until it is carried into effect, no amelioration of the system which now prevails can be looked for, nor can any hope be entertained of a sound and wholesome state of things, such as should be found in public institutions where numbers are congregated together, and where every gradation of the human mind is to be met with.

" The first thing, then, to be done, is to separate the old from the young, the diseased and infirm from the healthy, those who are of industrious habits from the indolent and lazy, and above all, the religious, quiet, and moral, from the hardened, noisy, and reprobate, and to enforce such a state of supervision throughout the house as shall ensure the observance of cleanliness, peaceable conduct, and strict attention to the rules and regulations which may be deemed necessary for those ends. I have said that it is important, first of all, to go into the question of classification; and having recommended such as the first step in the march of improvement, I would next, and secondly, recommend an alteration in the manner and frequency of cleaning the sitting-rooms. They are, it appears, washed out every morning, both in winter and summer, by which means almost constant damp is kept up, and the elderly and more infirm are exposed to the risk of cold and cough, &c. I would suggest, therefore, cleaning the rooms by dry rubbing, and washing them only twice a-week; or should the weather be damp and cold, in winter time, only once a-week, whilst in the height of summer they may be done every day, or every other day.

" Thirdly. I would suggest an immediate change in the numbers who sleep together in the same apartments. Some of the rooms are decidedly too small for so many to sleep in. Some of the sitting-rooms are equally bad in this respect; they are much too crowded. I have felt the air so close sometimes in passing through them as to be quite unpleasant, and have threatened those in the ward to have a pane of glass taken out if they did not keep it better ventilated. Long Ward, as it is called, which forms the southern face of the quadrangle, and which measures 36 feet by 21, and 7 feet 6 inches in height, has a double row of beds with 32 persons in all, and who sleep together, as below:—

Mother and three children in one bed, giving a total of	4
Mother and three ditto in another, making	4
Mother and two ditto in another, making	3
Mother and one ditto	2
Mother and one ditto	2
	—

Carried over 15

Brought over	15
Mother and two ditto	3
Two lock-up beds railed off with one in each	2
Six double beds with two in each	12
	<hr/>
Total	32
	<hr/>

" No. 19 room, adjoining the Long Ward, is 20 feet 6 inches by 18, and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Twelve persons sleep here.

" School-room bed-room is 25 feet by 20 feet, and 7 feet 6 inches in height, and contains 33 persons in all, mostly children, ranging from 5 to 15 years of age; there are nine double beds, as they are called, and one single, in which the children sleep as follows:—

Seven beds, with four in each, two at the top and bottom	28
Two with two in each	4
One with one	1
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/>

" At the eastern extremity of the building, where the men reside, I find one of the rooms to give 21 feet by 21 feet, and 9 in height, with eight double beds and one single, forming nine in a room, besides a lock-up bed railed off.

Eight double beds	16
One single ditto	1
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

" Another room, measuring 15 feet by 12 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches in height, has six double beds with two in each, making—

Six doubled, two in each	12
	<hr/>

" The boys' room, measuring 34 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, and 8 in height, has 11 double beds and one single, which are appropriated as subjoined:—

Two beds with four in each, making	8
One ditto with two in each	2
Eight beds with three in each	24
One with one	1
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

" The Venereal Ward, also, has double beds, in which two are placed in bed together; and although the apartment is not so crowded, it is yet utterly incompatible with propriety as well as health, that disease so obnoxious in itself, so virulent as I have seen it, should be brought into actual contact with a second party lying in the same bed, and exposed by continued juxtaposition under the same covering, to the offensive and purulent discharges which are generated by the various forms of the complaint under which the respective parties labour.

" It will be seen, by referring to the sleeping-rooms, especially the Long Ward and that of the boys, that the space afforded to each individually is not sufficient for purposes of health. The first-mentioned apartment gives 36 feet in length by 21 feet in breadth, which allows something like a foot, or rather better, in a straight line, to each individual, whilst the boys' and girls' sleeping-rooms are much less in proportion, not exceeding 9 inches in one instance, and barely 12 in the others. Speaking to one of the parties as to the state of the rooms early in the morning, he complained of its being very close; and to another, that in the summer time it was necessary to

have the windows open all night on account of the heat; and when it is borne in mind that four in some instances, and three in others, are in a bed together, it ought not to be wondered at that itch so long prevailed in the house, nor that great discomfort, to say the least of it, should be experienced by those who are thus huddled together.

"Fourthly. Another great defect in the establishment is an insufficient supply of pure and wholesome water; in fact, there is no supply of soft water at all. All that is used is obtained from the pump, except what is supplied by rain, and which, from the quantity required for washing, &c., is quite inadequate, and I may add, as far as the pump-water is concerned, unfit for the culinary and domestic purposes of the house.

"Pipes, therefore, should be laid on to the main at once, so as to yield a full and abundant supply of this prime necessary, which should be distributed freely and plentifully over every part of the building.

"Fifthly. The rooms throughout the institution should be numbered or named, or otherwise so distinguished as to be recognized at once. The want of their arrangement should be rectified forthwith, as it is a matter of convenience and necessity to be able to refer on the instant to the particular room parties are living in.

"The establishment throughout should be whitewashed or limed once or twice a-year. Nothing, perhaps, is more essential to health, where numbers are found together, than this: the peculiar smell which sometimes arises from large bodies constantly inhabiting the same apartment is dissipated at once by the process of liming. Next to a plentiful supply of pure water and drainage, it is the means of preserving a pure state of air, and, as a matter of course, a healthy condition of the inmates.

"Sixthly. Drainage, &c., is much needed in our house; the run for the water is not sufficient to carry it off; and at the back of the Venereal Ward it appears to remain to a certain extent stagnant, being received by a dead well or ground drain, neither of which is sufficient to remove the washings and other impurities which are thrown down immediately opposite the ward door.

"Seventhly. Ventilation is another desideratum of the greatest value, and which we stand in need of as much as any one thing again. In constructing apartments such as are required for the residence of many persons, it is of the first importance that a stream of pure air should be supplied by means of windows placed opposite to each other, or by revolving or other ventilators placed in the ceiling.

"Eighthly. Baths, both hot and cold, as well as shower ones, should be in a state of constant readiness in a place where 220 persons reside. The expense is very trifling, and where persons are sometimes brought in in a state of deplorable filth, covered with dirt and vermin, as the lowest class of tramps and others sometimes are, it is really a matter of no small consideration to have baths which can be had recourse to without delay, as the unfortunate creatures cannot be admitted into the wards with others until they have been freed from the pedicules which cover them. Now, in the event of sudden illness, a bath cannot be obtained till the water is heated for the purpose, whilst, under other circumstances, by means of a steam-boiler, hot water could be always available and ready at a moment's notice.

"Ninthly. A stop should be put to washing in the sitting-rooms. Coals thrown down in a corner, instead of being placed in a scuttle near the fire, ought to be prevented. The sanded floor should be done away with, which harbours dirt, and good rope-mats, placed at each door, should be laid down at the entrance to every ward. Strict attention to early cleaning would ensure comfort and quiet for the remainder of the day, and once a-week the windows should be washed, and the paint-work cleaned with soap and water.

"Tenthly. Single iron bedsteads, instead of the present ones, ought to be immediately substituted; three and four in a bed is not only unhealthy, but is an outrage on morality: it cannot be excused, as every possible evil may

result from it. The bed-clothing should be changed at regular periods, and there should be sufficient of it to give warmth and to maintain a proper degree of heat under every change of season.

"Eleventhly. An hospital establishment, properly fitted up, would be of great service to the institution; at present there is nothing of the kind for the women, and but very imperfect accommodation for the men. All diseases are lodged together, febrile, inflammatory, exanthematous, and indeed every form is to be met with in the same room, boys, middle-aged, and old, all in one ward—venereal, measles, and fever mixed together—a state of things which common sense condemns, and which regard for the welfare, moral and physical, of others, entirely forbids.

"Twelfthly. Free and open spaces for recreation and exercise are of course out of the question in a place like ours, where the passages are narrow, the air confined, and the premises altogether of insufficient extent for the numbers residing in it. Nevertheless, such spaces are very essential for the young, who, in wet weather, are assembled together on the landing-places of the stairs of the house for amusement, and who ought to be provided with a sheltered play-ground when it rains, instead of being obliged to resort to the confined apartments or localities above named. I may be told, and have, indeed, that the poor are better off in this house than those out of doors, and that it is not desirable to increase their comforts beyond their more distressed brothers and sisters in misfortune who live in Simnel-street and the other purlieus of this town. To this I have but to remark, that the inhabitants of Simnel-street, (I mean the paupers,) and other places of similar character, are in too degraded a condition for human beings—some of the habitations of that miserable district not being fit even for dog-kennels, much less those of humanity; and I consider it disgraceful to a civilized community, and to a civilized government, that such residences are permitted, and that wretchedness so complete, so perfect, and so sad, has an existence amongst us. I repeat, therefore, the insufficiency of our establishment for the purposes of exercise and amusement of the children, and pent in by high walls as the inmates are, contiguous to a damp burying-ground, bounded by it in fact, with no outlet but a small piece of ground behind, part of which is a garden, and the main thoroughfare of the house, in fact, which is only a few yards in breadth; bounded, I say, as the house is by so small an area, I pronounce against it, and believe that a space of ground ten times the size, laid out in kitchen and other gardens, and plots for exercise and amusement, as already stated, would add greatly to the morals as well as the health of the poor, and beyond all calculation to their comfort. Were this the case, the boys and young men might be usefully and healthfully occupied on certain portions of each on appointed days in acquiring knowledge of gardening, horticulture, and even agriculture on a small scale, by a model farm of an acre laid out for the purpose. Such a plan can scarcely be said to be open to objection; in addition to its being self-supporting to a certain extent, it would afford ample scope for the industrial and educational energies of the young and middle-aged, and a source of enjoyment, health, and exercise to the more advanced, who would find both amusement and occasional occupation in the pursuits of their Union associates, and increased vigour and mental quiet in the variety of surrounding objects, and extended accommodation and space for exercise which would be necessarily afforded. The great objects of parochial establishments should be industrial and educational, as well as eleemosynary; the young should be trained up in useful pursuits during their residence in the establishment, and the aged should be rendered as comfortable as possible; and, as far as is compatible with the interests of the rate-payers, made to feel as little as may be their dependent situation. In a place, however, such as they are now pent up in, walled in on every side, crowded apartments with deficient space, confined air, and low, damp situation, it is impossible to secure any of those results such as have been just mentioned; nor can anything more be expected than the lax morality, idleness,

and discomfort, which the gaol-like influence of such a location must beget. The mind is peculiarly influenced by external objects, and the circumstances with which it is constantly surrounded. Variety of scene, therefore, and variety of occupation, are not only genial in themselves, but are calculated in every possible way to enliven, instruct, and soothe, and, under proper and humane management, to kindle a grateful and cheerful acquiescence to the system under which the individual is placed, as well as a higher sense of the duties and obligations of life.

"I had almost forgotten to remark that there is no drainage to the house whatever, the surplus water being carried off by soakage and cesspools, the latter being emptied once a-year; and the privies, which are common to the old and young, and indeed to all of the same sex, are discharged in the same way. It is scarcely needful to observe that this is a most defective arrangement; there should be separate privies for the junior and elder branches, as well as for the sick, all of which should be rigidly clean, well aired, and select; and in an establishment where 220 reside, such a thing as a cesspool ought not to exist, complete drainage being absolutely necessary for cleanliness and health, for the preservation of those appearances which are necessary in all well-regulated societies.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS COOPER, *Surgeon.*"

In reference to the classification of the inmates, the master says:—

"There are only two classes of inmates in the workhouse, males and females, and that classification can only be maintained at night by locking the stair-foot doors. In the day-time there is no strict separation of the sexes, the house being so inconveniently arranged that the doors between the male and female yards are obliged to be open for the inmates to gain access to the master and matron, and the officers. At night-time the aged are placed as far as possible in distinct wards, but sometimes there are young women and children placed in the same wards as the aged females. It would be much more to the comfort of the aged and infirm if their apartments were separate from those of the young women and children. In the aged men's room I am sometimes obliged to place young men. The boys all sleep in a separate apartment, and never with the aged or young men. There are cages, or open cells, in all the bed-rooms, and they are for those who are uproarious in the night, and troublesome; the inmates who are placed therein are put there for safety, as much to themselves as to the other inmates."

The master could not tell me the number of paupers in the workhouse, and had no books to which he could refer for information. At his request I adjourned his examination from Saturday until the following Monday, to give him time to count the inmates. On the following Monday morning he had ascertained that there were—

Men	54
Women	84
Boys	52
Girls	56
<hr/>	
Total	246
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But even then he was unable to inform me how many of the men and women were able-bodied.

The matron, when speaking of the difficulty attending the inquiry into the number and names of the inmates, says—

"I was yesterday employed with Mr. Collins and Mr. Whalesby (Guardians), and Mr. Lintott (the Master), in taking the number and names of the paupers in the house; and from the inconvenient arrangement in the house there was great difficulty experienced in procuring that information. When I had been through one room, and completed the list of the names and numbers in a ward, the inmates removed to other wards, and when I got to those wards I found paupers there whose names had been already included in the list; I compared it (the house) to a bee-hive."

The matron also says—

"The house is so inconvenient that the males and females must necessarily mix together. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe, though I am ashamed to say it, that criminal intercourse frequently takes place amongst the inmates."

There seems to be very little discipline maintained in the workhouse, and the paupers can gain access to any and every part of it. The master usually punishes offences at his own discretion, but sometimes he mentions the circumstance to the Board of Guardians, or the visiting Guardian. He keeps no record of the offences committed by or the punishments inflicted on the inmates, and he states that he has punished very few persons, and "only those who are mad enough to be in the workhouse, and not mad enough to be in an asylum." The punishments inflicted are, placing the inmates in the lock-up, and keeping them on bread and water.

By the following minute, it appears that the Board of Guardians sometimes order paupers to be punished for misconduct in the workhouse:—

"Thursday, September 7, 1843.—The master having reported to the Court that Thomas Mintram and Ann Osman, (an idiot,) both paupers in the house, had been guilty of immoral conduct; the Court, after investigating the case, ordered that Thomas Mintram should be placed in solitary confinement *for one week*, and kept upon bread and water, and at the expiration of that time, his liberty and beer shall be stopped till further orders from the Court; and that Ann Osman shall also have her liberty and beer stopped till further orders from the Court."

By "liberty," is meant permission to quit the workhouse. Thursday in each week is called "liberty day," and the inmates are allowed on that day to leave the workhouse, if they think proper to go out; no dinner is provided for them; and notwithstanding they must obtain a dinner from some other source, sometimes there are not more than 20 or 30 inmates who remain in the house.

On their return to the workhouse in the evening many bring spirits with them; and instances of intoxication after "liberty day" are not of unfrequent occurrence.

No dietary table has been issued to the master, who appears to be guided by custom in supplying the inmates with food. The master says,—

"When the old master left, he told me that I was to cut a 4-lb. loaf into eight slices for the men's breakfast, and into ten or eleven for the women's breakfast. The elder girls are allowed half the allowance given to a man, and the children about a quarter. The boys who go out to work have very nearly a man's allowance, and the schoolboys in the house much the same allowance as the girls. The men have also about three-quarters of a pint of gruel for breakfast, and the boys and girls the same. The women have half

an ounce of butter. If they can procure tea, they have it; but none is allowed them from the house. The inmates have meat on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; on Mondays they have soup, and on Fridays soup with their meat; on Wednesdays, suet puddings; on Thursdays, bread and cheese: on Saturdays, bread and cheese. The sick have whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer. The medical officer does not order the diet of the sick in writing; it is ordered verbally. Tobacco and snuff are allowed to the paupers. Half an ounce of tobacco is supplied to every man in the house every Saturday evening; and they all take it, whether they smoke it or not. Half an ounce of snuff is supplied to the women weekly. There are a few young women who do not take snuff, but all the old women do. There is one woman in the workhouse who has snuff and tobacco allowed her. About 40 ounces of both tobacco and snuff are thus distributed weekly. A pound of tea and sugar are allowed to some of the inmates who are aged and infirm, in quantities of an ounce and a half of tea, and a quarter of a pound of sugar for each weekly. To six persons employed in the house, three ounces of tea and half a pound of sugar each are given out weekly. The matron gives out a quarter of a pound of tea, with sugar sufficient to sweeten it, every morning and evening, for the sick and aged; but the sugar in this case is not weighed."

No accounts are kept of the consumption of any article whatever in the workhouse. It has never been ascertained what is the weekly average cost of clothing the inmates, or the cost of their food. Stores are ordered in by one Guardian; and the quantity of provisions, &c., required, is guessed at.

The management of the workhouse is intrusted to two Guardians, who act only for a week as a visiting committee. The stores are ordered in by them individually, and instances are known of their giving contradictory orders. The bills are settled quarterly, but the master's books do not undergo any quarterly examination.

By the 8th section of the Local Act it is enacted, that in consideration of the building formerly called St. John's Hospital being used as a workhouse, and the vesting of an annuity of 40*l.* per annum (charity money) in the corporation of Guardians, accommodation shall be provided in the workhouse for six poor boys, who shall be maintained, educated, and apprenticed by the Guardians out of the said annuity. The master of the workhouse informs me that there are no boys in the workhouse treated as charity boys; that he never heard anything of there being any St. John's Hospital boys in the workhouse, or that the workhouse was connected with a charity. It appears by the statement of the accounts for the year 1792-93, that the 40*l.* were received, and it also appears that a similar sum is inserted on the receipt side of the accounts for the year 1842-43, as "one year's rent of St. John's Hospital."

The schoolmaster of the workhouse, at the time that I inspected the schools, was an aged man, whose sense of hearing was almost gone. The boys could not make him hear without raising their voices to a painful pitch, and in consequence they paid little attention to him. The boys are not instructed in work of any kind; but the oldest boys are occasionally let out to work, returning to the workhouse to sleep and take their meals. The master receives the wages of the boys, which vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and pays each boy 3*d.* every Saturday night. The oldest youth so let out to work was 17 years of age.

But if the schoolmaster's infirmities render him incompetent to instruct the boys, the ignorance of the schoolmistress unfits her for any situation connected with the education of youth. She acknowledged to me that she could only read a little, and could not write; and I learnt that she had been a pauper.

Persons accustomed to visit workhouses, especially those of town parishes, expect to find a large proportion of the children of strumous habits. In this workhouse the proportion was larger than usual, for symptoms of scrofula are apparent in almost every child. The disease, if not generated, is at least brought into active form by the effects of defective ventilation and atmospheric impurity.*

The situation of the workhouse is low, and the airing-yards are small and confined; the day-rooms are close, and the dormitories crowded and deficient in height, and moreover provided with no adequate means to renew the air by the removal of that portion of it which has become vitiated by repeated respiration.

The effects produced by the defective ventilation of this workhouse are precisely similar to those produced by a similar cause in other places. Mr. Toynbee, in his evidence before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of large towns and populous districts, mentions the following instances of scrofula having manifested itself under nearly similar circumstances:—

* "The development of scrofula is constantly preceded by the sojourn, more or less prolonged, in air which is not sufficiently freshened. This is the only cause which is always met with isolated, or united to circumstances whose action is very secondary. Seeing that scrofula spares children born of scrofulous or of syphilitic parents, and children of a lymphatic temperament, uncleanly, badly clothed, badly nourished, and brought up in a cold and humid country; seeing that it attacks children whose parents and grand-parents have always enjoyed the best of health; children of a sanguine, bilious, or other temperament, placed too in the most advantageous circumstances as regards cleanliness, clothing, and food, and brought up in a warm and dry climate, it is impossible to deny that hereditary disposition, syphilis, the lymphatic temperament, uncleanness, want of clothing, bad food, cold and humid air, are of themselves circumstances non-effective for the production of scrofula.

"When it is seen, on the other hand, that this disease never attacks persons who pass their lives in the open air, and manifests itself always when they abide in an air which is badly renewed, and this whatever may be the extent of the other causes enumerated above, is it not evident that the non-renewment of the air is a necessary condition in the production of scrofula? If this cause has not always been recognized and pointed out, that arises from the importance attached to secondary causes, which, having once perceived, inquiry has not been carried further. Invariably it will be found, on examination, that a truly *scrofulous* disease is caused by a vitiated air, and it is not always necessary that there should have been a prolonged stay in such an atmosphere. Often a few hours each day is sufficient, and it is thus they may live in the most healthy country, pass the greater part of the day in the open air, and yet become scrofulous, because of sleeping in a confined place, where the air has not been renewed. This is the case with many shepherds. It is usual to attribute scrofula in their case to exposure to storms and atmospheric changes, and to humidity; but attention has not been paid to the circumstance, that they pass the night in a confined hut, which they transport from place to place, and which guarantees them against humidity; this hut has only a small door which is closed when they enter, and remains closed also during the day; six or eight hours passed daily in a vitiated air, and which no draught ever renews, is the true cause of their disease. I have spoken of the bad habit of sleeping with the head under the clothes, and the insalubrity of the *classes* where a number of children are assembled together. The repetition of these circumstances is often sufficient cause of scrofula, although it may last but for a few hours a-day."—*Observations sur les Maladies Scrofuleuses, par M. Baudelocque.*

"An instance is stated of the scrofula having broken out at the Norwood School, in 1832. There were then 600 pupils there, amongst whom scrofula had broken out extensively, and great mortality had occurred, which was ascribed to bad and insufficient food. The case was investigated by Dr. Arnott; the food was proved to be most abundant and good; and defective ventilation, and consequent atmospheric impurity was assigned as the cause. Ventilation was applied by his direction, the scrofula soon after disappeared, and 1100 children are now maintained in good health, where the 600, before ventilation, were scrofulous and sickly. More recently, in some information given to Dr. Lyon Playfair by Mr. Fleming, surgeon, the latter gentleman mentions the following case, which arose on the inspection of the state of schools with respect to ventilation, which he almost everywhere found to be extremely defective:—

"On inspecting the Blue-coat Boys at Manchester School, I observed a cutaneous eruption on the hands and arms, and I have seen it since on the bodies of some of the boys. Three whom I examined looked delicate, and appeared to suffer from indigestion. On inquiry, I found that this disease (I should call it scurvy) had prevailed some time ago to a more alarming extent, and that it was comparatively subdued. The first relief they obtained was from a change in diet, giving a portion of meat every day with beer, and more potatoes and less bread.

"I desired to be shown into the dormitories, where I saw large apertures had recently been made in the side walls near the ceiling.

"I was informed that the object had been to improve the ventilation, and that they had to a great extent answered the purpose. Upon comparing dates, it seemed clear that the disease to which I have alluded, though relieved by change in diet, assumed a much milder form from the time of the alterations in the dormitories, and is now almost overcome."

"I have met with some cases strikingly similar, not of groups of cases, but of single cases. In these single cases, children who had been suffering from scrofulous eruptions of the skin, and during several months had had good food, medicine, and warm clothing, continued, without any diminution of their symptoms, until the introduction of the use of the ventilators, when not only the specific disease disappeared, but the general health improved."

It appears that the master of the workhouse occasionally inflicts corporal punishment on the boys, but I have not heard that he has ever put in force the following resolution of the Guardians, dated the 4th of March last, authorizing him "to flog all boys who shall go off the premises without leave, and log them by the leg and keep them upon bread and water for a week for each offence." I am, however, assured by a Guardian, that he recollects instances of a former workhouse master having executed an order to "log boys by the leg," and that he has seen boys in the workhouse yard with clogs chained to their legs.*

The Local Act authorizes the Guardians to make bye-laws and regulations, and I annex hereto a copy of the bye-laws settled by the Guardians at a Court held the 15th December, 1817. These regulations relate to the following subjects:—

1. The making the rates.
2. The relief of the poor.

* A similar mode of punishment appears to have been employed in the new prison, Clerkenwell;—"I observed," says Mr. Miles in his Notes on Prison Discipline, "wooden clogs suspended on the walls of the boys' ward, and was informed they were used to be chained to the legs of the refractory boys. It was the same sort of clog as is used to be tied to the foot of a colt or horse, to prevent his straying and leaping. The turnkey said they were seldom used, but that the boys dreaded the punishment. This animal mode of treatment requires no passing comment,"

3. The employment of the poor.
4. The keeping of accounts and taking up contracts.
5. The government of the workhouse.

It does not appear that the bye-laws are attended to by the Guardians or their officers, although they have never been revoked. The master and matron of the workhouse declared that they were not aware that such bye-laws were in force, and stated that they had never been furnished with a copy of them, and knew of no other bye-laws or regulations than the following, which were affixed in the hall:—

“ Rules to be observed by the Paupers in the House.

“ That all the inmates of the house who are able to attend in the hall to take their meals, shall do so; and that if they do not, they shall go without; and that on no account they be allowed to take their food out of the hall.

“ That in future, any friends or relations of the paupers in the house, who may be desirous of visiting them, will be permitted to do so on Mondays and Fridays only, from 11 o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, unless in cases of sickness.”

I have already pointed out that the Local Act requires the Guardians to hold monthly and quarterly Courts, and one annual meeting; and prescribes the duties to be performed at such meetings. I have also noticed that the Act requires seven Guardians to be present at a monthly meeting, and nine Guardians to be present to form a quarterly Court, and that in practice no such Courts as the Act requires are held. The Guardians assemble twice a-week for the transaction of business; but although the Act empowers the Guardians assembled at a monthly Court to adjourn themselves to any other time and place they shall think convenient, it does not appear that the meetings are held by adjournment.

The statute empowers the president or chairman of the Guardians “ upon three days' notice or warning ” to call a special Court; and any five Guardians, in writing, may require the president to call an extraordinary Court “ at such times as the said Guardians shall desire.”

Guardians having notice of the time and place of holding a Court, are liable to a penalty for absenting therefrom without reasonable cause; and Guardians departing from the Court without the permission of the president or deputy president, incur a penalty of 5s. The statement of accounts published in 1792-93, shows that these penalties were then exacted, there being an item—“ Fines for Guardians' non-attendance 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*” on the Dr. side of the account. No such fines are now inflicted, and the attendance of the Guardians is not enforced by any dread of the penalty to which their absence exposes them; a different and more agreeable remedy to secure a full attendance of Guardians has been adopted, and apparently with success—dinner and “ *ad libitum* recourse to one of the most splendid taps of ale”—occasionally the introduction of half a dozen of wine and cigars, and sometimes tea and a hot supper, are far more consonant with the feelings of the members of the Board, and possibly ensure a better attendance of Guardians, than the stern remedy provided by the wisdom of the Legislature.

The rates should be made at quarterly Courts, and by not less than nine elected Guardians; and as the ordinary meetings are held on days on which the Quarterly Courts necessarily fall, the legality of the rates

must be presumed if nine elected Guardians are present, and attach their signatures to the assessment, on one of the days on which the rate should be made.

Although the Act requires that a Court shall consist of never less than seven Guardians, except when a pauper is to be punished, to order which five Guardians must attend, still it is seldom that Courts are constituted of that number except at the hour of dinner.

The authority conferred on the Guardians by the Local Act to punish inmates guilty of misbehaviour in the workhouse is not inconsistent with the provisions of the 54th Geo. III., c. 170. The Local Act enacted,—

“That if any poor person maintained in the said workhouse or workhouses belonging to the said district for the time being shall embezzle or purloin any part of the apparel provided for him, her, or them, or for any or either of the poor therein, or the goods or provisions provided for or belonging to the said workhouse, or any materials for work; or be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, drunkenness, or any lewd, immoral or indecent behaviour, or refuse to perform the work or service which he, she, or they shall be required to do, or shall be remiss therein, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Guardians, or any five or more of them, to cause such person or persons so offending to be punished in such workhouse either by confinement, distinction of dress, diet, or such other method as may best tend to remedy such offences for the future.”

This power to confine the inmates of the workhouse, as far as it extends to adults, is limited by the 7th section of the 54th Geo. III., c. 170, which provides that,—

“From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for the master, governor, or other person intrusted with the superintendence of any house for the reception of poor persons, or the churchwarden, overseer, or other persons elected, constituted, or appointed, by or under the authority of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the control or management of the poor of any district, parish, township or hamlet, to punish with any corporal punishment whatsoever any adult person or persons under his, her, or their care or charge, for any offence or misbehaviour whatsoever; or to confine any such person or persons whatsoever for any offence or misbehaviour, for any longer or greater space of time than twenty-four hours, or such further space of time as may be necessary, in order to have such person or persons before a justice of the peace; anything in any Act or Acts of Parliament contained contrary in anywise notwithstanding.”

The Guardians have not regarded this limitation of their power to place adults in confinement, as the case of the man Mintram, and the poor idiot girl before alluded to, exemplifies. In that instance they exceeded their power to a very considerable extent, having inflicted on the man solitary confinement for a week, with bread and water for his diet, and the withdrawal, at the expiration of his confinement, of the usual allowance of beer for an indefinite period.

The 56th Geo. III., c. 129, repeals so much of the Local Act as empowers “the Guardians to compel all vagabonds and vagrants, and other idle persons who have no visible means of living, and who do not betake themselves to some lawful employment, and all other persons who shall be found within any part of the said parishes begging or seeking relief of any of the said parishes, to dwell, inhabit, and work in such workhouse, and to do and perform all such manner of work in such workhouse as they shall judge them able to perform.”

The same Act also provides, that it shall not be lawful for any governor, director, or Guardian, or master of any house of industry, or workhouse, on any pretence, to chain or confine by chains or manacles any poor person of sane mind. The resolution of the Guardians authorizing the master to flog boys and *log them by the leg*, is opposed not only to the spirit but to the letter of this wholesome enactment, and the practice to clog boys by the leg is therefore illegal.

I have already noticed the confused state of the clerk's accounts at the time my investigation commenced, and also shown that no general ledger had been kept, nor any weekly expenditure book resembling a day-book. The absence of such books rendered it necessary to call in the accountant, whose investigation into the expenditure of a few months demonstrated how carelessly the accounts had been kept. The services of the accountant were confined to the examination of the clerk's accounts, but if they had extended to the accounts of the master of the workhouse, it would have been discovered that the workhouse master's accounts, like the clerk's, are of no "practical utility." The master had no book to which he could refer for information as to the number of the inmates of the house, and there was no account of the consumption of the stores. The invoices sent in by the tradespeople were entered in a book, but no account was taken of the pigs fatted and killed in the house. The master says, "the pigs that are killed in the house are consumed by the inmates, officers, and Guardians; but there is no account kept of the quantity of meat or the consumption. Since I have been master (about eight months) there have been five pigs killed, and there are now two more fit for the knife, and six more fatting."

The matron has the charge of the clothing, and she says, "there is no account kept of the delivery of clothes to the paupers, or the return of such clothes to me. It has never been ascertained what is the average weekly cost of clothing the paupers in the house, or of their food. The stores are ordered in by the visiting Guardians. The management of the house is intrusted to two Guardians, who act only for a week as a visiting committee."

The present treasurer of the Guardians receives and pays money in the usual manner of a banker. The Act requires the treasurer to pass his accounts quarterly, but such audit never takes place; the system of transacting the treasurer's business as a mere banking account, renders it the more necessary that the accounts of the clerk should be carefully audited and checked by the treasurer's pass-book. Mr. Fall, the treasurer, a partner in the bank of Atherley and Fall, exerted himself some years since to improve the administration of the Local Act; but after the utmost attention to the duties of a Guardian, he found that an extent of labour far exceeding what any private individual could devote to the task could alone prevent the recurrence of abuses; and that immediately any relaxation of such efforts took place, the administration relapsed into the objectionable system of management from which it had been temporarily recovered. Mr. Fall says experience convinces him that unless there is some controlling power placed over the Board of Guardians, no system, however good and beneficial, will be adhered to. In 1816, an effort was made to reform the abuses which had then grown up, and similar exertions have been occasionally made by individuals since that time, but the effect of such exertions has not been permanent.

Some one or other of the Guardians has hitherto affected to audit the accounts of the officers every week, but the inefficiency of such audit is established by the evidence of Mr. Farrand, the accountant, who detected the clerk's delinquencies, and declared that the accounts were so confused as to be of no "practical utility."

The statute requires that the treasurer—

"And every other officer and person who shall belong to or be employed by the said corporation shall from time to time account, upon oath, to the said Guardians, or to such person or persons as they or any nine or more of them shall appoint, for all such sums of money, stock, goods, and other things whatsoever belonging to the said corporation, which shall come to their respective hands, or be under their respective care, when thereunto required by the said Guardians; and if, upon such account as aforesaid, there shall appear to be any money or other thing in his or their hands belonging to the said corporation, he or they shall pay and deliver the same, as the said Guardians shall direct, on pain of forfeiting double the value thereof; and if the said treasurer, or any other officer or person belonging to or employed by the said corporation, shall refuse or neglect to account as aforesaid, such person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit such sum or sums of money as the said Guardians, or any nine or more of them assembled as aforesaid, shall appoint, not exceeding 100*l*."

And by a preceding section the treasurer is required to attend and render account to not less than nine Guardians at the annual meeting.

No such examination of the treasurer's accounts ever takes place, and the Guardians do not require the clerk, master of the work-house, and relieving officer, to submit their accounts to periodical examination. The appointment of one Guardian to look over the weekly bills is not such an accounting as the Act contemplates, and the state of the accounts demonstrates the necessity for the appointment of a competent auditor.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. PARKER,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE in the foregoing Report.

BYE-LAWS for the Regulation and Government of the Poor of the Town of Southampton.

Making the Rates.

1. That within three days after the expiration of every quarter of a year, ending at Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and St. Thomas's-day, the master shall collect all the bills relating to the house and manufactory, and deliver them to the treasurer or his assistant, who shall, at the following meeting appointed for the making a rate, lay before the Guardians an exact account of all moneys then owing on account of the poor, in regular order, according to the times the bills have been standing, to enable them to apportion the rate accordingly.

2. That the space of 40 days from the time of publication, and no more, be allowed to the overseers for collecting the rates: at the expiration of which time, or at the next meeting, they shall personally attend the Guardians and pay the amount into the hands of the treasurer. That all de-

faulters in payment of rates shall immediately be summoned to show cause why the penalty imposed by the Act of Parliament, passed for incorporating the several parishes of this town, should not be levied upon them, and afterwards proceeded against to conviction, according to the provisions of that Act. That each overseer shall then deliver in to the clerk a fair written statement of the uncollected rates, according to a schedule to be delivered to him, and proceed to summon and distrain the goods of all those who are in arrear, unless they or either of them be exempted by the Guardians at a general meeting.

3. That the penalty of 10*l.* sterling for each quarter imposed on overseers neglecting their duty, in not compelling a due payment of the rates; and the like sum for neglecting to attend the Guardians, at any Court or Courts when duly summoned for that purpose, shall be enforced against such overseers in each and every case, according to the directions of the Act.

4. That no person shall be excused from the payment of the rates who shall occupy land or tenements amounting in the whole to the yearly value of 10*l.*, so as to entitle them to a settlement in these parishes, unless some special reason shall appear to justify the exemption.

5. That on the day of settlement for each quarter's collection, the treasurer or his assistant shall make a report to the Court of Guardians in writing of the sum in which each overseer's payments shall be deficient, of the sum total of the rates for that quarter, that they may be enabled immediately to adopt measures for compelling him to collect his arrears.

6. That the overseers shall not be deemed liable or bound to call more than twice on each person for payment of the rates, provided they leave at such call the printed notices Nos. 1 and 2, in due order (vide Appendix); and that from and after the delivery of the second notice, and non-payment, the person so in arrear shall be deemed a defaulter, and proceeded against accordingly.

Relief of the Poor.

1. That all poor persons, single or married (applying for relief), who have not any children, shall immediately be taken into the house, and no weekly allowance granted unto them, unless some special reason appears to justify such allowance, such as extreme age, sickness, &c.

2. That no relief shall be granted to poor persons with families, in respect to any of their children who are not presented to the Guardians at their regular meetings, nor unless such children as are deemed capable of being actively employed are immediately sent to work in such places as the Guardians shall appoint, and the profits of their labour regularly paid or accounted for to the treasurer; and that no excuse whatever of schooling or otherwise shall be admitted against this rule.

3. That no Guardian or Guardians shall, upon any account, give any casual relief to any pauper, but refer him or her to either of the committees of casual relief or finance, who meet on Monday and Thursday in each week, and who will give the relief necessary; except the person so applying shall have met with any accident, or labour under some infirmity or sickness, the same being first certified by the surgeon of the house. The Guardian, in such case, confining the relief to be granted to such sum as may be absolutely necessary till the ensuing Monday or Thursday; or if the case be urgent, the Guardian may order such applicant or applicants into the house. That the Finance Committee be empowered to take into consideration the case of any paupers coming before them with a note from a Guardian of their respective parishes, and to order them temporary relief if they judge it necessary.

4. That the treasurer and clerk be directed not to pay any order for relief from any Guardian or Guardians unless strictly conformable with the above regulations; and in order to prevent mistakes, the pauper presenting the order for relief from the Guardian or Guardians shall likewise present to

the clerk or treasurer the previous certificate obtained from the parish surgeon, by order of the said Guardians.

5. That an open Court of Guardians, consisting of the two visiting Guardians of the week, together with the two Guardians next for that duty, shall assemble every Monday at the poor-house from the hours of 11 till 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the applications for relief from the out paupers, and shall afford such temporary relief as they may deem proper.

6. That any Guardian or Guardians described above who have been regularly summoned by the clerk, shall fail to attend at the said Court, or who shall omit to provide another Guardian then to act for him, shall for every such neglect of attendance be fined 5s.

7. That any three Guardians shall be competent to act at the above open Court for casual relief.

8. That in order to guard against impositions, no pauper residing in other parishes be relieved more than twice without being visited by one of the Guardians, the clerk, or some other confidential person employed for that purpose.

9. That previous to the removal of any paupers to other parishes, the cause of their removal, the distance to which they are to be removed, and an estimate of the attendant expense, be laid before the Finance Committee, or the Court held on every Monday.

Employment of the Poor.

1. That a regular list shall be kept by the master or matron, and presented to the Guardians at each weekly meeting, of all paupers who are capable of working, in order that they may be employed in the service most beneficial in the relief of the rates, either within doors or at some manufactory, or other work in or about the town, as may be deemed by the Guardians to be most expedient.

2. That on no account whatever shall any pauper, who is capable of working, be excused therefrom, or suffered to remain in idleness, but that all the poor shall, without distinction, be actively employed in such labour as shall be found most suitable to their respective capacities.

3. That if any of the paupers shall neglect or refuse to obey the lawful commands of the master or mistress, or to perform the work appointed to them according to the best of their abilities, they shall be confined by the order and at the discretion of the visiting Guardian, and be fed on bread and water, or be otherwise chastised; and if they continue disobedient, be carried before a magistrate, and from thence be committed to the house of correction.

4. That the proprietor or director of the silk or other manufactory, and one discreet person superintending the same under him, to be appointed by the Guardians, shall be permitted to inflict a moderate chastisement on the children employed there, who should be idle or refuse to work, or are guilty of violence towards each other, or shall wilfully injure their work, or who show any opposition or insolence to their superiors, or encourage others in any sort of improper conduct; and that he also report regularly the names and offences of such children to the visiting Guardians.

5. That if any pauper shall wilfully waste, spoil, or damage the silk, wool, oakum, or other materials or effects belonging to the poor-house, or to its manufactories; or break the windows, strike or misuse any of the other paupers, or otherwise misbehave themselves, they shall be punished on the same day by order of the visiting Guardian at their discretion.

6. That the master and matron shall pay a strict attention to all the rules (now in force) which have been from time to time laid down for the internal management of the house and the regulation of the poor, notwithstanding the same may not be here enumerated; that they carefully examine their state when brought in, and adopt the most effectual methods for preventing a communication of contagious and infectious disorders; that they see all

paupers, whose health and strength permit, do regularly attend Divine service on Sunday morning, and hear prayers in the evening.

7. That decency, order, and regularity of conduct, with the most punctual obedience of every lawful command, be observed and shown by all the poor of every description in the several matters here laid down; and in all other respects, a regard to the mode of behaviour required, and the rules imposed on the paupers in well-managed houses; and that when the rules of this house, and the duty and behaviour required to be observed by the poor be made known to them, any deviation therefrom shall subject them to punishment the same as if such rules were here particularly enumerated.

8. That extracts of these rules applicable to the poor-house and manufactories be posted up in the house and manufactories, and that none of the poor do pretend or plead ignorance thereof.

Accounts, Orders, and Contracts.

1. That on the first general meeting of the Court after each successive Easter, a Finance Committee shall be appointed, (whereof three members shall be authorized to act,) to examine into all parochial accounts; shall audit all bills prior to their being presented to the quarterly meeting for their consideration; and shall compare all charges against the public with their respective vouchers; shall be authorized to summon the overseers whose books they shall particularly inspect; and shall direct their attention to everything concerning the expenditure and the internal management of the poor-house. The said committee to report their proceedings to the next general Court, to be read aloud by the clerk for its adoption or rejection, prior to its proceeding to other business.

2. That the master shall, on the day of each meeting of the casual Court, and at each monthly meeting of the general Court, deliver in a correct account of the stock, linen, and materials then in the house unexpended, and also a specification, and demand in writing of all such articles as are then wanted for the use of the poor, during the following week, month, or quarter. That all orders for the supply of the house shall be made at either of the above meetings of the general or casual Court of Guardians only, and that on no pretence whatever shall a visiting Guardian be applied to for, or grant an order, unless it appears that the increased expenditure of the article required was unforeseen at the last meeting, and then only for so much as may be immediately wanted.

3. That at every quarterly day, public notice, by hand-bills, shall be given for receiving tenders for supplying the house with all the different articles of consumption; the same to be delivered at the next meeting; that the Guardians accept the lowest tender, if in all respects eligible, provided that the said tender or tenders be made in strict conformity with the printed directions or public notice (vide Appendix, No. 3).

4. That no Guardian or Guardians, or the partner or partners of any actual Guardian or Guardians, or any member of the said Court, shall be allowed to contract for the supply of the house, or otherwise supply the same.

5. That a regular posting-book shall be kept of all goods received into the house according to the amount of bills of parcels and dates, and no goods to be received without a bill of parcels, or admitted into the stock until the visiting Guardian shall have examined such bills with the goods, and sign his name at the foot thereof, as a certificate of its correctness.

6. That the bills when collected prior to each quarter-day meeting shall be delivered into the hands of the assistant treasurer or clerk, and by him examined and presented to the Finance Committee, who shall examine and submit the same with any remarks on them to the next general meeting, for the purpose of their being signed for payment, and being delivered to the treasurer; that the master proceed in collecting and delivering all bills

relating to the house to the assistant treasurer, with the least possible delay after each quarter-day.

7. That in examining and passing the above bills, it shall be indispensably requisite that every particular item of the goods be there specified, and that the same has been signed agreeable to the sixth article under this head.

8. That an examination shall be made at every quarterly meeting of the general accounts of the preceding quarter, after which the Guardians shall set their hands to the same, and the separate articles of the incidental expenses paid by the master shall be entered in the quarterly account book in the same manner as the bills, and produced and examined at such meeting; and no bills shall be ordered by the Court to be paid by the treasurer, unless it appears that all the before-mentioned requisites, expressed in the second and sixth rules, have been complied with, and that the deputy president has signed the bills.

9. That an accurate statement of all parochial expenditure and receipts shall be printed and published, at least once every year, and that, prior to the making of a new rate, the Court meeting for that purpose shall have laid before them by the treasurer a clear estimate of the probable expenses of the ensuing quarter, together with a list of all outstanding bills.

10. That in order to assist the treasurer, and likewise the Finance Committee, in the examination of the public accounts, so that the contractors and other claimants may be regularly paid at each quarter, and that the General Court may be thereby enabled to make a new rate without delay, the assistant-treasurer or clerk shall enter into a book, under their proper heads, viz., of meat, flour, grocery, butter, cheese, coals, &c., every bill whatsoever ordered for payment; that no money whatsoever, whether on account of the poor in the house or the weekly payment of the out-poor, shall be paid unless it be first entered in the said book, kept by the under-treasurer or clerk, who shall also copy into the same the sums collected and paid in by the overseers, and all other sums, to the credit of the Guardians, paid into the hands of the treasurer.

General Rules.

1. That the master shall lay before the Finance Committee, at every meeting, samples of the grocery, &c., last delivered in, to be compared with such as were contracted for by the Guardians.

2. That the visiting Guardians shall be requested to insert in their book the time when they heard the regulations of the house read to the family.

3. That for the more effectual prevention of incontinence and debauchery, application be made to the magistrates for the enforcing the law against every lewd woman who shall bring expense on the town by bastardy, whether she be delivered in the house or in any other place within the limits of this town.

4. That as often as there shall be six or more children of ten years old or upwards in the house, notice shall be given in the public prints that the Guardians are ready to treat with proper persons for putting such children apprentices for their learning such trades or other occupations as will enable them to gain an honest and comfortable livelihood; but that no child shall be bound as apprentice to any person who is not known to be of good reputation, or, until he or she shall produce sufficient testimony of a fair character; and it shall be set forth in the advertisement, that no more than 5*l.* and sufficient clothing will be given as a premium with any such child.

5. That servants who are legally entitled to a maintenance from their masters during an illness, shall not be received on any terms into the house, nor be relieved in money during the term such service shall legally continue.

6. That the Guardians shall regularly meet at 10 o'clock in the morning,

and each person absent at half-past 10 o'clock shall forfeit and pay into the hands of the treasurer the sum of 6*d.*, and such as do not attend the meeting (and whose excuse is not received and admitted), shall pay the sum of 1*s.*; and such as are absent two meetings successively shall forfeit 2*s.* each.

7. That the visiting Guardians shall, at least three times in a week, inspect the state of the poor, working at the silk manufactory and in the house, and give such orders respecting them as they may judge proper. That they shall attend at the house, once every day at least, to examine the state of the same, and also as to the management of the poor; their behaviour; the relief and care of the sick; the attendance of the surgeon; the supply, quality, and weight of the meat; the delivery of all goods, with the bills of parcels therewith, and entry in the book; the clothing of the poor; the allowance of wine and spirits, as directed by the surgeon; the punishment of those who misbehave, and all other essential parts of their duty; and that they give all necessary orders, and carefully note and report their observations on all or any of the matters before mentioned, to the Court of Guardians at the next meeting; and that they enforce the delivery of all contracts by 12 o'clock.

8. That an assistant to the treasurer shall be appointed every year, whose business it shall be to collect the bills, to check the same with the books, and procure orders for payment when regularly due; to examine the treasurer's books of accounts with the bills paid, and to keep schedules of bills remaining unpaid, and of those in hand for goods delivered in the preceding quarter, in order that, as well the general debts of the house as the current expenses of each quarter, may clearly and separately appear.

9. That the surgeon shall punctually attend his duty every day, if necessary, by a careful attendance on the sick, and administer such medicines as may appear necessary. That a book be kept in the committee-room, in which he shall note the general state of the house with regard to health, the names of such as are sick, and the orders for extra broths, drinks, spirits, wines, &c.; and that notice be given him to attend each monthly meeting to make his reports, or propose any alteration in the management of the hospital for the sick.

10. That the clerk to the Guardians for the time being be requested (besides his ordinary duty) to give notice to the different overseers of the expiration of the time allowed them by law for collecting the rates, to deliver to them schedules for the names of defaulters in payment of rates, and afterwards collect the same, or report to the Guardians the names of such overseers as shall neglect or refuse to deliver them; to direct and advise the overseer in this part of his duty, so as to procure summonses and distresses against the defaulters: to attend the meeting of the justices on the day the parties are so summoned for non-payment, and to adopt every other measure which may appear to him likely to enforce a regular attendance of the overseers, and a punctual collection of the rates within the period allowed by law.

11. That for facilitating the progress of business at any meeting of the Guardians, it is advisable to bring forward every matter in separate and distinct order; and for effecting such purpose, that the following rules be observed:—1. If a special meeting be held, the president shall not permit any matter foreign to its design to be laid before the Guardians, or in any way interrupt the business of the day. 2. That the quarterly days of meeting shall be exclusively engaged in fulfilling the purposes mentioned in the Act of Parliament, and in these bye-laws, namely, in making a rate, in examining the account books, &c., and auditing and paying bills, in convening overseers, summoning defaulters, and making contracts. 3. That all business be introduced and settled in the following order, of which the several officers are hereby desired to take notice, viz., the chair being taken when a sufficient number of Guardians are assembled, the clerk shall

report and take directions concerning every matter specially under his direction, or connected with his office. The master of the house, matron, and beadle, are then required to make similar reports of all matters relating to their respective offices, and with which it is necessary to make the Guardians acquainted. The general concerns of the house, the applications of the paupers, and all other matters immediately relating to them, shall then be brought forward and decided, and the business of the day concluded by a general inspection of the house and the poor.

APPENDIX.

NOTICE No. I.

To be left the first time of calling.

Many inconveniences having arisen owing to the collectors of the rates not meeting with persons at home, you are hereby desired to leave the sum of _____ due from you, with your servant, in case of absence, or send the same to the house of Mr. _____, overseer of this parish.

By order of the Guardians.

NOTICE No. II.

To be left the second and last time of calling.

Parish of _____

Southampton.

Mr. _____

You are hereby required to take notice, that unless you immediately pay into our hands the sum of _____ due from you for the poor-rates of the premises you occupy in this parish, your goods and chattels will be distrained for the same without further notice, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided.

Dated this _____

day of _____

18 _____

} Overseers.

NOTICE No. III.

To be given to the public at least ten days previous to the day appointed for making contracts.

The Guardians of the poor of the town and county of Southampton do hereby give notice, that they will be ready to receive tenders on the _____ day of _____, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of any person (not being a Guardian) for supplying, at the poor-house, the under-mentioned articles, agreeable to sample then to be produced, for three months:—

Good fine flour, at per bag.

Good beef, at per lb., by the fore-quarter.

Mutton, bacon, pork, butter, cheese, and grocery, at per lb.

Good malt, at per bushel.

Good coals, at per chaldron.

And the public are requested particularly to take notice, that the Guardians are bound to reject every tender or tenders bearing any private mark, except in a wafered note, or which shall be enveloped in paper of any other colour than the specimen, to be seen at the clerk's; every sample must have its price marked on it; the contractors may rely on being paid every three months.

The tenders to be delivered on the _____, addressed to the Guardians of the poor, Poor-house, Southampton.

By order of the Guardians,

, Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians present and concurring in the foregoing bye-laws, this 15th day of December, 1817.

Fred. Hill, Esq., D.P.
 Thomas Edwards, Esq.
 Sloan Gibbons, Esq.
 George Berton, Esq.
 Samuel Lefevvre, Esq.
 Mr. Thomas Shaw.
 Mr. James Weeks.
 Mr. Gregory Cook.

Mr. James Allsop.
 Mr. James Channell.
 Mr. Timothy Dermott.
 Mr. Samuel Cornish.
 Mr. Henry Roe.
 Mr. John Mullett.
 Mr. A. Henry Carr.
 Mr. John Gill.

iv.—REPORT ON the ADMINISTRATION of RELIEF to the POOR in the Incorporated Parishes of the CITY of NORWICH, by SIR JOHN WALSHAM, Bart., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Bury St. Edmunds, April 13, 1844.

HAVING been, as you are aware, unfortunately prevented by very severe illness from complying with your instructions that I should report to you during November, 1842, upon the administration of the Poor Laws by the Corporation of Guardians of the city of Norwich, under their local Act, I renewed during last November the necessary inquiries respecting such administration, and I now proceed to state to you the result.

1. The original local Act applied for and obtained by the several parishes constituting (with two exceptions) the county of the city of Norwich, was passed under the title of the Norwich Workhouse Act, in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1712. The principal provisions of that Act, and the causes of its enactment, appear to have been identical with the provisions and causes of the local Acts of Bristol and Exeter, already reported upon by Mr. Weale and Mr. Tufnell (*vide* Ninth Annual Report, Appendix A, No. 2), Norwich having been the thirteenth town in which the "charitable and honest householders discovered" (as Bristol had done in 1696, and as the preamble of the earlier local Acts invariably sets forth) "that the poor did daily multiply, and idleness, laziness, and debauchery among the meaner sort did greatly increase, for want of workhouses to set them to work, and sufficient authority to compel them thereto."

The same powers were conferred by the Norwich Workhouse Act which had been previously vested in the governors, deputy-governors, and Courts of Guardians of Bristol, Crediton, Tiverton, Exeter, &c., in reference to the erection (at a cost, as regarded Norwich, not exceeding the sum of 5000*l.*) of hospitals, workhouses, or houses of correction, wherein the poor, of what age or sex soever they might be, should be set to work (children being, moreover, detainable there till the age of 16), and idle and lazy poor people begging relief, and not betaking themselves to some lawful employment, compelled to inhabit.

The infliction on offenders in this workhouse of such correction and punishment as to the Guardians should seem reasonable; the apprehension, by order of the Guardians, of any rogues, vagrants, or sturdy beggars, or idle, lazy, and disorderly persons; and the retention of such persons in the workhouse, hospital, or house of correction, for any

time not exceeding three years, were likewise among the somewhat arbitrary privileges granted to the Guardians of Norwich "for the better carrying on," as it is quaintly phrased, "of their pious and charitable work," until these privileges were abrogated or modified by the 54th and 56th Geo. III., chaps. 170 and 129.

The Norwich Workhouse Act remained, it would seem, in force and undisturbed until 1802, when another Act was passed (*viz.*, the 42nd Geo. III.) for altering and enlarging the powers of the Act of 10th Anne, so far as the same related to the erecting a new workhouse within the city and county of Norwich, for the better maintenance of the poor thereof. Under this Act, which authorizes the Governor, &c., to borrow money to the extent of 30,000*l.*, the Guardians proceeded to obtain a lease from the Corporation of Norwich of certain premises in St. Andrew's (formerly the monastic establishment of Blackfriars, or Friars' Preachers,) which had been granted, at the dissolution of monasteries, to the Corporation, and having been, ever since 1625, in part used for the poor to work in, had been occupied since 1712 as a workhouse, in conjunction with other premises in St. John's, formerly belonging to the palace of the Dukes of Norfolk, and called St. John's Workhouse. The lease in question was granted by the Corporation in 1804, for the term of 200 years, at the annual rent of 48*l.*; and both the old workhouses being then in a ruinous state, that of St. John's was abandoned, and alterations and additions were made at St. Andrews, in order to render it available as the sole workhouse (which it may still be said to be) of the whole city.

On the 28th of May, 1827 (8 Geo. IV.), a new Act received the royal assent, which, after reciting the 10th Anne and 42nd Geo. III., and repealing so much of the first recited Act as enacted "That the Corporation of Guardians should consist of the mayor, recorder, and steward, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and aldermen of the said city for the time being; and of 32 persons to be chosen out of the most honest, discreet, and charitable inhabitants residing in the four great wards in the said city and the towns and out-parishes in the county of the said city," provided for the election of 68 Guardians in their stead, of whom 20 should be chosen by the mayor and corporation, and 48 by the inhabitants of the parishes and hamlets in vestry assembled; the qualification of a Guardian being that he should have been rated to the relief of the poor for three months previously, in the sum of 5*l.* at the least, and should not be the mayor, recorder, or steward, or one of the justices of the peace, sheriffs, or aldermen of the city, and the qualification of the voter being that he should be a rated inhabitant, and occupy lands or tenements of the value of 10*l.* per annum.

There were other not unimportant clauses in this last Act, but it is hardly necessary to particularize them, for in 1831 a further Act of Parliament was obtained, of which the preamble recites, for the purpose of repealing all the former Acts, on the ground of the powers and provisions of such Acts having been inadequate for the purposes thereby intended.

This Act, which is entitled "An Act for the better Management of the Poor in the several Parishes and Hamlets in the City of Norwich, and County of the same City," or more commonly "The Guardians' Act," provided by its second section that there shall be elected for the

several parishes and hamlets in the said city and county, 63 persons to be Guardians of the poor in the following proportions ; that is to say,—

1. For the parish of St. Peter of Mancroft, five Guardians.
2. For the parish of St. Peter per Mountergate, two Guardians.
3. For the parish of St. Stephen, and the liberty called the Town Close ; which liberty, for the purposes of such election, shall be considered as forming part of the parish of St. Stephen, four Guardians.
4. For the parish of St. Giles, two Guardians.
5. For the parish of St. Andrew, three Guardians.
6. For the parish of St. George of Tombland, two Guardians.
7. For the parish of St. George of Colgate, two Guardians.
8. For the parish of St. Peter of Southgate, one Guardian.
9. For the parish of St. Etheldred, one Guardian.
10. For the parish of St. Julian, one Guardian.
11. For the parish of St. John of Sepulchre, one Guardian.
12. For the parish of St. Michael at Thorne, one Guardian.
13. For the parish of St. John of Timberhill, one Guardian.
14. For the parish of All Saints, one Guardian.
15. For the parish of St. Benedict, one Guardian.
16. For the parish of St. Swithin, one Guardian.
17. For the parish of St. Margaret, one Guardian.
18. For the parish of St. Lawrence, one Guardian.
19. For the parish of St. Gregory, two Guardians.
20. For the parish of St. John of Maddermarket, two Guardians.
21. For the parish of St. Michael at Plea, one Guardian.
22. For the parish of St. Peter at Hungate, one Guardian.
23. For the parish of St. Simon and Jude, one Guardian.
24. For the parish of St. Martin at Palace, one Guardian.
25. For the parish of St. Helen and the hamlet of Thorpe, which hamlet, for the purposes of such election, shall be considered as forming part of the said parish of St. Helen, two Guardians.
26. For the parish of St. Michael of Coslany, two Guardians.
27. For the parish of St. Mary, one Guardian.
28. For the parish of St. Martin at Oak, one Guardian.
29. For the parish of St. Augustine, one Guardian.
30. For the parish of St. Clement, two Guardians.
31. For the parish of St. Edmund, one Guardian.
32. For the parish of St. Saviour, one Guardian.
33. For the parish of St. Paul, one Guardian.
34. For the parish of St. James and the hamlet of Pockthorpe, which hamlet, for the purposes of such election, shall be considered as forming part of the parish of St. James, one Guardian.
35. For the hamlet of Eaton, two Guardians.
36. For the hamlet of Earham, one Guardian.
37. For the hamlet of Hellesdon, one Guardian.
38. For the hamlet of Lakenham, three Guardians.
39. For the hamlet of Heigham, three Guardians.
40. For the hamlet of Trowse, Carrow, and Bracondale, which hamlets, for the purposes of such election, shall be considered

as one hamlet, and the church and vestry room of the said hamlet of Trowse, as being the church and vestry-room of all the said hamlets, one Guardian.

These 40, or rather 43, parishes and hamlets (with the county gaol, which is extra-parochial, and St. Mary in the Marsh, which was never under the control of the Court of Guardians, and is now incorporated in the St. Faith's Union,) are all the parishes and hamlets comprised within the municipal boundaries of the city of Norwich; they lie close together, and contain, according to the last census, about 5900 acres, 14,000 inhabited houses, and 62,000 inhabitants.

2. The elections of the Court of Guardians, as at present constituted under the Act of the 1st and 2nd Wm. IV., take place on the first Monday in June in every year, when the Guardians are severally chosen in the vestry of each parish; the senior churchwarden, who has a casting vote in case of an equality, being (if he be not himself a candidate) the returning officer. In these elections, all persons rated in the two preceding quarters, and occupying to the amount of 10*l.* per annum, have one vote, and all persons rated in the sum of 20*l.* per annum have two, and of 30*l.* and upwards per annum three votes; but no person can vote for more than one parish or hamlet, and the receipt of parochial relief at any time during the six months immediately previous to the election disqualifies absolutely; moreover, a person jointly assessed is entitled only to one vote, and not to that, unless his or her name shall appear upon the rate; so also bodies politic, corporate, and collegiate, as well as trustees, cannot vote, except by the agency of some person duly authorized, whose name shall be set forth upon the said rate.

The qualification for the office of Guardian consists in a person having been rated in the two previous quarters to the relief of the poor in the sum of 5*l.* at the least, in respect of lands or tenements within the city, and in having paid the rates assessed 14 days previous to his election. I find it, however, difficult to ascertain the exact practical effect of this qualification; for, as I shall have afterwards occasion to show, the assessments appear to be framed on no uniform principle, except that they shall have reference to a value far below the real value of the property rated. Probably a 5*l.* rating represents, on the average, a 25*l.* value; and hence reluctance might be felt to introduce assessments on the real value, in consequence of the embarrassing effect they would have, as the Act now stands, on the qualifications of Guardians and electors.

The mayor, recorder, justices of the peace, constables, alehouse keepers, and publicans, are ineligible to serve as Guardians; and all persons holding office under the Guardians, or engaged, directly or indirectly, in contracting for or furnishing supplies to them, are prohibited from acting as Guardians, under a penalty of 50*l.* to any one suing for the same. No Guardian is capable of accepting employment, or entering into a contract, while he shall be such Guardian; and no Guardian can act in any case where he is or shall be personally interested,—in pursuance of which last proviso, I presume, no member of the two relief committees is supposed to interfere with the relief of the poor of the parish for which he is Guardian.

A disputed election of Guardian is determinable by a Committee of

seven Guardians, to be chosen by lot at the next General Court after such election shall have been questioned in a memorial or statement signed by one or more complainants, and left with the clerk to the Guardians within three days after the said election. Full powers are given to this Committee for conducting their inquiry; and in the event of their deciding against the validity of the election, the governor issues a notice to that effect, and a fresh election ensues.

Provision is also made, as well for the continuance in office of former Guardians until the election of their successors be completed as for the election of other Guardians in the place of those who may have become bankrupt or died since their election; and the Guardians elected in the manner directed by this Act are to be deemed a Corporation (having perpetual succession, a common seal, &c.), by the name of "The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Guardians of the Poor of the city and county of Norwich, and liberties of the same."

The General Courts or Assemblies of the Guardians are held upon the first Tuesday in every month, the Quarterly Courts for apportioning the mulcts being of somewhat more marked importance than the others, and the governor or deputy-governor having authority, on his own view or on the requisition in writing of 12 Guardians, to summon General Courts upon two days' notice. At all those Courts every member must attend (unless he can show a reasonable excuse, to be allowed of by the Guardians, for non-attendance) on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding 10s. to the use of the Corporation; nor can he depart under similar penalty from the Court, except by permission of the chair.

The governor, deputy-governor, and, in fact, all the officers of the Corporation, whether paid or unpaid, are subjected to annual election, and must be chosen at the General Court of the first Tuesday in July, or at all events before the first Tuesday in August; but I apprehend that, as regards the treasurer, clerk, and other subordinate officers (to whom the Corporation is empowered to pay such salaries and wages as they think reasonable, and whom they may remove whenever they may see occasion), re-election follows almost as a matter of course.

The offices of clerk and treasurer must not be held by the same person, or by partners, or by individuals having a certain connexion with each other in business, under the penalty of 100*l.*; the treasurer is also debarred, by a like penalty, from holding any other place of profit or trust under the Corporation; and the Governor, Deputy Governor, and every Guardian who, after being duly and respectively elected, shall decline to act, forfeits to the use of the Corporation—the Governor 20*l.*, the Deputy Governor 10*l.*, and the Guardian 5*l.*; provided, nevertheless, that the recusant Guardian shall not have attained the age of 60 years, and the Governor or Deputy Governor shall not be of the age of 70 years, or have executed the duties of either office within the three preceding years. The Corporation may, however, remit the penalties or accept the resignation of the functionaries above named at any of their General Courts, provided two-thirds of the Guardians present shall concur.

The 20th and 21st sections of the Guardians' Act provide for the place of meeting, for the election of a chairman in the absence of the Governor and Deputy Governor (the presiding Guardian having an

additional or casting vote), and for the adjournments of the General Courts : whilst the 22nd section gives to the Guardians in those General Courts the power of making rules, orders, and regulations, from time to time, as well for the conduct and government of themselves, their officers, the churchwardens and overseers, and the poor, as for any other purposes relating to their Act ; it likewise empowers them to impose a fine (not exceeding 20s. for every default) for the breach and non-performance of any such rules, orders, or regulations, upon whomsoever the same may have been binding ; and the only apparent limitations to these large privileges are that the bye-laws framed in virtue thereof should be printed, and a copy affixed in some conspicuous place in the workhouse, and that such bye-laws should not be repugnant to the laws of England, or altered without proper notice. The 23rd section enacts, however, that the bye-laws of the then existing Corporation should continue in force notwithstanding the repeal of former Acts ; and, in fact, it appears that the regulations now acted upon were for the most part adopted in 1827 and 1828 ; but beyond the workhouse rules, and some instructions for the meeting of the Committees, there can hardly be said to be any formal bye-laws in force.

By the 24th section which strikes me as being in its practical operation the most important clause in the Act, it is lawful for the General Courts to appoint any Committee or Committees, of any number of members, by whom the several powers conferred by the Act on the Corporation of Guardians may be executed and performed.

Under this section the Corporation have subdivided and delegated their authority among the following Committees, viz.,—

Two Relief Committees, called the Monday and Thursday Relief Committee.

The Workhouse and Infirmary Committee.

The Dispensary Committee.

The Bastardy Committee.

The Employment Committee.

The Assessment Committee.

The Committee for receiving Mulet from Overseers and Arrears of Rates ; and

The Audit Committee.

The Relief Committees consist of 12 members each, and meet respectively every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when every member of the sitting Committee conducts, and at his discretion disposes of, all those applications from the parish or parishes (not being his own, but) forming what may be designated his district, upon which he does not deem it necessary to take the opinion of the double Committee, *i. e.*, of the whole Committee re-united after its several members have concluded their individual labours. These labours progress simultaneously in three different rooms, which open one out of the other ; each room having a relieving officer in attendance upon the Guardians, and each Guardian having his separate seat and papers. The paupers in waiting are introduced by the policeman attached to the Corporation, and present themselves (no previous notice on their parts being necessary) to the Guardians in charge of their particular parishes as the names of those parishes are called out. They

are then briefly questioned and (if their application be not at once rejected, or the workhouse offered) their names and other particulars are taken down in a book appropriated for the purpose, the amount and description of relief allowed being subsequently inserted by the respective relieving officers, either after visiting the case or from their previous knowledge of its circumstances. The intermediate proceedings of the relieving officers in the matter of relief, including the orders on the cashier given by them to the paupers, come naturally under the notice of the Guardians at their next weekly meeting; but I apprehend that these proceedings are very rarely reversed, and that, practically, the apportionment of out-relief, particularly to the able-bodied, rests with the officers. Moreover, I hardly need add, that however effective in its ultimate results may be the working of the Norwich system of Relief Committees (and I am neither prepared nor inclined to question the fact), its primary operations cannot fail to produce impressions unfavourable to its capabilities for transacting business in a business-like manner upon any one who, accustomed to the methodical regularity of a Union Board of Guardians, first witnesses the continual ingress and egress of paupers, and listens to the confused medley of interrogatories and replies which 12 Guardians, disposing at one and the same time of 12 applicants, unavoidably occasion, notwithstanding the obvious intelligence, knowledge of their subject, and high respectability of the parties whom I observed directing the administration of relief.

The Workhouse and Infirmary Committee, which consists of the 24 members who compose the two Relief Committees; the Dispensary (or Medical Relief) Committee, which consists of 17 members; the Bastardy Committee, which consists of 11 members; the Employment Committee, which consists of 12 members; the Assessment Committee, which consists of 22 members; the Committee for receiving Mulcts (or the contributions ordered by the Guardians) from the Overseers, &c., which consists of 13 members; and the Audit Committee, which consists of 17 members, sufficiently indicate, by their designations, the nature of the business which is intrusted to their special superintendence; but (with the exception of the Workhouse and Dispensary Committees) they meet only when the despatch of such business appears to them to render their assembling necessary. The Dispensary Committee meets, however, quarterly, and the Workhouse Committee weekly, viz., at 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings; and I presume that inconvenience has been experienced in consequence of the other Committees meeting irregularly, for in the report of a special Committee appointed in September last to inquire generally into the present system of keeping the accounts of the Corporation, &c., I find (under date of the 5th of February, 1844) the following paragraph:—

“Your Committee cannot omit to call the attention of the Court to the evident necessity that each Committee should meet regularly at fixed periods; and when the business is important and complicated, as in the collection of the arrears of poor-rates, in the auditing of the accounts, and in the Employment Committee, that such periods should not exceed one month. By pursuing this course, by a constant and watchful attendance of the Guardians upon each Committee, by a regular entry of all their proceedings, and by an improved method of keeping the accounts, your Committee have no doubt that all complaints will be avoided, and all future irregularities prevented; and that the rate-payers will be satisfied; and that the manage-

ment of the poor will be conducted with increased comfort to them and credit to the Guardians."

(The same Committees, and particularly the Thursday and Monday Committees, have refreshments provided out of the funds received by the Guardians for the purposes of their Act; but I should doubt whether the cost of these refreshments, which averaged above 60% a-year up to the end of 1842, is a legal charge on those funds.)

The 29th section of the Guardians' Act having given to the Corporation the care of the poor, the 31st and 32nd sections vest in them all the powers and authorities of overseers in reference as well to the apprenticing, maintenance, relief, management, removal, or employment of the poor, as to the application of rates, the institution and defence of appeals against rates, orders of removal, and orders of maintenance, the assignments and transfers of pensions, &c.; whilst the 52nd and other sections empower them, in their General Courts, to enlarge the present or build new workhouses; to purchase lands not exceeding in the whole five acres, and whether the vendors be or be not under disabilities to sell, to dispose of their interest in the old workhouse and buildings, and apply the money received from the sale thereof in building the new; and if such moneys be insufficient, to borrow money on the rates (or raise it by annuity) to the amount of 25,000*l*. There does not, however, appear to be any provision, in the nature of a sinking fund, for paying off any debt which may have been, or may hereafter be, thus incurred.

By the 81st section of the Guardians' Act, fines, and penalties, whether inflicted by the Corporation or their Committees, are made recoverable in a summary way by order of justices; but I do not learn that fines for non-attendance of Guardians have been enforced for many years. Moreover, all persons who shall think themselves aggrieved by any rate or assessment, or by any order or conviction, or other matter or thing (questions of account, doubtless, inclusive) which shall be done in pursuance of this Act, have a power of appeal to the recorder in quarter sessions ensured by the 86th and 87th sections. But this power, except as regards individual assessments, has not been brought into play, I am informed, for 20 years. The Act concludes with a clause prohibiting the apprenticing of poor children, who do not legally belong to Norwich, to any journeyman weaver without the licence or consent of the governor or deputy-governor.

The principal differences observable between the Corporation of Guardians of Norwich and Boards of Guardians appointed under the Poor Law Amendment Act seem to be (as regards the election of Guardians), that as owners of property have no voice as owners in such elections, there is no voting by proxy, and that occupiers can only vote for one parish, and must be rated in respect of property of the yearly value of 10*l*. at the least to entitle them even to one vote. They may claim, however, a second and a third vote on rather easier terms with relation to the value of their occupations than can rate-payers under the Poor Law Amendment Act; and they need only to have been rated for the previous six instead of the previous twelve months. It is further observable that, whilst the Guardians of Unions, organized in pursuance of the 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, are specially precluded from acting as Guardians, except at a local Board and collectively, the Guardians of Norwich

combine in their own persons most of the functions of a Guardian under the present and of a parochial overseer under the old law. For example (and irrespectively of the proceedings already described of the Relief Committees), orders for admission to the workhouse off the Committee days, for medical relief, for relief in cases of emergency, &c., are granted not by the relieving officers or overseers of Norwich, but by the Relief Guardians in their individual capacities. The imposition of fines for non-attendance, &c., constitutes another point of difference; but as I have before remarked, this privilege, if it can be called one, has been allowed to fall into disuse by the Norwich Court of Guardians, although it is still strictly enforced in the Mutford and Lothingland and other incorporations.

3. The treasurer and all other officers appointed by the Guardians under the 13th section of their Act, are bound by the 77th section to account, when thereunto required, to the governor or deputy-governor, and are liable, in case of default, to be committed to gaol, "there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until they shall have delivered up the vouchers and receipts (demanded), and shall have paid all the money which shall appear to be in the hands of or owing from them," &c. The following list will show the number, designation, duties, and salaries of the paid officers of the Corporation, the treasurer or banker, as in Unions, receiving no salary, although interest (unauthorized, I apprehend, by the local Act) is charged by him whenever the account of the Corporation is overdrawn:—

	£.	s.	d.
Master and matron of the workhouse	90	0	0
Whose duties are analogous to those performed by the masters and matrons of Union workhouses, and who are boarded and lodged with their family in the workhouse.			
Master of the infirmary	60	0	0
Who occupies in the infirmary the same position as the master does in the workhouse, and who is boarded and lodged with his wife at the infirmary.			
Chaplain of the workhouse	50	0	0
Who performs Divine service to the inmates of the workhouse in the Dutch church every Sunday, and likewise visits the sick in the workhouse.			
Schoolmaster of the workhouse	60	0	0
Who is non-resident, but attends the boys' school every day.			
Schoolmistress of the workhouse	33	4	0
Who is also non-resident, but attends the girls' school every day.			
Sunday schoolmaster of the workhouse	1	6	0
Who attends at the school every Sunday morning previously to the children going to church, and who is at present a pauper inmate of the workhouse.			
Clerk of the Dutch or workhouse church	4	4	0
Who attends the Dutch church whenever Divine service is performed to the inmates of the workhouse, and who			

is at present an under clerk in the office at 10s. per week besides.	£.	s.	d.
Nurses, porter, cook, and other servants of the workhouse Who are boarded in the workhouse.	91	9	5
Gatekeeper Who is not boarded in the workhouse.	26	0	0
Nurses, porter, and other servants of the infirmary . . Who are boarded in the infirmary.	92	12	2
Man midwife Who is called in when the midwives (selected by the female inmates at pleasure, and paid 3s. 9d. per case) consider any case beyond their skill; on which occasions he receives a fee of a guinea, amounting the last year to	10	15	0
Hairdresser of the workhouse Who shaves the paupers in the house every week, &c.	10	0	0
Clerk to the Corporation Who transacts all the law business, attends General Courts, the Dispensary Committee, the Assessment Committee, the Removal Committee, the School Committee, and all Special Committees; and keeps a record of the proceedings at the Court and Committees, &c., and who, till very recently, received a gratuity of 20 guineas for preparing voters' lists, &c., in addition to his salary.	130	0	0
Cashier to the Corporation Who keeps all the cash accounts of the Guardians, attends each Weekly Committee, and takes the sole management of the pecuniary transactions of the corporation, having to that end credit with the treasurer (upon whom he draws at pleasure) to the very considerable amount of 3000 <i>l.</i> per quarter.	200	0	0
Clerk of the Corporation Office Who assists the cashier, and generally in the office; and now attends to appeals against the rates, summonses to defaulters, &c.	100	0	0
Three relieving officers of the Corporation Who visit and relieve the out-door poor, and of whom the two seniors now collect the arrears of rates, receiving 90 <i>l.</i> each a-year, the junior receiving 80 <i>l.</i>	260	0	0
Assessing officer of the Corporation Who assesses all the new property in the city, but whose situation, <i>eo nomine</i> , is now vacant; the last assessor received 40 <i>l.</i>	..		
Removal officer of the Corporation Who serves and executes all suspended and other orders of removal, and summons from the country the witnesses on whose evidence the orders are to be made; receiving, besides his salary, 7s. 6d. per day for travelling expenses when employed (with 5s. extra when out all night), together with his charges for horse-hire.	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Resident apothecary	100	0	0
Who dispenses the drugs in compliance with the directions of the medical officers, and attends to all cases of emergency in the night. The drugs cost on an average about 205 <i>l.</i> per annum; and the apothecary is lodged and has coals found, but is not boarded.			
Dispensary servant	13	0	0
Eight district medical officers	200	0	0
Who attend the poor in districts appointed by the Medical Committee, give directions to the apothecary to supply the necessary medicines, &c.			
Surveyor or clerk of works	20	0	0
Who inspects all the repairs and alterations in the workhouse and infirmary, and has now to perform certain of the duties of the assessing officer.			
Inspector of out-poor	39	0	0
Who superintends the labour of such paupers as are sent to work daily on the roads, &c.			
Superintendent of weaving-shop	98	10	0
Who has the sole management of the weaving department.			
Policeman from the city force	57	11	6
Who is paid by the Guardians instead of the Town Council, and is at the call of the Relief and Workhouse Committees at any time.			
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			£1,767 12 1

With the exception, first, of the three relieving officers (who, by the direction, or on the recommendation, of the Commissioners, were substituted in 1835 for one officer called a visitor, and who likewise perform some of the duties formerly intrusted to the removal and assessing officers), and, secondly, of the medical and school arrangements (to which I shall have hereafter to allude more particularly), the above-mentioned officers appear to have been appointed and placed on their present footing in consequence of reports presented to special and General Courts, held on the 19th October and 6th November, 1827, by a Committee of Inquiry, which had been named at the first special Court held under the 8 Geo. IV., then recently passed.

The first of these reports, after premising that the Committee had found the mode in which the accounts of the Corporation had been previously kept exceedingly defective in many important instances, proceeded to recommend that, with a view to remedy the defects and evils they had discovered, the following resolutions should be immediately carried into effect, viz. :—

1. That an office be established at, or contiguous to, the workhouse, where all the business relating to the accounts of the corporation of Guardians may be transacted, and where all the papers, documents, and records may be carefully preserved and arranged.

2. That the entire superintendence of the accounts, and the care of enforcing all the prescribed regulations, be given to one responsible person, to

be appointed by a General Court, as cashier or accountant, and who shall find two or more sureties for the trust reposed in him, to the extent of 2000*l.*; that the salary given to this officer do not exceed 200*l.* per annum; and that all subordinate clerks or assistants (whom the Court may deem it necessary to employ) be placed under his direction.

3. That all receipts and disbursements pass through this office, and be entered in the cash-book and journal as they occur.

4. That all supplementary accounts be done away, and that no more money be paid (in the shape of loan or advance) to any of the officers or servants of the Court; but that every sum disbursed be paid by vouchers, properly signed, and expressing the purpose for which it is required.

5. That all allowances made to the out-door poor be paid in money from this office, in such manner and at such times as the Weekly Committee may appoint; that these payments be made direct to the individuals for whom the relief is ordered; and that no tradesman or shopkeeper be employed to disburse it in weekly sums to them.

6. That the account with the Government pensioners be kept at this office, and that the allowances to them be paid there in the same manner as to the other out-door poor.

7. That the expenditure under suspended orders, or for the removal of paupers, pass through the books of the Corporation; all charges for medical attendance, maintenance, or removal, being entered separately in the name of each pauper to the debit of the account, and the money returned being placed to the credit against the name of the pauper from whose parish the payment is received.

8. That all accounts with tradesmen, &c., after they have been examined and passed by the Committee, be entered in the cash-book and journal to the debit under their respective heads, and to the credit of the parties to whom the moneys are due; and that, when discharged, the orders for payment be entered in the same book, to the credit of the treasurer and to the debit of the same parties.

9. That all receipts, whether for illegitimate children or for any other purposes, be paid at this office, and that an accurate register be constantly kept there of all moneys known to be periodically due to this Corporation from any sources whatever.

10. That all receipts and disbursements for work done in the house pass through the books of this office; and that a register be kept there of all the paupers who are employed profitably, and that the amount of their earnings be paid there to the cashier, and not to the master as heretofore.

11. That the account of shoes, clothing, &c., be kept at the office; that all such articles be furnished by contract, and, when delivered into the store, regularly numbered and separately entered in a book with corresponding numbers, so that, when given out, each may be marked off in the name of the person by whom it is received.

12. That when the mulct is declared and apportioned, the different parishes be debited with their respective amounts, and the account of mulcts credited for the total in one sum; that when the overseers make their returns, the precise amount paid be entered in the money cash-book to the credit of each parish, and the mulct account debited for the arrears of each parish, in order that so far as the overseers are concerned, the ledger may be balanced; but that a special book be kept for the purpose of immediately afterwards entering the arrears under the head of each parish, and specifying the names of the parties from whom they are due; and that, as they are paid in, each may be separately discharged from the account of arrears, and the payment entered in the money cash-book, and placed to the credit of the mulct account.

13. That the cash-book be balanced, and the balance brought forward every Saturday evening; that on the following Monday it be laid before the Weekly Committee, or a Committee appointed for the purpose; that it be

then called over and examined, and that the entries, together with the balance in hand, be checked by and made to agree with the treasurer's account.

14. That the office be opened every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock, and that it continue so, with the allowance of one hour for dinner, till six in the evening.

15. That the removal officer, visitor, master of the workhouse and infirmary (when required), together with all subordinate clerks and assistants, be in attendance every morning at the opening at the office, to receive instructions for the day, and to remain there during office hours if their services be wanted.

16. That neither the cashier, visitor, nor removal officer of the corporation be permitted to engage in any business or follow any employment but that which is connected with the duties of their offices.

17. That fees and perquisites of every description to the servants of the Court be abolished, and that for the future the customary fines be carried to the account of casual receipts.

(Of these ably-drawn resolutions, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, part of 12, 14, 15, and 17 have been fully, and Nos. 1, 7, 9, and part of 12 partially carried out; but the important requirements of Nos. 3, 8, 10, 11, and 13 have not, I believe, been of late years attended to; and whether No. 16 has been closely obeyed I should think very doubtful.)

The second report of the Committee of Inquiry recommended the abolition of certain offices (and among them that of keeper of the Bridewell), and the appointment, at fixed and certain salaries, of the officers already enumerated, to discharge the duties which had been marked out by the foregoing resolutions.

With reference to those salaries, amounting, as has been seen, to 1767*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, it may not be uninteresting to contrast here the expense of the Poor Law establishment of the city of Norwich, containing, in whole numbers, 62,000 inhabitants, with the like expenses in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, containing 72,000 inhabitants, and in Sunderland, containing 57,000 inhabitants; both of which Unions, as you are aware, were organized by myself, and, like Norwich, are urban Unions.

The total expenditure of Norwich in salaries and gratuities to Poor Law officials being, therefore, 1767*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, I find that the total expenditure, in similar salaries and gratuities, for Newcastle, during the year ended Christmas, 1843, was 1766*l.*, and for Sunderland 1365*l.*

But it must be observed that, owing to the powers given by their local Act to assess and enforce mulcts, and to the fact that, as there are above 40 parishes in Norwich, and as the regular parochial officers can readily act as unpaid collectors, the Guardians of Norwich incur apparently an expense only of 40*l.* per annum (in extra salaries to two of the relieving officers and the office clerk) in relation to the collection of rates, although doubtless the salaries both of the clerk and cashier were framed in contemplation of the assistance those officers render upon this head. In Newcastle, however, the cost of making out and collecting the rates by the unavoidable agency of paid collectors and assistant overseers exceeds 600*l.* per annum, and in Sunderland amounts to 377*l.*

Deduct, therefore, 40*l.* (plus 20*l.* the salary of the removing officer), and the Norwich account will stand 1707*l.*; whilst, with corresponding deductions, the establishment charges of the Newcastle Union will appear to be 1,110*l.* and of Sunderland 948*l.* per annum.

Again, the medical salaries of the Newcastle and Sunderland Unions

cover the cost of drugs; but in Norwich that cost, averaging 205*l.* per annum, is paid separately by the Guardians.

It seems consequently to follow that, did the Boards of Guardians of Newcastle and Sunderland Unions enjoy powers and advantages as large as those possessed by the Court of Guardians of Norwich in respect of the assessment and collection of rates, the general management of the two Unions would be much less costly than that of the Corporation.

4. The poor-rate is made and collected by the authority, and under the directions, of the Guardians, who are empowered, by the 34th section of their Act, to ascertain, quarterly or otherwise, what sums are necessary for the relief of the poor, and by the 35th section to appoint the churchwardens and overseers, or such persons as they may think proper (but they generally appoint the parish officers), to assess and collect the rates. The process of procuring the requisite funds I understand to be this: at the monthly Court preceding the quarterly Courts of Guardians, the mulct, as agreed upon at a meeting of the Assessment Committee, held previously for the purpose of considering an estimate or statement produced to the Committee by the cashier, is proposed and ordered; and soon afterwards certificates or warrants (*vide* Appendix, Form A) are filled up and signed by the governor or deputy-governor, and sent to the assessors and collectors of each parish and hamlet, who, as I have already stated, are generally the same persons as the churchwardens and overseers, the sum to be collected from each parish being first inserted, according to its assessment in the mulct-book, a leaf of which is annexed as Form B in the Appendix.

On receipt of the governor's certificate, the overseers of every parish, *pro formâ*, call a vestry meeting, and make a rate for raising the sum mentioned in such certificate, in the form of rate-book (*vide* Appendix, Form C) herewith sent. This rate is signed by a majority of the parish officers, and then transmitted to the Guardians' Office for examination, and thence to the magistrates to be signed and allowed; after which it is returned to the overseers, together with a printed notice to be affixed upon the church door on the Sunday next after the allowance. The appointed officers then collect the rate, and within a month afterwards pay what they have collected into the Guardians' Office, and deliver in a balance sheet (*vide* Appendix, Form D), for the inspection of the Mulct and Arrear Committee, who thereupon proceed to get in the arrears from those who attend to pay; whilst to those who do not attend and pay their rates immediately, a summons (*vide* Appendix, Form E) is despatched, which usually has the effect of producing payment of the rate without legally enforcing it; if, however, the Guardians are compelled to enforce it legally, it is lawful for two justices, on complaint of the Corporation, to impose a fine (not exceeding 20 per cent. upon the amount of the uncollected or unpaid rate), on every overseer or collector who shall not have shown sufficient cause for his delay to the satisfaction of the Arrear Committee.

I should have imagined that it would have been much simpler for the overseers to pay their respective shares of any given mulct into the hands of the treasurer at once, producing his receipts to the Committee, than, as at present, to pay such shares to the Committee themselves at the Guardians' Office, whence a very large sum has necessarily to be

conveyed by the cashier to the bank. The chief inconveniences, however, I have heard of as arising (though not necessarily) from the relation in which the Guardians stand to the rate-payers with respect to the assessment and levy of the rates, are attributable partly to the want of sufficient precautions and diligence in getting in arrears of rates from parties returned by the overseers as defaulters, but principally to the imperfect valuation of property in the city, and to the non-observance of the provisions of the Parochial Assessment Act, which a majority of the Guardians do not consider binding on parishes under local Acts; though the 42nd section even of their own Act positively directs them to calculate the moneys to be raised for the relief of the poor upon the whole annual value of the property within, and upon five-sixths of that value for the "messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments," without the walls of the city. A regular valuation was made, it seems, as long ago as 1818, and a new one has been frequently talked of, but, partly from the alleged difficulty of getting a fair and impartial assessment, and partly from the great expense which it is said would attend it, (notwithstanding that the estimates of the Income Tax Commissioners are now available for the purpose,) it is not yet effected, although very much required from the altered state of the city compared with its condition 26 years ago.

By the 38th and 39th sections of their present Act, the Guardians are empowered to cause a new survey and valuation of the parishes and hamlets to be made by competent surveyors, and to pay for the same, provided that such survey and valuation be not made oftener than once in seven years, and that two-thirds of the Guardians consent to its being made; but the first-named section also empowers them to refer the assessment to a Committee, with authority to summon parties before them to give evidence touching value; and by this privilege the first Court of Guardians elected under the 8th Geo. IV. (which, I presume, contained a like provision,) profited; for on the 5th February, 1828, a Committee appointed to alter and correct the assessments, amongst other matters reported as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to alter and correct the mullets for the several parishes and hamlets report that they have carefully examined the assessment of every parish and hamlet in the city and county of the city of Norwich, and inquired into the extent and situation of the several occupations appearing in every assessment, with the assistance to be derived from the actual knowledge of the Overseers and Guardians of each parish and hamlet, aided by such information as the individual members of the Committee were enabled to afford.

"The Committee have found that the mullets upon which this Court has hitherto acted were composed of individual assessments which were, in very numerous instances, unequal; and the attention of the Committee has been directed to make an equal assessment as nearly as their knowledge and the evidence they could derive from the sources before mentioned would enable them to make.

"The Committee have devoted considerable time to the examination of the rates, and although they are duly impressed with a consciousness of the fact that an estimation of the annual value, to let, of the occupations in the city and county of Norwich, from their number and various qualities, must, in many instances, be imperfect, yet the Committee venture to submit that the result of their labours furnishes a basis for regulating the mullets of the several parishes and hamlets as safe, fair, and equal as any valuation which can be submitted from whatever quarter and however professionally made."

At the General Court by which the report in question was received, a resolution was adopted to the effect that one-fourth of the amount of the valuations of each of the respective parishes and hamlets should be taken as the basis for the distribution of the mulcts, one-third having been the previous basis; and it was further resolved, that the subjoined table, showing the comparative view of the old and new assessments, should be submitted to the inhabitants in vestry, and their observations thereon invited. I believe, nevertheless, that the parishes repudiated these improved calculations, notwithstanding the labour which must have been bestowed upon them:—

Parishes and Hamlets.	Rental according to the Old Valuation.	Third of Old.	Rental according to the New Valuation.	Fourth of New.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
St. Peter Southgate	909	303	1,187	297
St. Etheldred	438	146	638	159
St. Julian	939	313	1,083	270
St. Peter Permountergate	2,241	747	3,101	775
St. John Sepulchre	1,125	375	1,430	357
St. Michael Thorn	795	265	1,308	327
St. John Timberhill	1,062	354	1,797	449
All Saints	930	310	1,324	331
St. Stephen	6,363	2,121	10,179	2,544
St. Peter of Mancroft	10,536	3,512	16,334	4,083
St. Giles	3,066	1,022	4,197	1,049
St. Benedict	924	308	1,514	378
St. Swithin	1,041	347	1,390	347
St. Margaret	597	199	822	205
St. Lawrence	1,158	386	1,578	394
St. Gregory	2,073	691	3,419	854
St. John Maddermarket	1,875	625	2,787	697
St. Andrew	3,801	1,267	5,479	1,369
St. Michael at Plea	1,485	495	2,450	612
St. Peter of Hungate	510	170	839	209
St. Simon and Jude	918	306	1,267	316
St. George of Tombland	2,499	833	3,397	849
St. Martin at Palace	969	323	1,235	309
St. Ellen	309	103	332	84
St. Michael at Coslany	1,839	613	2,512	628
St. Mary	1,176	392	1,541	385
St. Martin at Oak	1,224	408	1,503	375
St. Augustine	1,515	505	2,199	549
St. George of Colegate	2,814	938	3,966	991
St. Clement	2,316	772	2,891	725
St. Edmund	525	175	790	197
St. Saviour	1,740	580	2,405	601
St. Paul	1,194	398	1,647	411
St. James	396	132	539	134
Pockthorpe	1,128	376	1,160	290
Heigham	4,311	1,437	5,170	1,292
Lakenham	5,223	1,741	6,433	1,608
Eaton	2,103	701	2,088	522
Earlham	1,530	510	1,119	279
Hellesdon	1,509	503	1,243	310
Thorpe	2,541	847	2,710	677
Trowse, Carrow, &c.	1,059	353	1,246	311
Town Close	318	106	318	77
	81,024	27,008	110,567	27,641

The distribution of any given mulct among the different parishes of course follows the proportion which the rateable value of each parish bears to the rateable value of the whole city; all the expenses, whether on account of relief or of establishment and incidental charges, being in common; (removal orders must, nevertheless, be addressed to the particular parish giving a settlement); but although it would seem that one-fourth of the gross annual rental is assumed to constitute such rateable, or more properly mulctable value, considerable dissatisfaction has been and still is felt with the existing assessments on the same ground as in 1828, viz., that they are, in very numerous instances, unequal. At the period of the Property Tax investigations, it was stated in the Norwich papers, that—

	£.		£.	s.
Property valued or rented at 25 was rated			3	0
Ditto	18	„	3	0
Ditto	60	„	8	0
Ditto	17	„	2	10
Ditto	16	„	2	0
Ditto	50	„	10	0
Ditto	85	„	10	0
Ditto	50	„	9	0
Ditto	90	„	10	0
Ditto	30	„	4	0
Ditto	36	„	4	10
Ditto	50	„	7	0
Ditto	16	„	2	0
Ditto	50	„	6	0
Ditto	20	„	3	0
Ditto	60	„	5	0
Ditto	10	„	1	0
Ditto	45	„	4	10
Ditto	20	„	2	10
Ditto	10	„	2	10
Ditto	80	„	16	10
Ditto	80	„	13	10
Ditto	22	„	4	0
Ditto	7	„	0	0

And very recently, in fact at the last monthly Court held on the 2nd instant, a somewhat angry discussion was raised on the proposition of a Guardian, that as “the present mode of assessing to the poor-rates is unfair, unequal, and unjust, the mode of assessing to the poor-rates be in future on a rack-rent, or the actual rent or value.” This proposition (which was ultimately withdrawn in favour of an amendment, to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider whether any and what improvements could be effected in the system of voting), was supported by a statement showing, *inter alia*—

1. That persons occupying property of the values respectively of 45*l.*, 35*l.*, 30*l.*, 25*l.*, 20*l.*, 18*l.*, 16*l.*, 15*l.*, 14*l.*, 12*l.*, and 10*l.*, were alike assessed at 4*l.*
2. That persons occupying property of the values respectively of 60*l.*, 40*l.*, 37*l.*, 35*l.*, 31*l.*, 20*l.*, and 14*l.*, were alike assessed at 5*l.*
3. That persons occupying property of the values respectively

of 60*l.*, 50*l.*, 40*l.*, 30*l.*, 25*l.*, and 20*l.*, were alike assessed at 6*l.*

4. That persons occupying property of the values respectively of 65*l.*, 60*l.*, 40*l.*, 35*l.*, and 32*l.*, were alike assessed at 8*l.*; and
5. That persons occupying property of the values respectively of 195*l.*, 90*l.*, 85*l.*, 42*l.*, 38*l.*, and 35*l.*, were alike assessed at 10*l.*

Upon the exact accuracy of the foregoing statements I have no means of deciding; but I think it clear that a system cannot work correctly which is practically at variance with the sound principles enunciated in the Parochial Assessment Act, as well as by the 42nd section of the Guardians' own Act, and I am, besides, strongly impressed with the conviction that those functions of the assessing officer which empower him to fix the rateable values of all new houses, altered tenements, &c., cannot but fail (in the absence of stringent checks) of satisfactory and impartial execution, notwithstanding that this invidious office may always be filled by persons of respectability and merit. Moreover, property of less annual value than 6*l.* is rarely, if at all, rated in Norwich—a circumstance which I should imagine must subject every rate to the liability of being quashed.

It will be right to add, before I conclude this division of my Report, that by the 41st section of its local Act (as indeed by the preceding Act), the assessment of personal estates in Norwich was abolished, and by the 46th section the Guardians are authorized to compound with the owners of houses, &c., of which the rental shall not exceed 8*l.* per annum, for the payment of rates at a reduced rental, whether the premises are occupied or not.

The abolition of the assessment of personal estates in the parishes was, I have been informed, the reason why the hamlets (where such assessment had never obtained) received, by way of an equivalent for this advantage to the parishes, the boon of being rated only upon five-sixths of their value. But as stock in trade is not at the present time rateable anywhere, such a reason for favouring a messuage in a hamlet beyond a messuage in the adjoining parish seems no longer applicable.

5. With regard to the nature and extent of the relief given by the Guardians of Norwich, I may at once state that (with the exception, already noticed, of the Guardians having the power of overseers) such relief is not affected by the existence of any peculiar provisions in their local Act relating to the removal of paupers; for though the Guardians have full authority under the 29th section "to examine, search, and see what poor persons there are come into, inhabiting, or residing within" their city, these large words serve but to introduce a simple provision for the reception of such poor persons if needing relief into the workhouse. Vagrants are almost exclusively dealt with by the Mendicity Society or the police, and provided with a ticket for the night to a lodging-house; but the state and progress of pauperism and expenditure generally during the last ten years, will be best exemplified by the two following tables:—

1.—PROGRESS OF PAUPERISM IN THE CITY OF NORWICH DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1842.

Average Weekly Applications, or Cases.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Resident and out-door Paupers	11,042	9,348	7,031	5,064	5,201	5,484	5,754	6,132	7,021	7,738*
Non-resident paupers	780	712	619	376	328	336	376	360	384	440
Illegitimate children	127	131	105	57	66	75	70	83	82	85
Average number of out-door paupers	11,949	10,191	7,755	5,497	5,595	5,895	6,100	6,575	7,487	8,263
Average number of in-door paupers	357	369	360	356	369	395	430	497	488	487
Average weekly pauperism (being $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the population)										7,941

* The numbers of non-resident out-door paupers are obtained by multiplying the numbers of applicants relieved by $3\frac{1}{2}$; the annual statements of the Guardians showing merely the number of heads of families and single cases; and although $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, and 5 have been variously suggested to me as the multipliers which ought to be used, I have thought $3\frac{1}{2}$ more likely to produce a result approximating correctness; inasmuch as they who have suggested $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 take no count of children above ten years of age, whilst they who have suggested 4 and 5 may perhaps err in considering the present pauperism of Norwich to equal one-sixth of the population.

2.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS by the GUARDIANS of the Poor of NORWICH during the Ten Years ended 31st December, 1842.

Heads of Expenditure.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Relief to and for out-doors paupers	23,067	20,252	14,511	10,119	11,332	11,490	12,540	13,697	15,460	18,345
2. Relief to and for in-door paupers, including salaries and rations of workhouse and infirmary officers.	3,843	3,661	3,515	3,432	3,817	4,291	4,776	5,017	4,999	5,435
3. Law removals, registrations, salary of clerk, &c.	852	799	461	308	543	438	577	779	594	782
4. Miscellaneous, including salaries of other officers, medical relief, &c.	1,302	1,428	1,430	1,549	1,351	1,206	1,364	1,319	1,688	1,614
5. Interest to treasurer and refreshments to Committeees, for which disbursements the local Act does not appear to have provided a legal sanction	144	112	154	92	111	112	164	194	175	*196
Gross expenditure	29,208	26,252	20,071	15,700	17,154	17,537	19,421	21,006	22,916	26,372
Deduct due from pensioners and other parishes, as also on account of earnings of paupers and registration of voters	1,122	1,002	740	969	1,007	972	1,130	1,082	872	897
Net expenditure	28,086	25,250	19,331	14,731	16,147	16,565	18,291	19,924	22,044	25,475
Average expenditure, being about 6s. 8d. per head on the population . . . . .	. . . . . 20,584									

* I believe the charges for refreshments have been much reduced since 1842; but as the annual statement for 1843 has not been yet made up, although by the Guardians' Act it ought to have been published in March, I cannot tell the amount of the reduction.

From the above tables, as compared with the tables respecting indoor and out-door paupers in the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners (Appendix C, No. 1), it results, that while the increase of the number of paupers relieved in the several Unions of Norfolk in 1842 over 1841 was somewhat above 5 per cent, it was nearly 9 per cent. in Norwich; the corresponding increase in the money payments on account of in-maintenance and out-relief being 2 per cent. in the county and 14 per cent. in the city. Moreover, the proportion of the number of paupers relieved in 1842 to population appears to have been 14 per cent. in the incorporation, though only 10 per cent. in the Unions; and for the same period the cost of in-maintenance and out-relief in Norwich exceeded 7*s.* 7*d.*, yet did not amount in Norfolk to 7*s.* 3*d.* per head on the population.

Between 1827 and 1838 the arrangements for medical relief embraced for a time the employment of three honorary physicians, three honorary surgeons, and (as at present) a resident and salaried apothecary to dispense, at the cost of the corporation, the medicine ordered by the honorary medical officers. The three physicians having eventually ceased to act, a third honorary surgeon was appointed in their stead; and the medical care of the poor of Norwich continued to be thus provided for until the October of 1838, when the annexed Report was presented to and adopted by the General Court of Guardians.

Report of the Dispensary Committee.

In compliance with the Order of the General Court of the 4th day of September last, requesting that Committee to report to a future General Court the best mode of carrying into effect the original regulations respecting the medical attendance on and medicines for the sick poor belonging to this city.

Your Committee having investigated and maturely considered the subject submitted to them, are of opinion, in order effectually to carry out the intent of the original regulations for the medical attendance on and providing medicines for the poor, it is requisite that the number of medical officers be increased, and they accordingly recommend that in future the dispensary be conducted subject to the following regulations:—

First.—That the medical establishment of the Corporation of Guardians do in future consist of eight honorary* medical officers, either physicians or surgeons, and a resident apothecary.

Second.—That no physician shall be eligible unless he shall be a doctor or licentiate of medicine in some English, Scotch, Irish, or foreign University; nor any surgeon, unless he shall be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, unless he was in practice before the year 1815; but this regulation not to be applicable to any gentleman who has already been appointed a medical officer of this Corporation.

Third.—That no person shall be eligible as apothecary who is not a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

Fourth.—That for the purpose of the medical attendance of the poor, the city and county of Norwich be divided by the Dispensary Committee into eight districts, and that one of such districts be placed under the care of each of the medical officers.

* This scheme was not found to answer, and the eight medical officers are no longer honorary, but receive 25*l.* per annum each.—J. W.

Fifth.—That all orders for medical relief be in future directed to the several medical officers of the district, and be in the form following :—

No.
Parish of St. the day of 18 .
Guardians' Dispensary, Elm Hill, Norwich.
To Mr. Surgeon, Street.

The surgeons of districts 1, 3, 5, and 7 attend at the dispensary every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and of districts 2, 4, 6, and 8, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The patient is to carry this paper to the medical officer to whom it is directed, who will write a prescription upon it. It is then to be taken to Mr. Cremer, the apothecary at the dispensary, to obtain the medicine prescribed.

If the patient is unable to go to the medical officer, the paper must be sent to him, and he will attend at the patient's residence.

This paper must be kept clean, and when the patient is discharged, it is to be returned to the apothecary.

The patients (except country paupers requiring immediate assistance) must belong to Norwich, and be incapable of paying for medical relief. The children of the poor may be vaccinated upon application at the dispensary, every Friday morning at 11 o'clock, without a Guardian's order.*

Name of Patient and Occupation.	Age.	Name of Yard and Street where Resident.	If requiring immediate Attendance.	Guardian's Signature.

Sixth.—That no Guardian shall in future give an order for medical relief to any poor person not resident in the parish for which such Guardian acts, except in the absence of the Guardian of the parish where the applicant resides, or other emergency; and when the pauper does not belong to Norwich, he shall write upon the order the words "not belonging to Norwich," and the apothecary shall then direct the removal officer forthwith to investigate the case, and, if necessary, to take immediate proceedings to get an order of removal made and suspended. Every Guardian before giving an order for medical relief will ascertain as far as he can that the party is incapable of paying for medical assistance.

Seventh.—That the duties of the medical officers be, to take charge of all patients placed under their care by an order from a Guardian, or the removal officer, in cases of casual poor; attend them at their residences, if necessary, and direct them to apply to the apothecary at the dispensary, for such medicines as may be prescribed. To meet monthly at the dispensary to sign orders for such medicines as may be required during the ensuing month.

The medical officers of district Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7, are to attend at the dispensary on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the medical officers of Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to prescribe for such paupers as may be there. Each medical officer is to keep a register of all patients under his care, according to the form set forth in a book to be provided by this Corpora-

* The extension of vaccination, in accordance with the provisions of the 4th and 5th Victoria, has been zealously attended to since the date of this Report.—J. W

tion, and to send such book once in every month to the Dispensary Committee for their inspection, or oftener, if required.

Eighth.—That the duties of the apothecary be to make all such pharmaceutical preparations as may be directed by the Dispensary Committee; to dispense all medicines ordered by the medical officers, but not to prescribe for, or visit any patient, unless in cases of emergency, or in the absence of the medical officer of any district, who shall be required to take the future charge of the patient as soon as possible. Not to practise on his own account, nor follow any other occupation; to vaccinate such poor persons who shall apply at the dispensary every Friday morning at 11 o'clock, without a Guardian's order, and to keep a register of the persons so vaccinated, according to a form to be prescribed. To enter once a month in a book to be kept for that purpose a list of all such medicines as he thinks will be required for the use of the dispensary during the ensuing month, and submit such list to the medical officers for their approval, and when signed by at least two of them, to procure the medicines from the druggist appointed by the Dispensary Committee; and in case any additional medicines shall be urgently required in the interval between the monthly orders, then to procure such medicines from the same druggist, and enter a list of them in the before-mentioned book, and submit it to the Dispensary Committee. Immediately on receiving the prescription-paper from the patient, he is to enter in the book, and according to the form provided for the purpose, the name of each patient, and other particulars required, and lay the same before the Dispensary Committee at each of their meetings, together with the druggist's book, and to preserve the prescription-papers for six months.

Ninth.—That the relieving officers and removal officer shall, at least once in every week, examine the register kept by the apothecary, of the persons receiving medical relief, and in case the name of any improper person shall appear upon the register, it shall immediately be reported to the Guardian who gave the order.

Tenth.—That for the purpose of carrying into effect the above regulations, the Dispensary Committee be empowered to appoint from among themselves a Sub-committee.

It will be seen from the foregoing regulations, which, subject to the salutory alteration noted at the foot of the first page, appear to me to have been framed on very well considered and effective principles, that when surgeons are (as I believe they invariably are) the medical officers of the Corporation of Guardians, a double qualification, with an exception in favour of existing officers, is required, as in the General Medical Order of the Commissioners; the city being divided into eight districts, which will not contain on an average above 7750 inhabitants each; but it will likewise be seen that no one medical officer has been more specially appointed than another for the workhouse. The charge both of this establishment and the infirmary is held by the medical officers in half-yearly rotation; but the medical officer attending the workhouse does not then attend the infirmary. The eight medical officers receive each 25*l.* (with the advantage of being separately paid for paupers under suspended orders), whilst the resident apothecary receives 100*l.* per annum; and as the rent, taxes, and coals of the apothecary's residence may be stated, with the servants' wages, at 50*l.*, and the drugs (on an average of 10 years) at 200*l.* per annum, the total expense of the Guardians for medical relief, including the fees for midwifery cases in the workhouse, but exclusive of trusses (which in 1842 cost 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*), of vaccination fees (which, for the same period, amounted to 21*l.* 2*s.*), and of a subscription of 25*l.* a-year to the Norfolk and

Norwich Hospital, will not fall short of 260*l.* per annum; or (adding the cost of trusses and of the subscription) to 2½*d.* per head on the population.

This system of medical relief imposes, it is clear, no restrictions upon the medical officers in the important item of drugs; a continual source of distrust and complaint is therefore effectually stopped; and the combination of district medical officers who prescribe, with a resident apothecary who superintends the preparation of medicines, supplied at the charge of the Corporation, works, I understand, most satisfactorily to all parties.

Such a combination is nevertheless practicable only in town Unions, dispensaries for every district being hardly possible in rural Unions. But it is worthy of remark that the aggregate salaries of the eight medical officers (with which I am told they are perfectly contented), added to the average annual cost of the best drugs furnished without stint to the orders of those who do not pay for them, amounts exactly to 1½*d.* per head on the population; the salaries and drugs being together 400*l.* per annum.

In a town Union, however, (where an estimate of the remuneration due to a medical officer is not encumbered by calculations of the value of the time consumed in journeys,) it is, I conceive, preferable to try the cost of salaries and medicines by the proportion which it may bear to expenditure rather than to population. Now as the expenditure on the poor of Norwich during the three years ended 31st December, 1842, averaged 22,721*l.*, and the cost of salaries and medicines averaged 405*l.* per annum, it seems to follow that 1½ per cent. on expenditure is adequate remuneration, or at all events gives very nearly the measure of adequate remuneration, for medical attendance on the poor "in a dense population easily visited in a short time." (*Vide* Q. 15478, Minutes of Evidence before Select Committee on Poor Law Amendment Act, 1838.)

Further, the actual cost of medicine, even when dispensed on terms of undoubted liberality, as well during a period of 10 successive years as during the three years ended 31st December, 1842, has only averaged three farthings per head on the population of a city not particularly conspicuous for its freedom from pauperism. These appear to me not unimportant facts in relation to the vexed question of medical remuneration.

The mode of bestowing relief upon the out-door and casual poor engaged the serious consideration of the Guardians' Committee of Inquiry in 1827, and formed the subject of their Third Report. In that Report the Committee inculcate many very sound, mixed with a few questionable doctrines, and especially (as the following extract will evidence) on the subject of the employment of paupers.

"The question of providing work for the unemployed poor is intimately connected with this branch of the subject, and it is scarcely necessary for the Committee to point out its importance, since it is universally admitted, that the greatest practical improvement in the poor-rate system is involved in the manner of treating able-bodied applicants for relief. It cannot be doubted that many of the most importunate and clamorous petitioners will be deterred from endeavouring to make themselves chargeable to the city, while some laborious occupation is ready to be offered to them—and that it is much better even for the truly necessitous to receive their maintenance

in the shape of wages for some kind of active exertion than that they should be supported in idleness by gratuitous and unearned donations. But this Committee feel themselves bound to express, in the most unqualified terms, their conviction that the Corporation of Guardians have hitherto been attempting to accomplish these objects on very erroneous principles, and by the most expensive and injudicious means. From their own observation, confirmed by the opinion of practical men, who have investigated every branch of the employment given to paupers, both in and out of the workhouse, they are satisfied that all the works, whether public or private, which this Corporation has carried on in the character of principals, have been attended with an enormous waste of money. In all cases where such operations are not overlooked by individuals who have an immediate personal interest in the result, jobs and impositions cannot be prevented; but when, for the special purpose of employing paupers, undertakings are set on foot which would not otherwise have been engaged in, a superfluous produce is created, for which there is no natural demand, and which can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice upon the original cost. From the causes here pointed out, the spinning and weaving schools of this Corporation have been for some time carried on to a great loss, which will be more particularly noticed in the report on the internal management of the workhouse. In consequence of the evasion of Howitt and the perplexed state of the accounts, the Committee are unable to ascertain the amount of the sum expended on Mousehold—but it is notorious that thousands of pounds have been there squandered away upon works of the most unprofitable kind, which also at one period greatly endangered the peace of the city, by bringing together and placing offensive weapons in the hands of a starving and almost desperate multitude. Similar means of employing the poor have been resorted to at different times, although on a less extensive scale, but always with the same unfortunate results—viz. money extravagantly wasted and work imperfectly done. As a specimen of the expense incurred by the Corporation of Guardians in such undertakings, the Committee beg leave to refer to an account contained in the Appendix, of the sums paid for the sweeping of the streets by paupers in the winter of the year 1825-26.*

"The Committee are sensible that it would be very impolitic to attempt to correct this system by any positive orders, which would fetter the operations of the Relief Committees in those extreme and urgent cases for which no laws can provide; but they would earnestly impress upon their minds the necessity of avoiding in future to implicate this Corporation as principals in any public work, or in any species of trade or manufactory which would require the involvement of capital, either in the purchase of commodities and machinery, or in the payment of salaries and wages for superintendence. On the other hand, every effort should be made to find employment for paupers—first, on the unmixed and simple principle of the sale of labour, as by obtaining for them situations in factories, procuring from the dyers logwood and other materials to be cut, hiring them to work on the roads, &c. And, secondly, by encouraging them to learn new trades, and even affording them assistance for that purpose; in reference to which object the Committee would observe, that many of those weavers who have at different times received relief might have been employed on camblets if they had been able to make them—and that the promotion of the means of instruction in this branch of weaving is become a matter of the highest importance to the city at large, and deserves the serious consideration of the Court, since the Committee are assured that there is no slight danger of this old and staple manufacture of the place being even-

* It appears from the account referred to, that the payments to sweepers, during the winter in question, amounted to 260*l.*, besides 30*l.* paid for 3638 brooms!—J. W.

tually lost on account of the almost universal indisposition manifested by the younger classes of journeymen to acquire an art in some degree more laborious than the lighter and easier works which have been recently introduced.

"The Committee are aware that no part of the funds of this Corporation can be more satisfactorily employed than in training the poor to habits of industry; but even in this laudable pursuit, economy ought never to be disregarded; and they are decidedly of opinion that if one-tenth part of the sums hitherto devoted to this object had been applied on the principles which they have now recommended, it would have effected more permanent good than all the thousands of pounds which have been lavished on useless and improvident undertakings. It has frequently happened that while other branches of the manufactory have been at a stand, there has been a want of hands for the camblet trade; and at such times many who are destitute of the means of support might be put in the way of earning a livelihood, by the aid of temporary loans for the purchase of looms, or by premiums given to those who take learners under their care, and obtain work for them. In some cases a profit might even be derived from the labour of those who are maintained at the expense of this Corporation; but this cannot be looked upon as an essential point, when objects of so much greater importance are to be accomplished."

It is undeniable that subsequently to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1843, great reductions were effected in Norwich as elsewhere (the expenditure having decreased from 28,086*l.* in 1833, to 14,731*l.* in 1836, since which year it has, however, again amounted up to 25,475*l.* in 1842); but I should doubt whether many practical results can have followed the adoption of the Report I have quoted; for admitting the extreme difficulty, in which I have not been altogether without personal experience, of dealing with the mass of pauperism that has of late years always been engendered by the handicraft of weaving, I am yet unable to think the system of out-relief, now in force in Norwich, the best which it was open to the Guardians to have pursued. Nor can I perceive in that system the true development of the views promulgated by the Guardians of 1827.

For example,—No classes of paupers, as classes, receive orders to the workhouse; and as those orders are granted according to the view which the Guardians take individually of the cases before them, and as healthy able-bodied paupers may therefore reasonably hope to obtain out-door relief, the workhouse test must be to a great extent inoperative in Norwich, owing to its application being quite uncertain. Moreover, the out-relief, which was given partly in kind and partly in money during 1836 and 1837, the two years of the last ten in which the expenditure was lowest, has for the last five years been given exclusively in money.

The able-bodied out-paupers with families, who in the early part of the last ten years were employed in stone-breaking, and in cleansing the streets, and repairing the highways, for which they were paid the same as if they had been unemployed, are now engaged, not in breaking stones, but in repairing the roads, or cleansing the streets, for which they are paid 1*s.* per head per week for each member of their families under the age of ten years; or they are employed in the weaving shop, and allowed to earn about 6*d.* a-week more than they would have received for relief without work (*i. e.* a man with a wife and two children would be allowed to earn 4*s.* 6*d.* per week); or they are not set to

work at all (and this class I apprehend is the most numerous), but are required to present themselves twice or oftener in the day at the Guardians' Office.

The weaving-shop forms part of the workhouse premises, and in it are woven cottons, for sale, and for the clothing of the workhouse and infirmary inmates, whose coats, waistcoats, trousers, shirts, sheets, aprons, and handkerchiefs are all fabricated in the shop. I have great difficulty in comprehending the alleged advantages of this large concern, although I am assured it operates successfully as a test; and I have still greater difficulty in comprehending its bearing, as a financial operation on the expenditure of the Corporation. The subjoined extract, from the Minutes of the Employment Committee, of the 3rd February, 1843, may however serve in some measure to exemplify such bearing; but it must be premised that the statement of the cost of weaving is fallacious, insofar as it only exhibits one-third of the actual cost, the remaining two-thirds being debited to the relief account. Properly, the charge for weaving should stand as 615*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
Value of stock on 31st December, 1841	738	9	3
Amount of goods bought in 1842	1520	5	2
	£.	s.	d.
For weaving (615 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)	205	6	2
For dying and dressing	14	11	2½
For freight	88	13	1
For superintendent's wages	98	10	0
For petty expenses	16	8	3
For weaving tackle	2	3	0
For cord	7	12	3
For coal	1	15	0
	<hr/>		
	434	18	11½
	<hr/>		
Amount of goods sold in 1842	2213	14	6½
Stock in hand on 31st December, 1842	315	18	6½
	<hr/>		
	2529	13	1
	<hr/>		
Admitted loss	164	0	3½
	<hr/>		
Real loss	574	12	7½
	<hr/>		

Whether the amount of goods returned as sold in any given year, and the amount actually realized by such sales balance each other correctly I cannot ascertain; but I find that the Committee which reported on the system of keeping the accounts, in February last, has recommended, with respect to the accounts relating to the goods unmanufactured in the workhouse, that the following suggestions be adopted by the cashier, (that is to say,)—

- “First. That he examine the accounts of the several debtors the first week in every month, and draw out a list of the debts then due, and inform each customer.
- “Secondly. That he keep a statement of such accounts as are part due by themselves, and urge immediate payment; and
- “Thirdly. That the superintendent of the weaving-shop do inform the cashier of every sale before the goods are sent out to any customer, in order that he may examine the state of such customer's account. They also recommend that the Employment Committee should charge in the account the whole amount paid to the weavers as earnings, instead of only a proportionate part of it as at present.”

I have already mentioned, whilst describing in the second division of this Report the proceedings of the Relief Committees, that the particulars of each application having been taken down by the several Guardians in books, termed the visiting-books, the relieving officer visits, and at his discretion inserts the appropriate amounts of relief. These amounts are subsequently paid (from any period from 9 to 6 o'clock) at the Guardians' Office by means of a cheque on the cashier, which cheques should correspond with the sums inserted in the visiting books; the paupers being sent to the weaving-shop, employed on the roads, or relieved without work, at the discretion, or nearly so, of the relieving officers. The visiting-book is now prepared in this form:—

RELIEF GUARDIANS' VISITING BOOK.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	The reason why Relief is given.	Without Labour.	For Labour performed.						Total.
					M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
				s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
					1	1	1	1	..	..	4
			Illness	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

One common condition of relief used to be that the applicant should have been out of work a fortnight; but this I hear is not now insisted upon; the ratio of relief, however, when finally granted, is 1s. per head to the able-bodied and their families (the children above ten years of age being omitted from the calculation); 1s. 6d. to persons of 50 years of age; 2s. to those of 60; and 2s. 6d. to those of 70. The men employed on the roads are paid daily by the relieving officers on the report of the inspector of out-poor, and those in the shop by the cashier, on the tabularized report of the superintendent of the weaving department.

Women with bastard children are for the most part relieved out of the workhouse, and for each child receive 1s. per week; if, however, they are judged to be of very abandoned character, they are not unfrequently refused relief altogether. The cases of bastardy relieved are not numerous with reference to the population.

Permanent resident and non-resident paupers received the subjoined tickets at the commencement of each quarter, or (in new cases) of their relief:—

1. RESIDENT POOR.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 Week.	2 Week.	3 Week.	4 Week.	5 Week.	6 Week.	7 Week.	8 Week.	9 Week.	10 Week.	11 Week.	12 Week.	13 Week.		

This Ticket is not Transferable,
and is no security for Rent or
any other Debt.

To the Cashier of the Corpora-
tion of Guardians, Norwich.

Pay
who has assigned his Pension
shillings and pence
a week for Thirteen weeks.
Guardian.
No.

2. NON-RESIDENT POOR.

NON-RESIDENT POOR.		Entered Folio.	
		GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE ROOM, ST. ANDREW'S.	
No.		No.	Norwich, 184
Name		THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF NORWICH have	
Residence		agreed to allow who resides	
Allowance per week		at the sum of shillings and	
No. of weeks		pence per week for thirteen weeks from this day.	
Date		Guardian.	
N.B.—Any Overseer, Relieving Officer, or other person advancing the above-mentioned sum may receive the same on presenting this note, or sending the same by post to Mr. Wilson at the Guardians' Office, Bridge Street, at the expiration of the time for which the allowance is granted.			

The relief to the non-resident paupers, whose numbers are not necessarily subjected to any reducing process, is managed and transmitted much as in Unions; and whenever the ticket to the permanent resident paupers, whether it is a monthly or quarterly one, is presented, the week's column (which of course contains the number and letter of the pauper, the amount of relief, &c.) is slipped off and filed at the office, an entry of the payment being supposed to be made at the same time in one of the cashier's books.

But I presume that the Committee for investigating the accounts had reason for considering that their present system of out-relief was capable of improvement, inasmuch as their Report (to which I have had more than once and shall have again to refer) begins with these paragraphs:—

"Your Committee commenced their labours by an examination into the mode of relief on a pauper's first application; of that, by notes for one or more weeks, of the casual poor; and of the non-resident poor.

"They have not found any cause for doubting of the accuracy of the relief Guardians' books, but they recommend an alteration in the management of the visiting-books, namely, that they should be ruled with eight columns: the first for the name, residence, and particulars of the party to be visited; the next six for the days of the week; and the eighth for the total allowance for labour during the week; and that the weekly list of persons directed to be visited by the relieving officer, and if requisite, relieved, be signed by the relieving Guardian immediately after the last entry.

"Your Committee suggest for the consideration of the Relief Committees whether some mode of voucher for the allowance granted for daily labour might not be adopted, for the purpose of more effectually securing to the pauper its full amount, and the Guardians from imposition.

"Your Committee recommend—

First—That every pauper to whom a quarterly note for relief is given, be visited by the relieving officer at least three times, at proper intervals, in every quarter; and that such officer do enter the date and result of such visits in a book, to be kept for that especial purpose, and also enter the date of his visit, and sign his name on the back of each relief note in the hands of the pauper.

Secondly—That every order given by a Guardian to the master of a workhouse for the burial of a pauper be countersigned by the relieving officer of the district; and,

Thirdly—That no relief be given in aid of earnings beyond the period of a week.

"Your Committee, at their second meeting, found that the entries in the cash-book were two months in arrear; and, after an explanation from the

cashier of the cause of such delay, they directed him to complete such entries immediately, which, at their next meeting, they found he had done.

"Your Committee recommended that the column showing the total amount of relief given during the quarter, in the book containing an account of relief granted to the non-resident poor, be filled up when the payment is made, and the day of such payment inserted.

"Your Committee recommended that the chairman of the Workhouse and Infirmary Committee, and of each Weekly Committee, do sign the rough minutes at the conclusion of each meeting, and that they be fairly entered in the respective books, and signed by the chairman at the following meeting, and that the order for any special allowance made by any relief Guardians be submitted to the chairman at the next meeting of the Committee, and then signed by him."

6. Of the state of the workhouse in 1828, the commencement of the printed report of the Committee of Inquiry will afford some idea. It is to this effect:—

"While directing their attention to the internal economy of the workhouse, the Committee have witnessed, with great surprise, in the whole of that extensive establishment, a total want of system, regularity, and good management.

"1. The paupers have been indiscriminately mixed together, without any attempt at classification.

"2. Most of them have been maintained there in that constant and habitual idleness which induces them to seek for admission into the house as a comfortable asylum, instead of dreading it as a place of compulsory and laborious employment.

"3. Too great a facility of ingress and egress has been allowed, the gates being often open at improper hours, and a general inattention manifested in that necessary restraint which ought to be exercised over the intercourse between the inmates of the house and their connexions in the city.

"4. The distribution of food and clothing has been made in so lax and improvident a manner that the average expenditure per head for those objects has been much greater than in other establishments of the same kind.

"5. In the mode of lighting the workhouse, in the consumption of coals, and in other minor details, an equal degree of negligence has generally prevailed.

"It appears to the Committee that these evils have been of long standing, and that they have arisen principally from the want of an active and vigilant superintendence. The time of the Weekly Committees has been so fully occupied in considering the applications made to them for relief, that it has been quite impossible for them to direct the interior concerns of the house with that care which their magnitude demands. Too much has thus been necessarily left to the servants of the Corporation—errors insensibly creeping in have by degrees acquired the authority of precedents—and improvements, faintly attempted, have given way to the superior influence of habit."

The Committee follow up these remarks by suggesting in detail strict classification, vigilant superintendence, restriction of ingress and egress, effective employment, economical management, and due observance of the statutory prohibition of the supply of goods to the workhouse by the Guardians for their own benefit—a prohibition which had not previously, it appears, been much regarded.

Since this report, and probably as a consequence of its remedial recommendations, much improvement must have taken place in the government, as well as in the structural arrangements, of the workhouse, which is now a fair specimen of ancient buildings not unskil-

fully adapted to the reception of four classes of paupers. It is, however, unnecessary to add, that old monastic buildings in the middle of a densely-peopled town, and covering comparatively a circumscribed area, are not capable of being converted into a workhouse which would stand the test of comparison either with a Union workhouse of equal pretensions or with one of the larger hundred houses of Norfolk or Suffolk; the following report indicates with sufficient clearness how great is the want of improved workhouse accommodation in Norwich :—

REPORT.

“The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Workhouse and Infirmary Committee to inspect the workhouse, report as follows :—

“On the 15th instant your Committee proceeded to examine the several rooms in the different wards and yards belonging thereto, a statement of the dimensions of which is annexed.

“In the women's ward we found that females of various ages were placed in the same apartments, and, for want of a proper day-room, such of the occupants of the three sleeping-rooms as were able to rise from their bed were assembled round a fire in one of them, where some of them appeared to take their meals, whilst the sick, infirm, and dying were lying around them.

“The day-rooms for married women and children are very dark, and so large that they are incapable of being properly warmed during winter; and from the want of sufficient windows and proper ventilation, must be unhealthy in summer.*

“All the rooms appropriated for the small-pox and other patients, and for lying-in women, are so low and limited in their dimensions as to be utterly unfit for the purposes intended. The number of beds in the rooms are as follows (that is to say)—in No. 17, six; No. 18, five; No. 19, six; No. 20, three; and No. 22, four.

“The surgery is so damp and small as to be quite useless; and in consequence the sick are obliged to be removed from one of the day-rooms during the time it is used by the surgeon for examining the other patients under his care.

“The work-rooms for the oakum pickers, the tailors and shoemakers, are inconveniently small and dark, and their situation highly objectionable, being on an upper floor and adjoining the sleeping-rooms; the tailors and shoemakers are altogether in one room.†

“It did not appear to us at all calculated to promote the recovery of the sick in the men's and boys' ward that there should be no day-room in which the convalescent might be placed, instead of being confined during the whole day in a crowded apartment about eight feet high, in an atmosphere impregnated with the effluvia from sick and dying persons.

“At the time of our visit we found in the room among the other sick one man recently brought in labouring under an extremely bad case of itch; and it is obvious that some provision should be made that cases of this description should be kept separate from other sick persons.

“The men's day-room was extremely crowded and dark, and it appeared very objectionable that aged and able-bodied men should occupy the same room, as it exposes the aged to be annoyed and disturbed by the younger, which promotes irregularities, and often forms the subject of complaint by the former.‡

“The mode adopted for the education of the children in the workhouse is

* A stove has since been placed in one room.

† Altered since report.

‡ Altered since report.

utterly inefficient; the greatest proficiency of any of the scholars is to read very indifferently. They are not taught writing or arithmetic. The situation of the school-room under the weaving shop seems to preclude the possibility of tuition; and it is very objectionable that children belonging to parents out of the house should be classed with those who are inmates.*

"There is no system for teaching the female children sewing, and qualifying them to become domestic servants.

"There appears an entire want of classification in the establishment, there being, in fact, only two divisions, (*viz.*) between the males and females, so that the aged, the able-bodied, and the young, whether of good or bad character, are all congregated together without any separation, which, from the constant influx of immoral and disorderly characters, must necessarily tend to contaminate the morals of the better disposed amongst the inmates.

"There is a general want of arrangement as respects the sleeping apartments, the divisions between the women's and girls' sleeping-rooms, and also between the single men's and the boys' is very imperfect, and several additional day-rooms are required for the different descriptions of inmates; the greater portion of the sleeping-rooms and day-rooms are ill-ventilated.

"The airing-yards are much too small, and being only two, it is impossible to separate the young from the old, and the disorderly from the well-conducted.†

"There is no probationary ward, nor any rooms where persons can be placed on their being first admitted into the house, until they can be properly examined by the surgeon, to prevent contagious diseases being brought in.

"There is no ward for refractory persons, which has been frequently the subject of animadversion and censure by the magistrates.‡

"The present buildings appear to us, from their situation and their construction, being in part remnants of ancient edifices, to be incapable, by any substantial alterations, of being rendered sufficient for the wants of the greatly increased population.

"The want of sufficient space in the present site also appears an insuperable bar to the erection of additional buildings thereon, the yards being already too confined for the orderly arrangement of the inmates; but additional wards are absolutely necessary for the sick and refractory persons.

"The present buildings are principally old, and are certainly not in substantial repair, and the annual burthen of keeping them in repair must be very heavy.

"It also appears that the sum of 4724*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* has been expended in repairs of the present buildings during the last 20 years, being after the rate of 236*l.* 4*s.* 1¾*d.* per annum.

"We are informed that a new workhouse could be erected for about 10,000*l.*, sufficient for all the purposes proposed; no part of this sum would be required to be raised upon the rate-payers for nearly two years, when the whole amount could be obtained of Government at 4*l.* per cent., payable by instalments, distributed over a space of 20 years, which may be raised by an additional rate of about a penny in the pound per quarter.

"The erection of a new house will prevent the necessity of erecting additional buildings, will save the great annual outlay in the repair of the present old buildings, will render unnecessary any addition to the infirmary Bethel, thereby effecting a considerable saving to the rate-payers; and what is still more important and essential to the well-being of society, it will enable the Guardians to improve the condition of the inmates by a proper classification, add comfort to the aged and infirm; and by introducing the system of industrial training amongst the young, render them more decent and orderly, thereby improving the morals of all, and rendering

* The schools are now placed on a very effective footing.

† Now divided into four, but the space is not in the least enlarged.

‡ There are now three.

them capable of taking various situations either as domestic or other servants, which at present they are considered unfit for, from the deficiency of proper training and instruction.

"A. A. H. BECKWITH, Governor.

"JOHN SKIPPER, Deputy Governor.

WM. WICKS, Chairman.

J. ATHOW.

CHAS. S. GILMAN.

W. G. EDWARDS.

"Norwich, February 21, 1842."

THE STATEMENT of the Dimensions of the several Rooms in the Workhouse, and the Yards belonging thereto, referred to in the foregoing Report.

West Side.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Observations.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
School Room	37	3	26	7	11	4	Old Men's Day Room and Shoemakers' Shop.
School Mistress's Room	18	5	16	2	11	4	Tailors' Shop.
Coal House	23	0	15	0	11	4	. . . . .
Piece Room	15	0	12	7	9	3	. . . . .
Yard	39	0	40	0	..	..	For Old Men.
Lower Weaving Shop	57	0	38	0	9	0	. . . . .
Upper ditto	57	0	38	0	^roof	..	. . . . .
Clerk's Pay Office	21	0	15	9	9	4	. . . . .
Relieving Officer's Room	20	0	15	9	9	4	. . . . .
Passage to ditto	8	0	15	9	9	4	. . . . .
Warehouse over Pay Office	41	0	15	0	8	11	. . . . .
Ditto over Relieving Officer's Room	29	0	15	0	8	11	. . . . .
Room for the Dead	8	7	12	10	} ^roof	..	. . . . .
Combing Shop	41	0	12	10		..	. . . . .
Arched Vaults, formerly Beer Cellars	25	0	30	0	..	..	. . . . .
Boys' Day Room	21	3	15	0	10	9	Part, Porter's Lodge.
Vagrant Room	23	3	12	6	10	9	Oakum Room.
Boys' Bed Room (over Vaults)	32	0	27	9	12	4	. . . . .
Men's Day Room (over Boys' Day Room)	25	0	25	6	10	0	. . . . .
Men's Sick Room	25	0	22	4	9	0	. . . . .
Ditto	27	4	23	0	8	0	. . . . .
Yard	155	0	42	0	..	..	Divided into Two.
Dining Hall	83	8	25	0	12	0	. . . . .
Family Bed Room over Hall	96	8	25	0	14	0	. . . . .
Men's Sleeping Room over Hall	31	6	30	6	9	4	. . . . .
Ditto ditto	55	0	30	6	9	4	. . . . .
Women's Bed Room over Mayor's Cookery	27	6	50	0	9	5	School Rooms.
Oakum and Store Rooms, ditto	28	0	50	0	10	0	Now one Bed Room.
Tailors' and Shoemakers' Shop, ditto	15	0	50	0	7	8	Ditto ditto
SOUTH CORNER SICK WARD.							
For Females.							
No. 16 Day Room	12	6	19	8	10	0	. . . . .
17 Bed Room	18	9	18	9	9	2	. . . . .
18 Ditto	15	0	20	0	9	4	. . . . .
Ditto, part of No. 18	11	10	10	6	9	4	. . . . .
19 Ditto	15	0	15	0	6	8	. . . . .
20 Ditto	14	0	16	5	7	3	. . . . .
Small Pox Room	13	0	13	0	10	0	. . . . .

The Statement of the several Rooms in the Workhouse, &c.—*continued.*

West Side.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Observations.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	
21 Lying-in Room . . .	16 0	29 0	8 0	. . .
22 Sleeping Room . . .	13 9	16 6	8 6	. . .
Bath Room . . .	15 0	12 0	8 7	. . .
Surgeon's Room . . .	12 6	5 6	8 0	. . .
Wash-house . . .	10 0	11 7	8 0	. . .
Yard	23 0	43 0	..	. . .
<hr/>				
EAST SIDE.				
Day Room for Married	36 8	28 2	11 4	Three Refractory Wards built on this side.
Ditto Yard	16 0	30 0	..	
Ditto for Single Women	38 8	28 8	11 4	
No. 14 Women's Sleeping Room	75 0	30 0	10 10	. . .
9 Ditto over ditto	75 0	27 0	9 6	. . .
<hr/>				
Sewing Room	20 0	35 0	Leanto	. . .
Wash-house	50 0	29 0	10 0	. . .
Laundry over	50 0	29 0	10 0	. . .
Yard	192 0	43 0	..	Divided into Two.

On visiting the Norwich workhouse, and having regard to the peculiar construction of the premises, I saw nothing to find fault with, and little to criticize on the score of regularity and cleanliness; the bed-rooms especially were all well ventilated and in unexceptionable order; but among those bed-rooms is "the family bed-room," as it is termed, of which the arrangement is, in my opinion, open to serious objection, for as the 29 beds contained in this family room for the convenience of the married inmates are merely boarded off from each other, and from the centre of the room by half-inch planks to the height of six and a half feet, every remark and movement must be perfectly audible to the occupants of the neighbouring beds, who, by standing on their own, can also see the adjoining beds; and of these 29 beds, in January last, 16 were occupied by married people, and 13 by middle-aged females, the average age of the males (chiefly weavers) being 39, and of the females 38.

The discipline and diet of the workhouse inmates have been provided for by the annexed regulations, (*vide* Appendix, Form F,) which were promulgated by the Guardians in February, and by the annexed dietary order (*vide* Appendix, Form G), which was issued by the Commissioners in March, 1836. The provision account is made up according to Form H in the Appendix; and the average weekly cost per head for food and necessaries during 1842 was 2*s.* 2½*d.* in the workhouse, and 2*s.* 11½*d.* in the infirmary; clothing for the same year costing additionally 6½*d.* in the former, and 3*d.* in the latter.

The paupers in the workhouse are employed,—the women in the household work, sewing, knitting, &c.; the men and the older boys in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, the whole of the wearing apparel being made up in the house, and accounted for in a clothing-book (*vide* Appendix, Form I), and in a stock-book (*vide* Appendix, Form K). But such gratuities or rewards are, I believe, given to the

workers in pursuance of the 30th section of the local Act, "as shall appear reasonable and proper" to the Corporation or its Workhouse Committee.

With reference as well to the employment and earnings of the workhouse inmates as to the workhouse accounts generally, I find that the Committee which reported in February last made these observations :—

"Your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the employment of certain of the paupers in the shoemakers' and tailors' shops is beneficial to the poor and to the rate-payers, but recommended—

"That a ledger account be kept by the master of the money earned for work done in the shoemakers' shop, in addition to the present account, and that the cashier do pay the shoemakers their earnings by a cheque to be drawn on him by the master; and that the master do report weekly, to the Workhouse and Infirmary Committee, the number of pairs of shoes given to the inmates of the house, with the names and circumstances of the parties to whom they are given.

"Your Committee recommend that, in addition to the accounts of the clothing of the poor in the workhouse, now kept by the master, there should be two new books kept by him, one to enter a ledger account of every article of clothing, with the disposal of it, and another account of the articles of clothing furnished to each individual pauper.

"Your Committee recommend that the coals be delivered at the several rooms in the workhouse by weight, and not by measure, as now done; and that, in future, an account of the receipt and delivery out of the coals be kept by the master in the same book, after the manner of a debtor and creditor account; and that an account be kept of the number and weight of the loaves of bread furnished to the workhouse; and that the contracts be, in future, made for loaves weighing four pounds each."

In connexion with the workhouse establishment, but situated in a more open space on the outskirts of the city, (though the workhouse itself appears to be remarkably healthy,) the Guardians possess an infirmary and bethel. The bethel, where great improvements and additions have lately been effected, is, to all intents and purposes, a well-arranged and apparently well-managed lunatic asylum for 60 inmates; though under what authority the Guardians receive and restrain dangerous lunatic paupers I do not clearly comprehend, as the local Act has certainly no provisions on the subject. The arrangement, however, whether strictly legal or not, is an extremely useful and satisfactory one.

The infirmary is a part of their system on which the Guardians set very high value; it is, in fact, a charitable hospital, to which, as vacancies occur, old paupers of six months' standing, 65 years of age, and good character, are transferred from the out-relief lists, or from the workhouse, by the Court of Guardians, on the nomination of the members of the Workhouse and Infirmary Committee, who exercise this species of patronage in rotation, an admission to the infirmary being greatly coveted by the poor, in consequence of their enjoying full liberty (so that they do not sleep out) of egress and ingress. The building was originally a pest-house and hospital for the sick, and was subsequently made an asylum for those poor whose great age and infirmities were deemed to require that they should be somewhat more comfortably provided for than in the workhouse. It contains about 139 inmates; but the married couples do not sleep together; there are no day-rooms, and the rooms are small. Moreover, it will cer-

tainly allow of a doubt, whether the hope of sharing in the advantages (as they are considered) of residence in the infirmary may not be, *pro tanto*, injurious to the fostering of habits of independence and forethought among the middle-aged poor, and productive of dissatisfaction among those aged and infirm poor who are not fortunate enough to be partakers of these advantages. Still, the motive influencing the Guardians is so obviously good, and the promotion, as far as possible, of the comfort (according to their own notions of comfort) of the infirm and aged, forms, in the abstract, so harmless and grateful an object, that, although there may be both theoretical and practical objections to the system in question, I cannot but feel with the Guardians that it constitutes a pleasing feature in their administration of relief.

The following Tables exhibit the state of the workhouse and infirmary on the 31st December, 1843:—

STATE of the WORKHOUSE and INFIRMARY on the 31st December, 1843.

		Under 12 Years.	Between 12 and 20	20 and 30	30 and 40	40 and 50	50 and 60	60 and 65	65 and 70	70 and 75	75 and 80	80 and 85	85 and upwards.	Total.
Workhouse	Men . . . .	..	..	10	11	17	17	14	6	12	3	1	..	91
	Women . . . .	..	..	32	21	15	19	8	10	5	7	4	..	123
	Boys	56	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
	Girls	60	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Infirmary	Men . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	12	17	16	5	4	57
	Women . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	14	18	24	14	3	82
	Insane and Idiots . . . .	..	..	4	3	8	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
	Total	116	69	46	37	42	50	25	43	52	50	24	9	563

IN WORKHOUSE.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Gate-keepers, Porters, &c. . . .	4	..	..	..
Nurses . . . .	..	10	..	..
Nurses' Assistants . . . .	..	4	..	2
Servants in Master's kitchen . . . .	..	2	..	..
Employed in Weaving-shop	9	..	4	..
Cook and Assistant	2	..	..	..
Bread-cutter	1	..	..	..
Employed in wash-house	1	6	..	2
Shoemakers and Tailors	9	..	2	..
Employed in Sewing . . . .	..	18	..	1
Employed in knotting Twine	8	..	4	..
In School and Nursery	1	2	66	74
Infirm	14	21	..	..
Blind, Lame, and subject to Fits	8	3	1	..
Idiots and Imbecile	21	27	..	..
Sick	10	25	7	4
House-cleaners	2	10	..	5
Under Justices' orders of removal	2	2	2	3
	92	130	86	91
	399			

IN INFIRMARY.

	Men.	Women.
Infirm	54	70
Nurses . . . . .	..	10
Porters at Bethel	2	..
House-porter	1	..
Servants . . . . .	..	2
Lunatics and Idiots	14	11
	71	93
	164	

The existing educational arrangements of the workhouse, which are not, however, of long standing, having been only established on their present footing in September, 1842, reflect great credit on those members of the Corporation who superintend the general working of the schools; and also upon a committee of ladies, who take special charge of the girls' school. The rules framed for the management of the schools, and the books used in them, are excellent; indeed, I have rarely examined a workhouse-school (or any school for the children of the working-classes) in which the system of training developed by those teaching, and the progress made in a short period by those taught, were more satisfactory. Some structural alterations in the school-rooms are needed, for the boys' is not a good room; but the attention of the Guardians has, I was assured, been directed to the necessity of those alterations, and I have no doubt that they will be effected.

7. I have already stated that, among the various Committees to which the Corporation has intrusted the practical execution of their principal functions, is included an Audit Committee, and that such Committee has not, perhaps, met so regularly as the Accounts' Committee deem desirable.

It appears also that, in other respects, the present system of audit has not been altogether of unquestioned efficiency. For instance, the report of the Committee above alluded to (which comprised the Governor, Deputy-governor, and several very able and intelligent Guardians) touches on various important points, all having direct relation to the exercise of auditorial functions, in the following paragraphs:—

“Your Committee recommend that the annual statements of the accounts of the Guardians be regularly published in future in every year, in the month of March, being the period prescribed by the Guardians' Act.

“That no item above 2*l*. be entered among the incidental expenses, and that a diurnal cash account be kept, in which shall be entered an accurate statement of all sums received and paid on each day as such receipts and payments occur, in order to ascertain accurately the balance of cash in hand; and that in the general cash-account, the dates on the debtor and creditor side, in the opposite folios, be made to correspond.

“Your Committee also recommend that all the goods manufactured in and supplied to the workhouse be charged at the current market-price, and that the same rule be observed in making up the account of stock in the annual statement.

“Your Committee recommend that the amount of the arrears of poor-rates received during each quarter, as entered in the arrear cash-book, be separately entered in future annual statements, and that the actual sum unpaid at the end of each quarter be published.

“Your Committee think it right to bring to the notice of the Guardians the following regulations, contained in the Report, adopted by the Special Court held on the 19th October, 1827, viz.:—

“That all receipts and disbursements pass through the office, and be entered in the cash-book and journal as they occur; and that the cash-book be balanced, and the balance brought forward every Saturday evening; that, on the following Monday, it be laid before the Weekly Committee, or a Committee appointed for the purpose; that it be then called over and examined; and that the entries, together with the balance in hand, be checked by, and made to agree with, the treasurer’s account.

“But, notwithstanding such regulations were so adopted, your Committee have not been able to discover that they were ever effectually carried out, and if the attempt were made, it seems to have been almost immediately abandoned.

“Your Committee, in conclusion, beg to state that they have in no single instance detected any fraud or defalcation in any of the accounts of the officers of the Court; that the system of accounts now pursued is, in their opinion, defective and imperfect.”

That this system of accounts should have been found, on examination, imperfect and defective, is not, however, at all surprising; for there is really no audit, in the proper acceptance of the term, of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation.

There is, doubtless, a Finance, which is called an Audit Committee, and which may, and probably does, diligently perform the duties devolving on such a Committee; but for a stringent and authoritative auditorial system, closely and regularly adhered to, and carried out by a responsible and unbiased officer, there is no provision whatever, though, I must think, great need; and I arrive at this conclusion, not from imagining that any the slightest ground for distrusting the integrity of the present officers of the Corporation obtains, but because experience everywhere teaches that 25,000*l.* a-year of public money will not always be irreproachably expended, unless subjected publicly, and at stated intervals, to the action of a decisive and uninterested supervision.

Differences of opinion will of course exist as to whether the administration of relief, as I have described it, under the *Norwich Local Act*, is or is not necessarily inferior, as a whole, to the administration of relief under the *Poor Law Amendment Act* by the Boards of Guardians of *Sunderland*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and *Carlisle*; in which strictly urban Unions and out-door labour-test, combined with the workhouse-test, regulates definitively the relief of the able-bodied classes. It may also admit of argument, whether the machinery of a clerk, cashier, and office-clerk is more effective than the simpler and less expensive arrangements of a Union to perform the duties intrusted under the rules of the Commissioners to a clerk alone, or (as in *Chelmsford* and *Dunmow Unions*) to a clerk assisted by an accountant. But I fail to comprehend how the many men of business-like habits and undoubted ability comprised among the members of the Court of Guardians of *Norwich* can have hitherto overlooked (in reference to the ample authority conferred on them by the 13th, 22nd, 77th, and 81st sections of their Act) the paramount necessity which their com-

plicated system has, in my judgment, created, for confiding to an auditor, carefully selected and liberally paid, the important and difficult task of periodically investigating their accounts, with a view to the certain disallowance of irregular charges, and the vigilant controlment of every officer charged with the expenditure or management of the rates. Inasmuch, however, as the Norwich Act requires all persons holding office under it to submit to the ordeal of annual election, (whilst it also empowers the Guardians to remove their paid officers whenever they shall see occasion,) it cannot be denied that, since an auditor who would do his duty, and yet retain his place, must be possessed of great tact, much firmness, and an independent station, such an officer might not be easily found.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN WALSHAM, *Assistant Commissioner.*

P.S.—I find that I have omitted to mention, in the body of this report, two points connected with the administration of relief in Norwich which are not unimportant.

1. I should have stated that a register of sickness and mortality (*vide* Appendix, Form L) is kept by each medical officer, and presented to the Dispensary Committee at their quarterly meetings; a certificate of every pauper's illness (*vide* Appendix, Form M) being also furnished by the medical officers to the relief Guardians.

2. And I should have further stated, as regards the burial of paupers, that it is usual for the relations of a deceased pauper to apply to the Guardians of the parish where the pauper died for an order to the master of the workhouse to provide for the burial, upon the receipt of which order the master sends for the body to the workhouse, and has it conveyed from thence for burial to any parish the relations desire, at a cost varying from 18s. to 20s. viz.:—

	s.	d.
The coffin, from	8	0 to 10s.
The shroud	2	0
The burial fees, including the minister's, the clerk's, sexton's, and the bearers' fees, about	8	4
Average cost of a pauper's funeral	18	4

APPENDIX to the foregoing Report.

FORM A.

TO WILLIAM MARTIN SEPPINGS, FRANCIS JOHN BLAKE, JOSEPH SLATER, and JOHN HORNE.

City of Norwich, and County of the same City, to wit. { Whereas, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the better Management of the Poor in the several Parishes and Hamlets in the City of "Norwich and County of the same City," the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of Norwich, and Liberties of the same, did, at their General Court, held on Tuesday, the seventh day of November last, set down and ascertain that the sum of Six thousand five hundred and fourteen pounds five shillings and threepence halfpenny

of lawful money of Great Britain, was needful to be raised, on or before Christmas-day next, for the Relief, Maintenance, and Employment of the Poor, under the care and management of the said Corporation, and for the other purposes mentioned in the said Act, from Michaelmas day last to Christmas day next, and did assess and apportion the sum of Two hundred and fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and fivepence halfpenny, part thereof to be paid by the Parish of Saint George, of Tombland, in the said city and county; I do, therefore, according to the power and authority given me in and by the said Act, certify the same to you, and do hereby authorize and require you to assess, rate, and levy the said sum of Two hundred and fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and fivepence halfpenny, in such manner as is directed by the said Act, and to pay the same to the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the time being, at the office of the said Corporation, situate in the Parish of Saint Andrew, in the said city, on Monday, the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Given under my hand this second day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three."

JOHN SKIPPER,

Deputy Governor of the said Corporation of Guardians.

. The Rate must be allowed by two Justices, and a notice thereof affixed on the church door on the Sunday next after the allowance, and a duplicate deposited with the clerk of the Corporation of Guardians, on or before the fifteenth day of December instant.

FORM B.—(See p. 224.)

FORM C.

A RATE made by us whose names are hereunto subscribed the fourteenth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, for raising the sum of Two hundred and thirty-two pounds one shilling and twopence on the inhabitants and occupiers of the Parish of Saint George, of Tombland, in the City of Norwich, and County of the same City, for the Relief, Maintenance, and Employment of the Poor of the said city and county, and for the other purposes mentioned in an Act of Parliament, passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the better Management of the Poor in the several "Parishes and Hamlets in the City of Norwich and County of the same "City," from Midsummer last to Michaelmas day next, at the rate of Six shillings and a penny in the Pound, in pursuance to a certificate to us directed, under the hand of the Governor of the Corporation of Guardians of the Poor of the said City and County of Norwich, and Liberties of the same, bearing date the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three."

F. J. BLAKE, *Churchwarden.*

JOSEPH SLATER, } *Overseers.*

JOHN HORNE, }

(Copy.)

City of Norwich, and } We, the undersigned, being two of Her Ma-
County of the same City. } jesty's Justices of the Peace; acting in and for
the said City and County, do consent to and
allow of the within-written assessment.

Witness our hands this 23rd day of September, 1843.

SAMUEL MITCHELL, *Mayor.*

WILLIAM SEPPINGS.

FORM B.—MICHAELMAS QUARTER, 1843.

	Parish Rental.	Parish Poundage.	Guar- dians' Rental.	Mutit at 5s. 7d. in the £.	* Arrears in last Rate.	Total to be Collected.	Amount of Rates Collected.	Empties.	* Arrears in present Rate.	Amount of unpaid Rates.	Total.	Ledger Folio.
	s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. Peter, Southgate												
St. Etheldred												
St. Julian												
St. Peter Permountergate												
St. John Sepulchre												
St. Michael Thorn												
St. John Timberhill												
All Saints												
St. Stephen												
St. Peter of Mancroft												
St. Giles												
St. Benedict												
St. Swithin												
St. Margaret												
St. Lawrence												
St. Gregory												
St. John Maddermarket												
St. Andrew												
St. Michael at Plea												
St. Peter of Hungate												
St. Simon and Jude												
St. George of Tombland												
St. Martin at Palace	756½	6 1	824	230 0 8	2 0 6	232 1 2	215 7 0	13 1 7	1 19 1½	1 13 5½	232 1 2	
St. Helen												
St. Michael at Coslany												
St. Mary												
St. Martin at Oak												
St. Augustine												
St. George of Colegate												
St. Clement												
St. Edmund												
St. Saviour												
St. Paul												
St. James												
Pockthorpe												
Heigham												
Lakenham												
Eaton												
Earham												
Hellesdon												
Thorpe												
Trowse, Carrow, &c.												
Town Close												
Total	25,482		25,051	6993 8 1	44 18 1½	7038 6 2½	6382 15 3	382 16 8½	42 15 1½	229 19 1½	7038 6 2½	

* By the word "arrears" is meant the deficiency of the sum said to be raised and that actually raised, occasioned by the non-collection of fractions of a penny: the arrears being, however, added to the next mulct, the actual loss is trifling.—J. W.

FORM C.—*continued.*

No.	Occupiers' Names.	Description of Property.	Street or Place where Situate.	Assessment.	Amount of Rate.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	Blake, F. I.	House . .	King Street . .	8 0 0	2 8 8
to					
119					
		Empties .		713 10 0	217 0 5½
		House . .	Tombland . .	15 0 0	4 11 3
		Ditto . .	Princes Street .	8 0 0	2 8 8
		Ditto . .	Bank Street . .	4 0 0	1 4 4
		Ditto . .	St. Faith's Lane	6 0 0	1 16 6
		Ditto . .	Tombland . .	10 0 0	3 0 10
				756 10 0	230 2 0½
			Arrears . .	..	1 19 1½
					232 1 2

FORM D.

OVERSEERS' BALANCE SHEET for the Quarter ending at MICHAELMAS-DAY, 1843.

Defaulters.		Residences and Remarks.
	£. s. d.	
Lacey, John	1 13 5½	To be summoned by Committee.
Unpaid Rates	1 13 5½	
Empty Houses	13 1 7	
Arrear	1 19 1½	
Rates Collected	215 7 0	
Total Mulct	232 1 2	

FORM E.

*Corporation of Guardians' Office,**St. Andrew's, Norwich, November 25, 1842.*

SIR,

You are hereby summoned to appear before a Committee of the Corporation of Guardians of the Poor, in the City and County of Norwich, at the Court Chamber, St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, precisely at Twelve o'clock at noon, to pay the arrear of Poor's Rate, due from you at Michaelmas-day last, or the same will be legally enforced.

By order of the Committee,

GEORGE W. WILSON.

FORM F.

Regulations to be observed by the Poor in the Norwich Workhouse.

First. All paupers inhabiting the workhouse who are capable of doing work, shall be employed in some labour best suited to their strength and capacity.

Second. All paupers in the house, except the infirm and sick, shall be called up by ring of bell, at six o'clock in the morning from Lady-day until Michaelmas; at seven, from the 10th of February until Lady-day, and from Michaelmas until the 10th of November; and at eight, from the 10th of November to the 9th of February. They shall then quit their bed-rooms, which shall be locked up during the day until after the hours of work. All persons shall retire to bed at nine o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at eight from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and all lights and fires shall be put out at those hours.

Third. The hours of work shall be from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and from seven in the morning until seven in the evening, from Michaelmas to Lady-day; half an hour being allowed for breakfast, an hour for dinner, and half an hour at four o'clock.

Fourth. The children in the house shall be assembled in the school from nine o'clock until one, and from two until six. The course of instruction and employment to be at the discretion of the Workhouse Committee.

Fifth. All females, unless married, shall dwell in the rooms on the east side of the yard; and all males on the west side. Married people shall be placed in the family rooms on the west side of the yard; and in the morning, the women and children shall pass over to the women's side, and no person shall remain in the bed-rooms beyond the usual hour of rising, except the house-surgeon shall certify as to the necessity of such indulgence, and the extent to which it ought to be granted.

Sixth. All paupers in the house, not sick or infirm, shall take their meals in the hall, the men and boys taking theirs separately half an hour before the women and children. No other cooking to be allowed in the house. The food for the sick to be supplied from the master's kitchen. A list to be made by the surgeon of those who are unable to attend at meals in the hall. No provision to be taken away.

Seventh. No washing to be allowed except in the wash-houses.

Eighth. All paupers, male and female, shall wear the common dress of the house; and whatever apparel they may bring with them at the time of their admission shall be taken from them, cleaned, ticketed, and kept under the care of the master, to be delivered to them in exchange for the clothes of the house at their departure.

Ninth. All paupers, except the sick and infirm, and those unavoidably employed in the work of the house, shall attend their respective places of Divine worship every Sunday.

Tenth. Prayers to be read in the evening before supper by the master.

Eleventh. No pauper shall be suffered to go out of the workhouse except for the purpose of out-door labour, and after Divine service on Sundays, unless by written order of the master, who must enter in a book, to be laid before the Committee weekly, every permission so given, and the ground of it.

Twelfth. The porter is to examine all baskets and bundles carried in or out of the house, either by paupers or visitors; and if any provisions or other contraband articles shall be found therein, he shall carry the offender before the governor or deputy governor, to be dealt with as he shall direct.

Thirteenth. All paupers who shall refuse or neglect to do such work as shall be allotted to them, or wilfully spoil the same, or depart the house without leave, or shall be guilty of any disorder or disobedience to these laws and regulations, shall be punished by alteration of diet; and upon a second offence, shall be reported to the Workhouse Committee, who shall punish the said paupers so offending by confinement, or in such other manner as the said Committee shall think fit.

Fourteenth. That no person be admitted into the workhouse for the purpose of visiting any of the inmates, except on a Friday between the hours of two and three; and in no instance without a written order from a Guardian.

February 11, 1836.

By order of the Workhouse Committee.

FORM G.

County of Norfolk, } To the Governor, Deputy Governor, and
City, and County of Norwich. } Guardians of the Poor of the City of Nor-
wich and Liberties of the same, and to all others whom it may concern.

We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule hereunto annexed, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse of the city of Norwich, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master of the workhouse of the said city shall cause two or more copies of this our order and of the said schedule, printed in a legible manner and in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring, in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our hands and seal this fifteenth day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(L. S.)

T. FRANKLAND LEWIS,
J. G. S. LEFEVRE,
GEO. NICHOLLS.

Norwich Workhouse.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

		Breakfast.			Dinner.							Supper.			
		Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Boiled Meat.	Potatoes.	Yeast Dumpling.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Broth.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday	{ Men	6	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
Monday	{ Men	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	6	1	..	..
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
Tuesday	{ Men	6	1	..	4	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1
Wednesday	{ Men	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	6	1	..	..
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
Thursday	{ Men	6	1	..	4	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1
Friday	{ Men	6	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
Saturday	{ Men	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	6	1	..	..
	{ Women	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..

<i>Old People being all 60 Years of Age and upwards.</i>	{ The weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea and sugar, or milk for those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed proper and requisite.
<i>Children</i>	{ Bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel when milk cannot be obtained; also such proportions of the dinner diet as may be requisite for their respective ages.
<i>Sick</i>	{ Whatever is ordered them by the medical officer.

FORM H.

PROVISION ACCOUNT, from Saturday, the

to Saturday, the

	Price.	Left of Last Week's Stock.	Received.	Expended.	Cost of Provision, &c. Used.	Stock on Hand carried forward.
Meat . . . per stone Bread . . . per score Flour . . . per stone Dough . . . per 21 lbs. Butter . . . per cwt. Cheese . . . , , Potatoes . . per sack Onions . . . per peck Pease . . . per bushel Oatmeal . . per peck Tea . . . per lb. Sugar . . . , , Grocery and Salt . . . Rice . . . per stone Treacle . . . , , Beer . . . per barrel Porter for Sick , , Wine for ditto . . . Milk . . . per quart					£. s. d.	
Coal . . . per ton Candles . . per lb. Soap . . . per stone Ditto (White) per lb. Soda . . . , ,				£		or per head.
Paupers in the House . Master's Family . .				£		or per head
Total						

FORM L.

SURGEON'S REGISTER OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

No.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of Yard and Street where Resident.	Name of Disease.	Days of the Month when Visited.	Day of Admission.	Leeches and Trusses.	Wine and other Necessaries.	Day of Discharge.	Event.	Observations.

FORM M.

THIS is to certify that William Spilling is now under my care, by order of Mr. Hall, and is incapable of work.

To the Relief Committee,
April 30, 1844.

F. BROMFIELD.

No. 5.

FORM OF EMIGRATION ORDER.

Rate for Emigration.

	UNION.
	PARISH.
	COUNTY.

TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR of the
Union, in the Count of

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the
Parish of in the said Union.

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions
held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Union
is situate, and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act passed in the fifth year of the
reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An
" Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relat-
" ing to the Poor in England and Wales," the rate-payers of the parish
of being one of the parishes comprised in the
Union, in the count of

and owners of property in the said parish, entitled to vote in the
manner provided in the said Act, assembled at a meeting duly con-
vened for the purpose, have directed the churchwardens and overseers
to raise the sum of to be paid out of the poor-rates, as a
fund for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons
having settlements in the said parish.

Now we, the Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby, in pursuance of
the powers and authorities conferred on us by the aforesaid Act, con-
firm the above direction made by the rate-payers and owners of prop-
erty of the said parish as aforesaid.

And we do hereby authorize and require the churchwardens and
overseers of the said parish to raise the said sum of
for the purpose in the said resolution specified, and to pay the said sum

to the treasurer of the said Union, to be placed to the credit of the said Guardians.

And we do hereby direct the said Guardians, when such money is paid to the treasurer of the said Union, to open an account in their ledger, entitled “*Parish Emigration Fund Account*,” and to credit such account with the amount of the said sum so paid by the churchwardens and overseers to the treasurer of the said Union.

And we do hereby further order and direct that the above sum of money shall be expended in the emigration of poor persons having settlements in the said parish, but that no part thereof shall be so expended, unless the following conditions be performed :—

1. The party emigrating shall go to some British colony not lying within the tropics.

2. The Guardians may expend a sum not exceeding threepence a mile in conveying each emigrant *above* seven years of age to the port of embarkation; and a sum not exceeding three half-pence a mile in conveying each child *under* seven years of age.

3. The Guardians may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of *one* pound, if the place of destination be *not eastward* of the Cape of Good Hope; and to the value of *two* pounds if the place of destination be *eastward* of the Cape of Good Hope.

4. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of Her Majesty’s Government to some Australian colony, or provision be not otherwise made in a manner satisfactory to the Poor Law Commissioners for the maintenance of such emigrant on arrival at the place of destination, a contract, to be approved of by such Commissioners, shall be entered into for securing a sum of money to be supplied to the emigrant on arrival at that place, according to the following scale :—

	£.	s.	d.
To each person exceeding fourteen years of age	1	0	0
„ exceeding seven years, and not fourteen years	0	10	0
„ not exceeding seven years	0	6	8

5. If the cost, or any part thereof, of conveying the emigrant from the port of embarkation to the port of discharge shall be defrayed from the fund above directed to be provided, a contract, to be approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners, shall be entered into for conveying the emigrant to such port of discharge.

And we do further order and direct the auditor of the said Union, in examining and auditing the accounts of the said Guardians, not to allow any expenditure in respect of the said Emigration Fund, which shall not have been made in strict conformity with the above conditions.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this day of
in the year One thousand eight hundred and

forty-

(Signed)

No. 6.

PAPERS RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY against certain GUARDIANS of the BOLTON UNION.

In Chancery.

Between,—The Attorney-General at the relation of the Poor Law
Commissioners,—Plaintiffs, *versus*,—

John Bolling, Thomas Green, Johnson Lomax,
Richard Cooper, and Thomas Baron,—Defendants

WHEREAS in or about the 19th day of August last, an information was filed against us the undersigned defendants, Guardians of the Bolton Union, (of which Union the undersigned John Bolling is chairman,) alleging, as the fact was, that in the month of December, 1841, in consequence of a coroner's verdict for manslaughter having been found against the surgeon of the Union, in the case of the death of a pauper under his treatment, and on which indictment he was subsequently acquitted, the Board of Guardians being of opinion that he had done his duty only, passed a resolution that he should be defended at the assizes at the expense of the Union. And on the bill of costs for such defence being presented for payment, the majority of the Board, in the month of July, 1842, ordered payment thereof accordingly, and a cheque for the amount (25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) was thereupon drawn and signed by the undersigned John Bolling, as chairman, and two of the Guardians, and tendered to the clerk for his signature, which he declined to give, alleging that the defraying such expenses from the Union fund was illegal. And further stating that, on the clerk's applying to the Poor Law Commissioners for instruction, they informed the clerk that it was his duty not to countersign cheques for payments of doubtful legality, and directed him not to sign the cheque for the costs thus presented to him, which instructions and directions he duly communicated to the Board of Guardians; but that in the following month of December, 1842, during the absence of the clerk, the undersigned defendant, Richard Cooper, was appointed temporary clerk, and a cheque was drawn for such costs, and signed by the undersigned John Bolling, Johnson Lomax, and Thomas Green, and countersigned by the undersigned Richard Cooper, and subsequently paid by the treasurer out of the funds of the Union. And such information further stated, that at the said meeting in December, 1842, a cheque was similarly signed for the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* for stationery, supplied for the purpose of preparing a petition for an alteration and amendment of the Poor Laws by the undersigned Thomas Baron, and subsequently paid by the treasurer, notwithstanding that the Board of Guardians had in like manner been warned by their clerk at a previous meeting that such payment was illegal, and the Poor Law Commissioners had also, previous to such payment, informed the said Board by letter that the same could not be legally or properly made out of the rates of the Union. And the information having charged that such payments respectively were wrongs and grievances to all and every the persons and person contributing and assessed to the funds for the relief of the poor of the said Bolton Union, and that the undersigned John Bolling, Thomas Green, Johnson Lomax, and Richard Cooper, were severally guilty of a breach of trust in ordering payment and signing their names to the said cheques, and that the undersigned Thomas Baron was party to such breach of trust, they respectively knowing that the same was contrary to the express provisions of the laws relative to the poor in England and Wales; the prayer of the information was, that the undersigned might be declared guilty of such breaches of trust respectively, and that they might be decreed to make good and repay the said sums of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* with interest at 5*l.* per cent. from the 16th December, 1842, being the period of drawing such cheques, and also the costs of

all parties, of and incident to the said information. Now we, the undersigned, having been served with subpœnas to answer the said information, and having been advised that such payments from the funds of the Union were illegal, and were breaches of trust, have requested that all proceedings may be stayed, we being ready to submit to the prayer of the said information, and to repay to the funds of the said Union the said sums of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* and interest, as thereby required, and also the taxed costs, charges, and expenses of all parties of, and incident to the matter in question. And we do hereby request the said Poor Law Commissioners to cause the said information to be dismissed at our costs and charges, on our thus acknowledging the breaches of trust charged against us, and making such payments accordingly.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1844.

(Signed)

JOHN BOLLING.
THOMAS GREEN.
JOHNSON LOMAX.
RICHARD COOPER.
THOMAS BARON.

Certificate from Treasurer of the Union.

I, the undersigned John Darbyshire, treasurer to the Board of Guardians of the Bolton Union, do hereby certify that Mr. Edmund Haworth, junior, has paid to me, as treasurer of the said Union, for and on account of Messrs. John Bolling, Thomas Green, Johnson Lomax, and Richard Cooper, the sum of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, together with the sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, being interest thereon at 5*l.* per cent. per annum from the 17th day of December, 1842, up to the day of the date hereof, in repayment of a certain sum of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* paid by me as such treasurer, out of the funds of the said Union, on the said 17th day of December, 1842, by virtue of a certain cheque, dated the 16th day of December, 1842, signed by the said John Bolling, as presiding chairman of the said Union, and by the said Thomas Green and Johnson Lomax as Guardians of the same Union, and countersigned by the said Richard Cooper, as clerk, and made payable to Mr. Joseph Lomax Heap or bearer.

And I do hereby also certify that Mr. Edmund Haworth, junior, has also paid to me as such treasurer, for and on account of the said John Bolling, Thomas Green, Johnson Lomax, Richard Cooper, and also Mr. Thomas Baron, the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, together with the sum of 2*s.* 2*d.*, being interest thereon, at 5*l.* per cent. per annum from the 17th day of December, 1842, up to the day of the date hereof in repayment of a certain sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* paid by me as such treasurer, out of the funds of the said Union, on the said 17th day of December, 1842, by virtue of a certain cheque, dated the 16th day of December, 1842, signed by the said John Bolling, as such presiding chairman as aforesaid, by the said Thomas Green and Johnson Lomax, as such Guardians as aforesaid, and countersigned by the said Richard Cooper, as such clerk as aforesaid, and made payable to the said Mr. Thomas Baron or bearer; as witness my hand this 10th day of January, in the year 1844.

JOHN DARBYSHIRE,

Treasurer to the Bolton Union.

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM, Bart., ON
THE LAW CONCERNING THE MAINTENANCE OF BASTARDS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
Sir, *January 31, 1844.*

WE take the liberty of submitting to you a report on the present condition of the law concerning the maintenance of bastard children with reference to the Bill for making some further amendments in the Poor Laws which her Majesty's Government intend, we believe, to introduce into Parliament during the approaching session.

The remarks which we feel it our duty to lay before you will be contained within a narrow compass, and will be limited almost exclusively to the period subsequent to 1834, the year of the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act (6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 76).

The law concerning the maintenance of bastards is, so far as it is connected with the Poor Laws, exclusively of statutory origin. The Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry have deduced its history down to the year 1834 (Report, edit. 8vo., p. 165—178), and have shown, by copious evidence, the manner of its practical operation, as it had been established at that time.

It is needless for us to repeat the perspicuous explanation of the Commissioners of Inquiry; we will merely state that the purpose of the law, as it then stood, was to indemnify the parish for the cost of the relief given by it to a bastard child, by enabling it to compel the putative father to contribute to the child's maintenance; but that the operation of the law was to enable the mother to recover from the putative father a weekly payment which the parish transferred to her as of course. The parish went even further, for it often guaranteed to the mother the payment ordered by the justices; and if the father omitted to pay, the parish made the money good. "Whatever is received by the man," say the Commissioners of Inquiry, "is paid over by the parish to the woman; and in almost every case the parish pays to the woman the sum, whatever it may be, that has been charged on the man, whether paid by him or not."—(Page 167.) In form, therefore, the proceeding was against the putative father for the indemnification of the parish, and the mother was not a material party to it; but in substance, it was a proceeding of the mother against the putative father, the benefit of which accrued to her, and to which the parish was little more than a nominal party, except when it made good the father's default. It was, in truth, an action of the mother against the putative father for a contribution towards the expenses of their common child, in which, by a fiction of law, the parish was plaintiff.

The Commissioners of Inquiry set forth the various evils resulting from the law as thus administered; and they recommended that the mother of a bastard should be rendered liable for its maintenance, but that she should be exempted from punishment under 30 Geo. III., c. 51, and that all enactments charging the putative father of a bastard should be repealed. (Report, pp. 346—351.)

The Bill for amending the Poor Laws, as introduced into Parliament in the session of 1834, was framed in accordance with these suggestions; but a clause authorizing the making of orders of affiliation in

petty sessions was introduced into the Bill in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords, the Bill was amended in the manner in which it ultimately received the royal assent. (*See* ss. 72—76.) According to the Act as thus altered, the parish might apply to the quarter sessions for an order upon the putative father; but the proceeding was of such a nature, and was accompanied with so many onerous conditions, that it could not be extensively available.

The effects of this mode of legislation soon began to be felt. In April, 1835, the magistrates for the county of Nottingham assembled in general quarter sessions, transmitted to Lord John Russell, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, a memorial respecting the recent alterations of the Bastardy Law, in which (after having expressed their opinion that the liability of the mother to maintain her bastard, and the exemption of the putative father from imprisonment for want of securities, were wise and salutary measures) they objected to the operation of the 72nd section of the Act, which contained the principal enactments on the subject. These objections, as stated in their own words, were,—

“First, the very great expense of bringing all the parties and their witnesses to the general quarter sessions, however distant, instead of the nearest petty sessions. Secondly, the very great difficulty of obtaining corroborative evidence. Thirdly, the want of power of charging the defendant with costs, in case of the parish officer succeeding in obtaining an order of filiation. Fourthly, the payment of ‘full costs’ to the defendant without limitation of amount, if the order is not made. Fifthly, the impossibility in most cases of compelling obedience to the order, from want of goods to seize, or wages to attach, and from want of power to attach the person in default.” (*First Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, Appendix*, p. 358, ed. 8vo.)

As remedies for these evils, the magistrates of the county of Nottingham proposed—

1. That the putative father should be permitted to appeal to the quarter sessions on giving security for costs; but that where there was no defence and no objection, the case should be decided by the magistrates at the nearest petty sessions.

2. That the person of the putative father should be attachable in default of payment, and that his liability should continue as long as the child was chargeable, but no longer.

By the direction of Lord John Russell, this memorial was referred to the Poor Law Commissioners, who reported upon it shortly afterwards to his Lordship. Their Report (dated May 13, 1835) states, that with respect to the four first objections in the memorial (cited above),

“It must be observed, that as the change in the law, which transferred the jurisdiction in bastardy cases from the petty to the general quarter sessions, necessarily produced increase of expense, and increase of trouble to all parties, the Legislature must be presumed to have contemplated these obvious results. The giving of full costs to the person charged, and none against him, must be held also to indicate that the object of the Legislature was to impede, rather than encourage, the application to quarter sessions, and, by so doing, to conform partially to the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, that the remedy against the supposed father should be abolished altogether.”

With respect to the fifth objection, the Commissioners remark that,—
 “The want of power to attach the person was deliberately established by the Legislature, under the impression that all severe proceedings against the father might be used as a means of compelling a marriage where the man was reluctant; and it is apparent that the imprisonment of the father, whether immediate or after default of payment, would always be an evil, from the occurrence of which he might relieve himself by marriage.”

After some further remarks, they proceed to say,—

“The expediency, therefore, or the inexpediency of making the proposed alteration in the law, depends altogether on the determination it may be thought right to take on the main question at issue. Is or is it not desirable to revert to the principle on which the bastardy laws stood prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act? Or is it better to follow out the recommendations contained in the Poor Law Report, and abandon orders of affiliation altogether.”

With respect, however, to the probable success of the indirect means for discouraging affiliation adopted in the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners proceed to observe as follows:—

“It should be borne in mind, [that though more money may be expended in the applications to the magistrates at quarter sessions than can ever be recovered from the fathers of the children, it does not seem likely that the practice will soon yield to the discouragement to which it is exposed.

“The mother of the child endeavours by every means in her power to induce the overseers to make the application; with the overseers themselves such applications have become habitual, and with them the necessity of making them is hardly a matter of doubt.

“The prevailing wish to inflict, if possible, some punishment on the father of the child influences the judgment and opinion of all the parties interested, and the overseers themselves (with whom the decision as to the appeal mainly rests) are in many instances not liable to any considerable share of the expense to be incurred by the prosecution. There appears to be no ground for expecting, therefore, that the practice of applying to the magistrates at quarter sessions for orders of affiliation will be speedily and voluntarily abandoned.

“Whenever consulted on the subject, the Commissioners have thought it their duty to point out the certainty of expense and inconvenience, and the little chance which exists of indemnification, by resorting to the Court of Quarter Sessions.”

They add, however,—

“When Unions shall be established, and the workhouse system be brought into operation, the bastardy clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act will, it may be hoped, in great measure, fall into desuetude; but until those arrangements are completed, the operation of the Act will be justly liable to the objections so clearly stated by Mr. Rolleston, and to which, in fact, all legislative enactments are liable, which, instead of pointing at once to their object, are designed to accomplish it by indirect means.”

The same course of remark is followed up in the First Annual Report of the Commissioners (dated 8th August, 1835, pp. 58—61). In this Report the Commissioners state their opinion that, in order to remove the remaining evils of the bastardy laws, it would be desirable to repeal all the statutory provisions under which proceedings can be taken by the parish against the putative father.

“The ground (the Commissioners there observe) most strongly urged for the process against the father is founded on the notion that it may serve as a means of punishing the seducer. We participate in the feelings of de-

testation of the crime of seduction; but the principle that Poor Law administration should be the administration of relief alone cannot be departed from by the introduction of anything having a view to punishment, without at the same time creating far greater evils than those which it is intended to repress."

Some remarks tending to show that the practice of affiliation was gradually diminishing under the influence of the Act are made in the Second Annual Report of the Commissioners (dated 17th August, 1836, pp. 17—19); and the following passage there occurs:—

"There are no clauses in the Act which, in comparison with their importance, have occasioned so little correspondence with the office as those which relate to bastardy. We occasionally receive letters containing inquiries as to the mode of relieving bastards born before the passing of the Act. More frequently we receive complaints that the expense which a parish is put to by applying to the quarter sessions for an order of affiliation is so great that it is not worth while to incur it. To these statements we can only reply, that we believe this to be the result which the Legislature intended to produce."

The law relating to bastardy was one of the subjects which occupied the attention of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which reported on the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in August, 1838. After adverting to the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the maintenance of bastards, and also to the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the Nottinghamshire Memorial, they proceed to state as follows:—

"Your Committee are disposed to agree with the general views expressed on this subject by the Commissioners of Inquiry, and by the Poor Law Commissioners; they think it desirable that relief to the poor should be mixed up as little as possible with matters which seem to be more properly, and directly connected with the administration of justice; and that relief to the mothers of bastard children, and to the children themselves, should be granted or refused on considerations arising out of their necessities, and not on any other grounds, or with a view to other objects; and if objections are entertained to the impunity of the man, it would appear to be desirable that the woman should be authorized to appeal to some easily accessible and unexpensive tribunal, such as has been suggested by Mr. Power, for redress in cases of seduction, or of breach of promise of marriage. This would, in the opinion of your Committee, be free from some of the objections to which all parochial interference in these questions is liable; and they have agreed to the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that many of the abuses arising under the former administration of the laws relating to bastardy have been corrected by the clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act relating to this subject, an end having been put to the compulsory marriages, and the facilities to perjury, formerly prevalent; but that the remedy afforded by that Act leads, in many instances, to great expense in the trials in Courts of Quarter Sessions, which are often offensive to public decency; and that the law being rendered generally inoperative by those inconveniences attending it, requires the further consideration of the Legislature, especially with a view of inflicting some punishment for the crime of seduction."—*Report*, p. 34.

The motives for retaining the system of affiliation, which were adverted to by the Commissioners in their report on the Nottinghamshire Memorial, continued to exercise so much influence, that the obstacles to obtaining orders in bastardy created by the provisions of the Poor Law

Amendment Act, instead of repressing applications for orders, produced irritation and complaints; and on the 23rd of July, 1839, Lord John Russell introduced a Bill for transferring the power of making orders in bastardy from the quarter to the petty sessions. The Bill thus introduced became the Act of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 85, which, after reciting that "it is expedient to give more speedy and effectual means for obtaining orders upon the putative fathers of bastard children for their support and maintenance," proceeds to enable any two justices in petty session to make such orders.

This Act indicated an entire change in the views of Parliament with respect to orders of affiliation for the indemnity of the parish. Instead of discouraging orders of affiliation by indirect means, it gave facilities for obtaining them.

In our Sixth Annual Report (dated 30th April, 1840), we stated that shortly after the passing of that statute, we addressed a letter to the Boards of Guardians, explaining the change which it had effected in the law; and we added the following reasons for sending this letter:—

"The indemnification of the parish or Union from the expenses incurred by it in the relief of the bastard is the sole purpose and effect of the orders made under the statute in question; but we perceived a frequent wish among the local authorities to divert this proceeding from its proper purpose, and to employ it sometimes as a civil remedy for the mother, and at other times as a penal proceeding against the supposed father. We therefore thought it important for the Guardians to bear constantly in mind that the indemnification of the parish is the sole purpose of orders in bastardy made under the recent statute; and that in applying to the justices for such orders, they ought not to seek to attain other and different ends."—(p. 37.)

We likewise remarked,

"That if it be expedient to give to the mother of a bastard a civil remedy against the supposed father, or if it be expedient to make illicit connexion with the mother of a bastard a crime, and to proceed penally against the supposed father on account of it, these purposes ought to be effected directly, and not obtained indirectly and partially by the perversion of a law established for a different purpose. But whether the Legislature should give remedies to parishes, or to mothers of bastards, against the putative fathers, or enable putative fathers to be proceeded against criminally, it ought to be remembered that every law which, directly or indirectly, enables an unmarried woman to impose on an unmarried man the obligations of paternity, contravenes the principle on which the institution of marriage is founded, and tends inevitably to encourage concubinage and forced marriages, and to introduce the numerous and extensive evils which attend a disturbance of the conjugal and parental relations as established by the general law of marriage."

We believe that, by keeping the attention of the proper local officers alive to the precise nature of the remedy afforded by the statutes, we have generally succeeded in repressing any tendency which may have existed since the passing of the 2 and 3 Vict., s. 85, to pervert the law to illegal purposes. We believe that in general the payments made under orders in bastardy have been limited to the cost of the relief actually given, and that they have been made *bonâ fide* to the parish; and therefore that the parish has not been a purely formal party to the proceeding, and a mere screen to the woman.

The very fact, however, that there was in existence a controlling authority, charged with the duty of preventing the misapplication of the statutory provisions, has tended powerfully to increase the demand for further changes. The perversion of the remedy of the parish which we were bound to counteract, was the very object which the public seemed to desire. The indemnity of the parish, by the putative father, for the cost of relief in case of the child's destitution,—the only purpose recognized by the statutes, or having any affinity with the Poor Laws,—appeared to be generally considered as a matter of comparative indifference. The object really aimed at was to compel the putative father to bear an equal share with the mother in the expenses of the maintenance of the child, whether the child might or might not be chargeable.

The feeling to which we allude is generally expressed in the formula that “the putative father ought to be *punished*.” We believe, however, that the persons who use this phrase do not intend to express an opinion that the putative father should be subject to any criminal proceeding by way of information or indictment; and that they merely refer to a civil remedy, such as we have above described, to be enforced, when necessary, by imprisonment.

The desire of obtaining an efficient legal remedy against putative fathers is particularly prevalent in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the other northern counties; and we have likewise long had reason to know that a similar opinion is generally entertained in Wales. The prevalence of this feeling in South Wales at the present time is proved by the evidence recently taken by the Commissioners of Inquiry; a large part of which we have had an opportunity of inspecting.

We retain unaltered the opinions which are expressed in our Sixth Annual Report, with respect to the tendencies of any system of affiliation; and we still anticipate that those tendencies will be more surely developed in proportion as the system is extended. We are, however, fully conscious of the difficulties which have grown up under the course of legislation which we have above described. The result of these changes is, as it seems to us, that the present bastardy law rests on the acknowledgment of no definite or consistent principle. The Poor Law Amendment Act was intended to discourage parishes from attempting to indemnify themselves by orders on putative fathers: the Act of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 85, is shown, both by its recital and its provisions, to tend in the opposite direction. It is not therefore to be wondered that the inefficiency of the present law should be complained of, or that additional facilities for enforcing the remedy against the putative father should be demanded.

Assuming that affiliation is to be further facilitated, we think that the best mode of accomplishing this end is to give an independent civil remedy to the mother of a bastard, as such, and not as a pauper, against the putative father; and thus to remove the barrier which the necessity of chargeability now interposes between the woman and her means of legal redress.

In order to effect this purpose, it would be necessary to repeal the existing remedy of the parish against the putative father, and to give to the justices a power of making, on the application of the mother, an order for a weekly sum to be paid towards the maintenance of the bastard.

In such a state of the law, the mother of a bastard would be in the same condition as any other pauper, being bound to maintain her child to the best of her ability, and being entitled to relief if destitute; whilst she would have against the putative father a direct and summary remedy, independent of the chargeability of her bastard, and founded on a proceeding in which she was both formally and substantially the plaintiff.

Although the parish would lose its remedy against the putative father, it would be no sufferer by the loss; for if the mother obtained an order upon the putative father, and the money was paid under it, she would have the means of supporting her child, and would not require relief. At the same time, proper provision should be made for prohibiting the interference of the parish officers in the proceedings; in order to prevent the demoralizing system of forced marriages, for the supposed interest of the parish, which prevailed under the old system, and which might be renewed indirectly by their influence over the mother.

If the proceeding is to be instituted by the mother, it ought to be the cheapest and most direct which can be afforded, consistently with the protection which is due to the party charged. For this purpose it appears most convenient that such applications for orders in bastardy should, as at present, be heard and decided by the justices in petty sessions.

We append to this report a copy of a letter relating to the law of bastardy in Scotland, which one of the members of our Board has received from Mr. Twisleton, now acting as a Commissioner of Inquiry into the administration of the laws relating to the poor in Scotland.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servants,

GEORGE NICHOLLS.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

EDMUND WALKER HEAD.

MY DEAR SIR,

January 27, 1844.

THE chief distinction between the English and Scotch bastardy laws consists in this,—that in England the putative father of an illegitimate child can only be required to contribute towards its maintenance in case it becomes chargeable to a parish, so that the bastardy laws are inseparably connected with the poor laws; whereas in Scotland the putative father is liable without any such previous chargeability, and it is only indirectly and occasionally that the poor laws are brought under consideration at all as connected with the bastardy laws.

The mother of an illegitimate child in Scotland may at once bring an action for aliment in the Sheriff's Court against the putative father; and if she proves her case, the sheriff decrees that the father shall pay a certain sum yearly for the maintenance of the child,—until seven years of age if it is a boy, and until ten years of age if it is a girl. The sum thus decreed by the sheriff is a debt to the mother, and can be recovered in the same way as any other debt under the Scotch laws. The parish, for reasons which may be easily inferred from facts, which will be mentioned in the course of this letter, interferes very rarely in behalf of the mother.

The oath of the woman may be received against the putative father, provided that some other evidence tending to inculpate him is previously adduced. This evidence is technically called "*semiplena probatio*," and may

be regarded as substantially the same as the "corroborative evidence" in the English law.

I am unable to state the average number of actions for aliment which are instituted annually by the mothers of illegitimate children, but I have been assured that such information would convey no correct idea of the extent to which the present law operates in inducing putative fathers to contribute towards the maintenance of their illegitimate children, inasmuch as the general law on the subject is said, in many instances, to cause the father to enter into an arrangement with the mother without the interference of the sheriff.

With regard to the practical effect of the law, either in promoting or discouraging illicit connexions, it is difficult to form an accurate opinion, as so very many circumstances ought to be taken into consideration in endeavouring to arrive at a correct judgment in matters of this kind; and there are not even data for knowing the exact proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in Scotland. It seems certain, however, that the principle of the law gives general satisfaction; and as far as the being in unison with the popular sentiment is a recommendation, the law may be considered as eminently successful. Various complaints have been raised in this country against the law of settlement and other important enactments in the Scotch Poor Laws; but I have not hitherto met a single individual who has objected to the main principle of the Scotch bastardy laws. Any suggestions or inquiries as to the possible effect which the making the putative father legally liable may have in weakening the motives to resistance on the part of the woman, are usually met by an assertion of its being unjust that the whole burden of maintaining the child should be thrown upon the mother; and reference is made to the plain principle of equity, that when two persons are equally concerned in the commission of an offence, they should both be held equally responsible for its consequences.

It is proper, however, to remark, on the supposition of there being a tendency in this law to encourage bastardy, that there are certain peculiarities in Scotland which are calculated to counteract such tendency. In the first place, incontinency subjects the offending parties to ecclesiastical censures, which in Scotland are not obsolete, and the fear of which may still occasionally have a restraining power on a certain class of minds. The minister and elders of a parish in kirk session call before them the mother and the putative father (when discovered) of an illegitimate child, admonish them seriously for their misconduct, and exclude them from participation in the ordinance of bread and wine until they have expressed contrition for their offence. A fine, likewise, is sometimes imposed upon the man. In the next place, it is the practice in many parishes of Scotland to refuse all relief to the mothers of illegitimate children, partly on the principle that the granting such relief would offer a premium to immorality, and partly under the idea that the withholding it altogether has the effect of inducing the putative father to come forward more readily for the maintenance of his offspring. And in many other parishes, where such relief is not altogether refused, the obtaining it is made a matter of considerable difficulty, and the sum given is of comparatively small amount. Moreover, in some parishes the rule is laid down of refusing relief to able-bodied widows with only one child; a rule which, by parity of reasoning, would exclude an able-bodied single woman from relief, unless she had at least two children. Now, as it is often by no means easy for the mother to produce evidence before the sheriff which amounts to a "*sempilena probatio*," as even when a decree is obtained against the father, there is certain expense, if he is obstinate, in maintaining him as a debtor in prison; and as the decree only extends to a period of life when children at the present day are not usually able to earn their own livelihood, the known fact, that either no relief or very scanty relief is to be expected from the parish on account of an

illegitimate child, must render it highly improbable that a single woman, if she reflects at all, can do otherwise than regard her giving birth to such a child as a source of future embarrassment and expense.

Hence, taking into consideration all these various circumstances, I am inclined to doubt whether the present Scotch law practically encourages bastardy; while, at the same time, as I have already mentioned, it has succeeded in a remarkable manner in satisfying the popular feeling.

Yours, very truly,

G. C. Lewis, Esq.

(Signed) EDWARD TWISLETON.

P.S.—In order not to convey a false impression by what I have above stated respecting the absence of any objection to the main principle of the Scotch bastardy laws, I would mention that one or two witnesses have recommended that a putative father, if he refused to obey the sheriff's decree for aliment, should be penally incarcerated, instead of being merely imprisoned as a debtor. This, however, does not seem to me to affect the *main principle* of the laws; by which expression I understand the legal recognition, without reference to Poor Laws, that the mother and the putative father of an illegitimate child are jointly liable for its maintenance. I may add, that an approximation to the number of illegitimate births might perhaps be obtained from the baptismal registers in rural parishes, although certainly not in towns.

No. 8.

CASE OF IMPOSITION OF PAUPER.

*Extract from a Letter from the Chairman of the
South Wales, dated 19th April, 1844.*

Union, in

GENTLEMEN,

BE pleased to favour the Board of Guardians of this Union with your advice as to the best mode of proceeding under the following circumstances:—

An insolvent tenant (Jones), with a wife and seven children, having quitted his farm, applied to the Board for relief. The wife, who was the applicant, stated that her husband was ill, and that she herself had only just recovered from child-birth. The case was deferred until the relieving officer could learn full and satisfactory particulars as to the state of the family. In the mean time the Board ascertained that the landlord, upon taking up the farm only a few weeks before, had given the family—

One cow, 1 mare, 1 sow in pig, 2 store-pigs, 17 geese, 6 ducks, 14 fowls, potatoes valued at 6*l.*, 12½ bushels of wheat, the household furniture, the proceeds of the dairy, and the implements in husbandry. On the next Board-day, the relieving officer, who does not appear to have used due diligence upon the occasion, reported that he could learn nothing contradictory of the woman's statement. Upon the question being put by myself to the wife, as to what had become of the landlord's donation, she answered, "the whole was given to her son." The case was dismissed, and this latter assertion was ascertained to be a falsehood. The following Board-day Jones presented himself, backed by two substantial freeholders, parishioners and near neighbours, and who came forward to testify as to the truth of an amended statement, which was, that with the property given by the landlord, Jones had paid his debts. The Board required the production of receipts confirmatory of such payments; upon which —

observed, that, being himself a rate-payer, he had a common interest in keeping down the rates, and trusted that his assurance of the destitution of the family would be sufficient. Relief was, however, refused until the production of the receipts, and none were produced.

Jones next applied to a magistrate, who directed him to the relieving officer, from whom he obtained half a bushel of flour. Shortly afterwards the whole family was delivered over to the overseer by ———, in whose house they had been domiciliated, with the threat “to refuse relief at his peril.” The overseer applied to the senior magistrate, who directed him to keep the family until the following Board day. For 12 days the family ate and drank in the overseer’s house, sleeping at ———, who received payment from the overseer for such lodging. The overseer’s demand for 12 days is 3*l.* 3*s.* which the Board has not yet allowed.

Intelligence was afterwards indirectly obtained of implements in husbandry and household furniture, belonging to Jones, having been placed for safety and concealment in several farm-houses. There were found a plough, a cart, horse-gearing, and oak-chest and drawers, a mahogany table, and a bedstead. And at one house, information was obtained that four or five feather beds, with other articles, had been removed to the residence of ———. Another fact was elicited, that, ———, in making a payment whilst Jones was an inmate of his house, applied to and obtained from Jones a heavy sovereign in exchange for one objected to as being light of weight.

The Board directed the overseer to seize and sell so much of Jones’s property as to repay himself out of the proceeds. Early the next morning, and before the overseer could take the steps necessary to effect his object, ——— sent his son and horses to convey away the property so discovered belonging to Jones. This aiding and abetting of fraud is a common practice hereabouts; and as ——— and ——— are men of property, it is desirable that they should be made an example of. Jones has since commenced trading as an egg and poultry dealer, travelling about from place to place with a horse and cart.

Query.—Had legal proceedings better be instituted against Jones, and ——— and ———, for conspiring to defraud the parish?

No. 9.

REPORT on the OPERATION of the KIDDERMINSTER SMALL TENEMENTS ACT, by ALFRED AUSTIN, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Worcester, April 27, 1844.

THE borough of Kidderminster contained at the last census 14,399 persons, no material increase having taken place in the population since the census of 1831. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the carpet manufacture, and their dwellings, small cottages, let at rents varying from 2*s.* to 4*s.* a-week, form the principal part of the borough. A considerable number of these cottages belong to master manufacturers, who expect or require their workmen to occupy them; the greater part, however, belong to other persons, some of whom reside in the town, and others out of it, and some of whom are engaged in business, and others live on their private means.

From the general condition and habits of life of the occupants of these small tenements, only a few of them are ever prepared or able to pay the poor's-rate assessed upon their dwellings. Before the passing of the Kidderminster Small Tenements Act, it was the custom for the overseers to make four rates in the year, each rate on an average somewhat exceeding 1s. 7½*d.* in the pound; and it was found impossible, generally speaking, to collect from the occupiers of the description of cottages in question a rate amounting to 11s. 6*d.* on a house let for 3s. a-week, they rarely having a sufficient sum of ready money at their command. When it happened that an occupier of a cottage was in a situation, from his thrifty and saving habits, to pay the sum at which he was rated, or his furniture was sufficient to warrant a distress, the rate was exacted; but cases of this description were by no means frequent, and for a few years before the passing of the Act the rates collected in the borough were nearly wholly paid by the occupiers of houses letting at, or worth 10*l.*, or a larger sum per annum.

By this Act (to which the Royal Assent was given 21st June, 1841) owners of dwelling-houses let for, or of the annual value of less than 10*l.*, were thenceforth to be rated and assessed to the rates for the relief of the poor in the borough of Kidderminster, in respect of such houses, instead of the actual occupiers (Sec. 1). And if the owner of any such dwelling-house should be desirous of paying a reduced rate, the overseers should compound with him as follows: where the annual rent or value should not amount to 7*l.*, at any sum not less than one-third of the amount of each rate, and where it should exceed that sum, but should not amount to 10*l.*, then at any sum not less than one-half of each rate (Sec. 2).

As by law before the passing of this Act, it was necessary to assess all the occupiers in the borough, although the amount collected was paid by a portion of them only, the rates for the relief of the poor made by the parish officers, and allowed by the justices, considerably exceeded in amount the sum that was actually raised or required to be raised for the purposes of such rates. In the year ending Michaelmas 1839, the rates made and allowed amounted to 11,789*l.* 0*s.* 3¾*d.*, but of which 5197*l.* 12*s.* 0¾*d.* was not collected, nor was it collectable.

I.--TABLE showing the Amount of the Four Rates made during the Year ending September 22, 1839, and the Amount not Collectable.

Rate.	At in the Pound.		Amount of Rate.			Amount not Collectable.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Quarter ending Dec. 29, 1838 . .	2	0	3,436	3	5¾	1,565	11	9
Quarter ending March 22, 1839 . .	1	8	3,022	4	9	1,381	12	0¾
Quarter ending June 22, 1839 . .	1	6	2,681	13	9	1,046	7	10¼
Quarter ending Sept. 23, 1839 . .	1	6	2,648	18	4	1,204	0	5
			11,789	0	3¾	5,197	12	0¾

Upon examining the rates in this table, it also appears that the average number of assessments was 3049, and that on 2150 of them nothing was collected. Not quite one-third in number of the rated tenements in the borough, and somewhat more than one-half in value,

judging from the assessments, bore the whole of the burden of the poor-rates during that year.

Although in practice the sums assessed on two-thirds of the occupations in the borough were not collected, it was nevertheless incumbent on the parish officers to include those occupations in the rates, which would have been invalidated by their omission. The frequent change of occupiers which takes place in small houses, rendered a laborious revision of the rate-books with respect to the occupiers necessary, every time a fresh rate was required. The greater portion of the time and trouble expended in making the rates by the parish officers, was with reference to occupations, from which nothing was collected. Moreover, it was necessary for those officers to collect the sums assessed upon all persons rated, or for such persons to be legally excused from the payment by an order of justices. The collection of every rate consequently was attended with expense, loss of time and trouble on the part of the parish officers and the small occupiers, in taking steps to virtually annul two-thirds of the assessments.

Since the Act came into operation, these sources of trouble and expense attending the making and collecting the rates have been very much diminished. The necessity of ascertaining and rating the actual occupiers of more than 2000 small houses no longer exists; and these occupiers not being responsible for the rates assessed upon their dwellings, are not compelled to obtain the legal excusal by justices for their non-payment. A comparison of the following table with the previous one shows the diminution in the nominal amount of the rates made by the parish officers, and allowed by the justices, and in the real amount left uncollected through the inability of the rate-payers to pay it.

II.—TABLE showing the Amount of the Ten Rates following the passing of the Act, and the Amount not Collectable.

Rate.	At in the Pound.	Amount of Rate* (including Arrears).		Amount not Collectable.	
1841.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
September 15 . . .	1 6	2,242	7 6	111	2 5
December 22 . . .	1 6	2,106	14 10	33	17 10
1842.					
February 23 . . .	1 6	2,052	2 11	32	17 2
May 4	1 6	2,120	9 1	7	3 6
August 10	1 6	2,045	15 0	20	6 7
November 2	2 0	2,846	13 5	16	9 4
1843.					
February 15	1 0	1,670	19 8	35	7 8
May 10	1 3	1,712	8 1	32	6 2
August 15	1 3	1,520	14 7½	6	7 7
November 14	1 3	1,680	1 1½	0	19 11½
		19,998	6 3	296	18 2½

* Each of these rates with one exception, comprises the collectable arrears of the previous rate, amounting on an average to about 225%.

Upon the property which actually contributed to the poor-rates dur-

ing the two years immediately preceding the passing of the Act, the sum of 12,812*l.* 16*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* was raised by eight rates, averaging 1*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the pound, and amounting together to 13*s.* 2*d.* in the pound. In the two years immediately following the passing of the Act, the sum of 14,503*l.* 12*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* was raised upon all the property in the borough rated under the Act, by eight rates, averaging 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and a small fraction in the pound, and amounting together to 11*s.* 9*d.* in the pound. If the Act had not been passed, and it had been required to raise the sum of 14,503*l.* 12*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, according to the old system of assessment and collection, eight rates averaging 1*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* and a fraction in the pound, and amounting together to 14*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in the pound would have been necessary. The operation of the Act, therefore, has been to relieve the occupiers in the borough who, prior to its passing, actually contributed to the rates, to the extent of about 21 per cent. on the amount of their assessments.

This reduction is, of course, the result of the small tenements or cottages having been made practically liable to the poor-rates; and a corresponding burthen has been imposed upon a class of persons who did not formerly contribute directly or indirectly for such property. I have examined several persons interested in the question of rating the owners of small tenements in the borough of Kidderminster, and their testimony is uniform as to the fact of the rates having been paid and borne by the owners since the passing of the Act, the tenants in no instance having had their rents raised. The persons whom I questioned on the subject are collectors of the rents of about 500 cottages in the borough, let at various rents under 10*l.* per annum, and I have not the slightest reason for doubting the truth of their statements in this particular.

The effect of a General Act of the Legislature for rating the owners instead of the occupiers of small tenements in towns or populous districts would probably be, after a time, to tax the tenant to the amount of the rate in the shape of increased rent, provided the rates were of equal amount through the same town or district. It may be supposed that if the profits of capital invested in building in such neighbourhoods were suddenly diminished by an Act of Parliament, capital would not be embarked in fresh building. Competition amongst the owners would consequently be checked, leaving competition amongst the tenants to a more unrestrained operation, by which rents would be forced up. Where the population is increasing, as is the case in the majority of towns, the growing demand for small tenements would, without doubt have this effect. Rents would go on increasing until they reached the point at which an inducement would be held out to capitalists to employ fresh capital in building with the prospect of ordinary profits. But this point would only be obtained by the increased rent, indemnifying the owner against the rates imposed upon him by the supposed law.

The operation of an Act affecting owners in a particular town, like the Kidderminster Small Tenements Act, is however controlled by circumstances varying with each locality, and which might probably have no influence in the case of a general statute. The borough of Kidderminster, beyond which the Act does not extend, is only a part of the town of Kidderminster. In that part of the town called the

Foreign, there are numerous small cottages occupied by the same description of tenants as inhabit the small houses in the borough. The situation of the cottages in the Foreign is not so convenient for the workmen employed in the factories as those in the borough, and rents are consequently lower. The poor-rates in the Foreign are comparatively low, not exceeding in the rate of assessment one-half of that in the borough; and payment is frequently avoided by the small occupiers. In cases where the small occupiers pay the rates assessed upon them, it does not appear that they pay lower rents than the occupiers who successfully neglect to contribute to the rates altogether.

This being the case, it is obvious that an increase in the rents, if attempted by the owners in the borough, would be immediately followed by a migration of their tenants to the Foreign, where, there being no restriction on building, rents cannot be permanently raised. It is impossible, therefore, that any greater difference between the rents in the two parts of the town can exist for any length of time beyond what is an equivalent for the greater or less convenience of situation. This circumstance has the effect, according to the literal interpretation of the Act, of throwing the payment of the rates upon the owner in the case of the borough of Kidderminster.

On the other hand, there are circumstances more or less indemnifying the owners of the small houses in the borough for the burthen thus imposed upon them. Many of these owners are manufacturers occupying extensive premises for their business, as well as private dwellings in the borough. By the operation of the Act, the rates upon the latter description of property are diminished to the extent already mentioned. This is an advantage which must be set off against the rates imposed upon them for the cottages they possess as owners. Thus in one case, the facts of which I ascertained from the rate-books, I found that a highly respectable firm are now paying 51*l.* per annum for rates for cottages, from which formerly nothing in that shape was obtained; but on the other hand, they are paying 33*l.* per annum less for the premises occupied by them for business and dwelling-houses than would have been the case had the Act not been passed. With this class of owners, payments to the poor-rates for their cottages are not therefore without some compensation.

The burthen on the other class of owners is indisputably heavier, and probably will continue a permanent one. But even in their case circumstances are not wanting to alleviate to a certain extent its pressure. Many of these owners are in business, or reside in the borough, and the rates upon the premises they occupy for either of these purposes have been diminished, which must be taken into the account when estimating their losses through the operation of the Act.

Under the old system the overseers were by law compelled to require payment of the rate from every occupier capable of paying it. In cases, such as I have already mentioned, where a working man was of economical habits, or had possessed himself of furniture, &c., the overseer compelled him to discharge the rate. In such a case he generally applied to his landlord to defray it; but the landlord could not do it without the prospect of having to do the same for all his tenants. He therefore refused, and the tenant gave up his cottage, and removed to the Foreign. The good tenants thus, whose habits were a security to

the landlord for his rent, were compelled or induced to quit the borough, and the landlord retained only his more worthless tenants. Already, I am assured, the operation of the Act by rating the landlord, has been to bring back the better kind of tenants to the borough, which is an undoubted advantage to him.

There are many cases in which the transfer of the legal obligation of contributing to the poor-rates in the borough, from the small occupier to the owner, has been productive of severe loss to the latter, and for which there does not appear to be any remedy. If the Act were extended to the Foreign, so as to place the owners of the small tenements there upon the same footing as to liability to be rated with those in the borough, the latter would not be indemnified to the full extent of the loss they are now put to. Assuming an extension of the Act would have the effect in the whole town of Kidderminster of a general Act for rating the owners of small tenements, namely, that of ultimately raising rents, still the rents of that description of property in the borough would not rise to the same amount as the rates imposed upon it. The rates being lower in the Foreign than in the borough, will enable the owners in the former place to successfully compete with those in the latter, and rents in neither part of the town would be augmented beyond the rates assessed in the Foreign. The owners, therefore, in the borough would still be losers to a considerable extent.

In speculating upon the operation of a general Act for assessing the owners instead of the occupiers of small tenements in towns or populous districts, it is important to take into consideration the following circumstances:—1st. The division of the town or district into two or more parishes, or places, with distinct rates. 2nd. The facilities for a change of residence from one parish to another for the occupiers of such tenements. 3rd. The rates of the different parishes varying in amount. If these circumstances happen together, the operation of the Act will be such as, it may be inferred, would be the case in Kidderminster, with respect to the local Act, if extended to the whole town, viz., rents would not be raised beyond the amount of the lowest rates made in any parish in the town or district. In the parishes, therefore, where the rates were comparatively high, the imposing the rate upon the landlord would, to a certain extent, be a charge upon the rents he receives.

I have the honour, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
 &c. &c. &c.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

Statements received from different Persons, Collectors of Rents at
 • Kidderminster.

Mr. Josiah Allen, of Kidderminster, states,—I collect the rents of about four score houses, let at rents under 10*l.* per annum. I collected for most of them before the recent Act. When the Act was passed the landlords consulted me as to the propriety of raising the rents. My advice was, owing to the state of trade, and the number of void houses, to put up with the loss. Before the Act, when rates were got from a tenant, we lost him. We never reduced the rent in such cases. If we reduced in one case, we must have done it in all. We let him go on that principle. We have not raised our rents in any case. The only harshness I see in the Act is, that an owner, where he compounds, must sometimes pay for houses that are unoc-

cupied. In all cases where I collect, the landlords have paid rates since the Act came into operation. I have heard that rents have been raised in some instances in the town, but I believe it to be impracticable. One case I inquired into and found it not true. The operation of the Act is to take the rates out of the landlords' rents. After a time it will be found that there will be no fresh houses built, for at present it is a bad speculation; houses will then be better occupied, and the landlord better off. We have not felt it yet. The tenants are better off, not being subject to be called on for rates. We do not perceive that rents are paid more readily. The fact is, there were very few tenants who paid rates. In a row of houses in which I live, only three out of 32 paid rates. The rents of 17 averaged under 10*l.*, the rest about 7*l.* 10*s.* The annual rate of a house let for 7*l.* 10*s.* would have been 2*l.* 2*s.*

Mr. William Collins, of Kidderminster, states,—I collect for more than 100 houses let at rents under 10*l.* I collected for them before the recent Act. We have not in any case raised the rents in consequence of the new mode of rating. I know of cases in which landlords have tried to raise their rents, but their houses don't let so well as our houses. Perhaps a dozen of our houses might pay rates before the Act. The houses I collect for were rated at about 2*l.* 8*s.* a-year. In every case the landlord has paid the rate. The operation of the Act is decidedly to take the rate out of the rent. We find tenants stay in the houses better than before. I attribute this to the new Act. The old mode of rating operated in this way: I have had instances of two men living in adjoining houses, one a tidy decent man, the other quite the reverse; the rate has been levied on the former because he appeared in circumstances to pay it, and he has been obliged to leave the house to go to a smaller one, whilst the other man remained undisturbed. The new Act operates well for tidy tenants, and therefore in that respect well for landlords, as they now keep their tidy tenants. I have known cases where a landlord has paid the rate demanded or obtained from his tenant. It has never happened in any of my houses. The present 1*s.* 6*d.* rate on an 8*l.* house is 32*s.* The general operation of the Act is not to raise rents; it cannot. There are too many void houses in the town.

In the "Foreign" the rates are lower; there are four 5*d.* or 4*d.* rates in the year. The rates are pretty regularly collected from the tenants; the rents in that district are lower than in the borough, but I attribute it to the distance from the town, it is more inconvenient for the workpeople to live there. I don't think that the tenants paying the rates is the cause of the difference of the rents. The difference is much greater than the amount of rates paid by the tenant. Before the new Act a great many people went to live in the "Foreign" to get rid of the heavy rates, and they are now coming back. That is an advantage to the landlords. It is not all loss on the part of landlords.

When the Act was passed the manufacturers generally raised the rents to the full amount of the rates. The manufacturers have always taken from 4*d.* to 6*d.* more for houses than other landlords, and now they take an additional sum for the rates.

Mr. F. Hodges, of Kidderminster, states,—I collect the rents of from 150 to 200 small houses. I collected for them before the Act. I have not raised the rent in any case owing to the new mode of rating. I don't think the occupiers of 30 of such houses paid rates before the Act. Now rates are paid for every one. The rates are paid by the landlords. I collect for one landlord, two-thirds of whose houses used to be empty, the tenants would not or could not pay the rates; they went to smaller houses. These houses then let for more than 10*l.*, now they let for less, and they are all tenanted. I don't think rents are paid easier; it is much as it was. I think there are 200 void houses in the town. Two years ago there were more. For the last seven or eight years there have been a great many void houses.

Thomas Potter, of Kidderminster, states,—I collect, for my father, the

rents for 32 houses under 10*l.* a-year. We compound for the whole. The rents are the same as they were before the Act. Two or three of them are lowered to bring them within the Act. There are plenty of empty houses in the town. Many of the tenants of my father's houses don't pay their rent. It would be an impossible thing to raise the rents. Before the Act none of my father's tenants paid any rates. One quarter of the rent actually collected is paid by my father for rates. My father invested money in these houses thinking to retire, being old, but he is now obliged to keep on business, owing to having to pay the rates. Most of the tenants are carpet-weavers. I don't know any case in the town in which the rent of a small house has been raised to meet the rates. My father's property never paid to the poor till the Act. The rates are now paid in hard cash out of the landlord's pocket. Landlords' rates are collected first, because they are large in amount.

Mr. James Batham, of Kidderminster, states,—I have collected for about 140 houses under 10*l.*, now for about 100. In not a single instance has a landlord raised the rent. The rates are paid out of the rent. I am landlord of some houses which I let for 10*l.* a little time before the Act, but I have had to reduce that rent. The reason is this, that neighbouring houses that let for 9*l.* or 9*l.* 10*s.* paid rates formerly, but now they do not, whilst houses of 10*l.* continue to pay. I cannot get tenants, therefore, to pay 10*l.* and rates for a house but a little better than one which might be hired for 9*l.* without rates. I lose therefore rates, and also rent, by the operation of the Act. The parish is also a loser. Formerly the parish had the rates on a 10*l.* house, but now only on the reduced rent. By composition also the parish is a loser. I was a purchaser of small houses before the new Act; the having to pay rates has been a burden I did not anticipate. There has been no advance in rents of small houses in the town. There were propositions for the landlords to combine to raise rents; but the general impression was, it was no use, as higher rents could not be got. The present rents are not paid regularly. I apprehend that the evils of the Act will rectify themselves. There will be less building, and the competition amongst the landlords will not be so great. This will secure better rents. The carpet-manufacturers, about 22 in number, all have houses, into which they always put their best workmen, leaving only the refuse for other landlords. The manufacturers always have higher rents, and can get payment; but I am not aware that any of them have raised their rents to meet the rates.

I R E L A N D.

No. 10.

CIRCULAR TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, ON THE PASSING OF THE IRISH POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
September 2, 1843.

SIR,

1. I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to forward, for the information of the Board of Guardians of the Union, a copy of the statute 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 92, intituled, "*An Act for the further Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland.*"

2. The provisions contained in Sections I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. effect considerable alteration of the law, both as it regards the making of rates for the relief of the poor and the recovery thereof from

the several parties liable to pay the rates. Those provisions must be carefully observed in the making and collection of every future rate.

3. By Section X. the Poor Law Commissioners are authorized to furnish the form in which rates shall be made, and the particulars which shall be contained in the rate-book. The Commissioners purpose, with as little delay as possible, to issue an order prescribing a form of rate more simple in its details, and better adapted to the existing state of the law, than that which was prescribed by the statute 1 and 2 Vict. cap. 56, and which it is now no longer binding upon the Guardians to adopt.

4. Neither the new statute, however, nor any order which the Commissioners may issue under it, will at all affect the collection of any rate which may have been made previously to the passing of the Act.

5. By Section VII. every valuation which may hereafter be made or revised under the provisions of that section will, when signed and sealed by the Commissioners, be the valuation on which all rates must thereafter be made for the district to which such valuation may extend; and the Commissioners are empowered by the same section to appoint valuers, or revisors of valuation, with similar powers to those of the valuers or revisors heretofore appointed by the Guardians.

6. The Commissioners will endeavour to exercise this power, so as to secure the utmost degree of intelligence and impartiality in the preparation of these important documents, for the correctness of which the Commissioners will be rendered to a certain extent responsible, by affixing thereto their signature and seal. You will observe, that in the altered state of the law, as now provided by Section IX., every valuation now existing, or which may hereafter be made, will, at all times, be kept open for six hours in every day, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of any person affected by it, and he may take copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, without paying anything for the same; and your attention is directed to the penalty provided in the same section, for refusing or not permitting any such copy or extract to be made.

7. The Commissioners have to call the especial attention of the Guardians to the altered state of the law, as established in Sections XII. and XIII. of this Act, regarding the registration of paupers as resident in some electoral division of the Union previously to their admission to the workhouse. The form of registry and the consequences of the registration still remain as provided by the statute 1 and 2 Vict. c. 56; but great care and attention will be required on the part of the Guardians to effect a proper registration of every inmate admitted after the passing of this Act, so as to charge thereby any electoral division, which may be legally liable for it, with the cost of his maintenance; and on the other hand to avoid as far as possible the expensive consequences of the appeal which is given to the Sessions of the Peace against the decision of the Guardians.

8. Sections XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. authorize certain branches of expenditure by the Guardians which had not been previously provided for by law. These and other alterations in the law, which have been effected by this statute, make it desirable that the Commissioners should revise the forms and documents heretofore used in connexion

with the accounts of the Union ; and it is their intention to address the Guardians further on this subject, previously to the close of the current half year.

I have the honour, &c.,

*To the Clerk to the Guardians of the
Union.*

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

No. 11.

FORMS OF RATES UNDER THE IRISH POOR RELIEF ACTS.

i.—GENERAL ORDER prescribing Forms of Rates.

TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR of the several Unions named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed :

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Townlands and Places comprised within the said Unions are situated :

And to all others whom it may concern :

We, the Poor Law Commissioners, send greeting :

Whereas by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, “ An Act for the more effectual “ Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland,” it is among other things enacted that the particulars of every rate to be made by the Guardians of every Union, or where a Board of Guardians shall not be acting, by the persons or officers appointed by the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the said Act, shall be entered in a book which (in addition to any other particular which the Commissioners might require) shall contain an account of every particular set forth at the head of the respective columns in the Form given in the second Schedule to the said Act annexed.

And whereas by an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, “ An Act for the further “ Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute “ Poor in Ireland,” the provision of the said Act first above mentioned is repealed, and it is among other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Poor Law Commissioners, from time to time, to prescribe the Form in which rates shall be made, and the particulars which shall be contained in the Rate-book. And it is thereby further provided, that in respect of all rateable hereditaments situated in any of the boroughs named in the Schedules (A) and (B) respectively annexed to an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, “ An Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland,” or in any other town to which a charter of incorporation may, under the said Act, be granted, the rate-book shall, in addition to any other necessary particulars, contain an account of the estimated net annual value of such rateable hereditaments, and an estimate of the probable annual average cost of the landlord’s repairs and landlord’s insurance.

Now therefore we, the said Poor Law Commissioners acting in pursuance of the powers given to us by the said Acts, do hereby order, direct, and declare, that from and after the date of these presents, every

SCHEDULE (B).

Abbeyleix	Celbridge	Inishowen	Naas
Antrim	Clifden	Kanturk	Navan
Ardee	Clogheen	Kells	Nenagh
Armagh	Clogher	Kenmare	Newcastle
Athlone	Clones	Kilkeel	New Ross
Athy	Clonmel	Kilkenny	Newry
Bailieborough	Coleraine	Killarney	Newtownards
Ballina	Cookstown	Kilmallock	Newtown Limavady
Ballinasloe	Cootehill	Kilrush	Oldcastle
Ballinrobe	Cork	Kinsale	Omagh
Ballycastle	Donegal	Larne	Parsonstown
Ballymena	Downpatrick	Letterkenny	Rathdown
Ballymoney	Drogheda	Limerick	Rathdrum
Ballyshannon	Dublin (North)	Lisburn	Rathkeale
Balrothery	Dublin (South)	Lismore	Roscommon
Baltinglass	Dundalk	Lisnaskea	Roscrea
Banbridge	Dunfanaghy	Listowel	Scariff
Bandon	Dungannon	Londonderry	Shillelagh
Bantry	Dungarvon	Longford	Skibbereen
Belfast	Dunmanway	Loughrea	Sligo
Boyle	Dunshaughlin	Lowtherstown	Strabane
Cahiriveen	Edenderry	Lurgan	Stranorlar
Callan	Ennis	Macroom	Swineford
Carlow	Enniscorthy	Magherafelt	Thurles
Carrickmacross	Enniskillen	Mallow	Tipperary
Carrick-on-Shannon	Ennistymon	Manorhamilton	Tralee
Carrick-on-Suir	Fermoy	Midleton	Trim
Cashel	Galway	Milford	Tuam
Castlebar	Glenties	Mohill	Tullamore
Castleblaney	Gorey	Monaghan	Waterford
Castlederg	Gort	Mountmelick	Westport
Castlereagh	Gortin	Mullingar	Wexford.
Cavan	Granard		

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

GEO. NICHOLLS,
G. C. LEWIS,
EDMUND W. HEAD.

ii.—INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, relating to the ORDER as to the FORM of RATE-BOOK.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
September, 1843.*

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to transmit to you herewith a copy of a general order, prescribing the forms in which rates are hereafter to be made; and to call your attention to that part of the Commissioners' circular letter of the 2nd instant, and the sections therein referred to of the recent Act (6 and 7 Vic., c. 92) which relate to this subject.

2. Under the provisions of the 10th section of that Act a form of Rate has been prescribed, different from that to be used in other cases, for adoption in making rates "in respect of all rateable hereditaments situated in any of the boroughs named in the Schedules (A) and (B),

annexed to the Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, “An Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland,” or in any other town to which a charter of incorporation may, under the said Act, be granted.”

3. The boroughs enumerated in those Schedules are the following, viz. :—

SCHEDULE (A.)

Belfast	Drogheda	Limerick	Sligo
Clonmel	Dublin	Londonderry	Waterford.
Cork	Kilkenny		

(SCHEDULE B.)

Ardee	Charleville	Galway	New Ross
Armagh	Cloghnakilty	Gorey	Portarlington
Athlone	Coleraine	Kells	Strabane
Athy	Dingle	Kinsale	Tralee
Bandon	Dundalk	Longford	Trim
Boyle	Dungannon	Maryborough	Tuam
Callan	Ennis	Monaghan	Wexford
Carlow	Enniscorthy	Naas	Wicklow
Carrickfergus	Enniskillen	Navan	Youghal.
Cashel	Fethard		

4. In cases where the rateable hereditaments in an electoral division are comprised partly in a borough or a portion of a borough, and partly not in such borough, the “Form No. 2 (Borough Form,)” can be adopted for the whole of the electoral division; though it will not be necessary that the column headed “Landlords’ Repairs and Insurances” should be filled up in respect to any rateable properties but such as are within the borough.

5. I am further to call your attention to the instructions appended for your guidance at foot of the forms attached to the order; and to state, that directions have been given to the printer of the Commission in Dublin for the preparation of rate-books according to the amended forms, which can be obtained of him in a few days if necessary.

I am, &c.,

To the Clerk of the Guardians
of the _____ Union.

ARTHUR MGORE, Chief Clerk.

No. 12.

VALUATION OF PROPERTIES, AND REVISION OF EXISTING VALUATIONS, FOR THE PURPOSES OF RATING.

i.—INSTRUCTIONS to the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND, as to the APPOINTMENT OF VALUATORS and REVISORS, &c.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
September 4, 1843.

SIR,

I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to forward, for your information, the statute 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, together with a copy of the circular letter which the Commissioners have addressed to the Guardians of the Unions in Ireland on that subject,

In reference to the power given to the Commissioners by Section VII. of appointing valuers or revisors of valuation, I am to request that you will, from time to time, as occasion may arise, keep the Commissioners informed of the name and address of any person resident in your district or elsewhere, who may, in your opinion, be peculiarly fitted for employment in the valuation of property or the revision of valuations. It will be the desire of the Commissioners to employ in this service persons of experience, as far as practicable, as well as of strict impartiality and ascertained intelligence and activity; and it is thought probable that employment of a continuous nature, or nearly so, may be found for persons who may prove themselves, upon trial, deserving of the confidence of the Commissioners. In forwarding the name of any person whom you may wish to recommend to the Commissioners for employment in this service, you will carefully note every particular relating to his character and previous employment, or any other circumstance which may assist in satisfying the Commissioners of the fitness of the applicant for employment.

You will observe that, by section 22 of the Act, any person convicted of any of the offences therein specified is thereby rendered at once incapable of acting as a Guardian. Should any such cases be known to you as existing in your district, you will report the same to the Commissioners, in order that steps may be taken, if expedient, to supply any vacancy which may be occasioned by this provision of the Act.

In reference to the other provisions of the Act, the Commissioners rely upon your using every exertion in your power to guide and assist the Guardians of Unions in your district, in the performance of their duties under the altered state of the law; and if any doubts or difficulties should occur to you as regards the construction of the Act, the Commissioners are desirous of receiving from you an immediate report thereof in order that any assistance or advice which they can afford you may be rendered without delay, and an uniformity of practice under the provisions of the amended statute be thereby secured throughout the Unions in Ireland.

I have the honour, &c.

Esq.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

ii.—CORRESPONDENCE with RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESQ., COMMISSIONER for the GENERAL VALUATION of IRELAND.

Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to Mr. Griffith.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

January 6, 1844.

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners take leave to address you in reference to a conversation which took place at a recent interview between yourself and their Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Gulson and Mr. Power.

You appeared to think, on that occasion, that the valuation already made by you in certain of the counties of Ireland might be made avail-

able to the purpose of remodelling the existing valuations for poor-rates in Unions where such a remodelling might be deemed necessary.

In cases where the grand juries have already made applotments, you thought the expense of adapting your valuation to poor-rate purposes would be inconsiderable, but in those cases in which an applotment would still have to be made, that the expense would amount to about one halfpenny per acre.

In all cases in which the Commissioners might desire to avail themselves of your assistance in remodelling [the valuations of Unions, you thought that the only practicable course would be for you to employ, under your own personal superintendence and direction, the agency and services of the persons who are now employed by you, or whom you might yourself select for the performance of the duty contemplated.

The Commissioners entirely concur with you in this view, and the high character which the valuations already executed under your direction have attained in this country, leads the Commissioners very earnestly to desire to avail themselves of your assistance.

A complete revaluation of the Union of Navan is at this time desired by the Guardians, and that Board have, in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners on the subject, expressed their opinion that the expense which may be incurred in making a revaluation of the property will be amply compensated by the benefit derivable from a good and perfect valuation.

The Commissioners are not aware whether any part of the Union of Navan has been applotted by the grand jury for the purposes of county cess; but if this should not be the case in the whole, or even in any part of the Union, they would not hesitate to incur the expense of having the valuation remodelled by you, provided it did not exceed in any considerable degree the amount suggested at the interview above referred to.

The poor-rates constitute the only fund available in the present state of the law for the payment of the expenses of such a valuation, and the only mode by which the Commissioners can charge the poor-rate of the Union with that expense is by the appointment of a valuator under their hand and seal, directing at the same time the Guardians to pay out of the poor-rates the expense incurred in the valuation.

Should you be willing to afford the Commissioners your assistance in the valuation of the Navan Union, the Commissioners are prepared forthwith to issue an order, under their hands and seal, appointing either yourself or any officer you might recommend to the Commissioners (should you prefer that course) the valuator of the Union, and charging the poor-rates with the expense, as above stated.

In either case, that is, whether the order of appointment contained your own name or that of some person in your service, the Commissioners would understand that the work was done under your personal supervision; and on receiving the valuation transmitted in your name would feel greater confidence in attaching their signatures and seal to it than to a valuation conducted by any other means which are at present available for the purpose.

I have the honour, &c.,

Richard Griffith, Esq.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Communication from Mr. Griffith to the Poor Law Commissioners.

General Survey and Valuation Office, 2, Fitzwilliam Place,

SIR,

January 9, 1844.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, relative to a new valuation of the Union of Navan, I beg to say that I am not aware whether the district comprehended by the Union of Navan has been applotted for the collection of the county assessment from the detail of the valuation field-books and field-maps, or merely according to the usual system of subdividing the gross amount of the valuation of the townland on the several farms or holdings, according to an estimated value of each, made by the applotter.

As Commissioner for the general valuation of Ireland, I do not think it would be consistent in me to act as valuator for any particular Union, neither should I wish to appoint a valuator, and become myself responsible for the accuracy of the work. Should the Guardians of the Union of Navan consent to adopt the general valuation as the basis of the required valuation, then a careful applotment only will be required from the data afforded by the valuation field-books and maps, an addition being made to my valuation equal to the difference between the gross amount of the valuation of each townland and what might be considered to be the fair letting price.

To effect this object, I should think about one-third should be added to the gross amount of each townland as contained in the printed lists; but I do not speak decidedly on this point, as I have not consulted any of my documents relative to the district. The determining what should be the present rent-value is difficult, particularly when parties are biased by political feelings; and I am of opinion the matter can never be satisfactorily adjusted until the Legislature determines that the general valuation be made the basis for the Poor Law Assessment, and that the whole of Ireland be placed under the same arrangement.

I have written a letter to Lord Eliot on the subject, a copy of which I enclose for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners.

I am, &c.,

Arthur Moore, Esq.

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

Letter from Mr. Griffith to Lord Eliot, Chief Secretary for Ireland, enclosed in the foregoing.

General Survey and Valuation Office, 2, Fitzwilliam Place,

MY LORD,

Dublin, January 8, 1844.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship a letter which I have this day received from the Poor Law Commissioners, wishing me to allow them to appoint me valuator for the Union of Navan under the Poor Law Act, or that I should name some person to be valuator, and at the same time hold myself responsible for the accuracy of the valuation, by its being transmitted in my name, and having my signature and seal attached to it.

In the last personal communication I had with the Poor Law Commissioners at the Custom House, Dublin, I mentioned that, as Commissioner for the General Valuation of Ireland, I had no objection,

from the data afforded by the field-books, &c., of the valuation made under my direction, to make a detailed applotment on the occupiers of each farm or tenement, which applotment might be used equally for the Poor Law and County Assessments; but that I would not undertake the duty unless under a distinct commission from the Lord Lieutenant, and wholly independent of the Poor Law Commissioners.

I stated that I thought one halfpenny per acre would be sufficient to cover the expense of the field operation of such an applotment, under ordinary circumstances, and that some districts had been applotted for county purposes by persons named by me at that rate; but as my valuation is under the full letting value, to render the county applotment suitable for the Poor Law, it would be necessary to add a percentage to it to bring it to the proper scale for the Poor Law assessment, and this scale could be determined only by investigation on the spot in each district or Union, which investigation would require a perfect knowledge of the local circumstances affecting the value of land and houses in each locality.

I enclose an extract from my evidence on this subject before the Land Commission, which will show the necessity of such local investigation.

I believe that I am more accurately acquainted with the quality, value, and local circumstances of land throughout Ireland than any other individual, and I also possess documents in great detail relative to the value of land throughout the country.

As a public officer I have frequently visited every part of Ireland, both as connected with the Ordnance Survey and the General Valuation, and I am well known, and I hope respected, by all; and in consequence both the landed proprietors and farmers would be more likely to abide by my decision than that of any other individual.

If through my intervention an equitable applotment in detail were once made, it might be considered as a permanent basis, subject to revision, say once in five years, to meet such trifling alterations as might take place within that period.

At present the applotments in farms for county purposes are made without system, and frequently in a partial manner, no reference being had to the detail of the valuation as given in the valuation field-books and maps; in consequence I receive almost every day numerous letters of complaint relative to unjust applotments, without having any power of redressing the evil complained of.

Having now completed the whole of the field-work of the boundary department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which was intrusted to my care, and having reduced the business of the general valuation to a regular system, I have ample time at my disposal to enter upon the arduous task of making a detailed applotment of the land and houses of Ireland.

In a political view, such an applotment would be of the utmost importance as a check on high rents, and an unprejudiced test of the actual value of all farms or holdings.

I should observe, in regard to the character of the general valuation, that it is now almost universally used by landlords as the groundwork for their lettings, some adding a greater and some a less per centage to bring it to what each proprietor may conceive to be a fair rent

value. It is also much used in the purchase of estates in preference to the rentals; and I have been informed by several solicitors that money has frequently been lent on Irish estates in London on the production of the general valuation which had been previously refused when the rentals alone had been produced unsupported by such a document.

Hence it becomes important to extend the benefit of the valuation as far as possible by making an equitable applotment in farms from the data supplied by it, under one uniform system, and thus prevent the constant bickerings and dissatisfaction which at present prevails among the occupants of the land arising from the present imperfect, and frequently partial system of making the applotments under my valuation.

I have the honour, &c.,

Right Hon. Lord Eliot,
§c. §c. §c.

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

Extract from Mr. Griffith's Evidence before the Land Inquiry Commissioners.

How does it happen that your valuation is nearer to rents in Roscommon and Mayo than in the counties eastward of the Shannon?—I consider that the circumstance arises from want of industry in the people, and their ignorance of the ordinary principles of agriculture as practised in the districts to the eastward of the Shannon, for these reasons,—the small farmers of Roscommon and Mayo do not, on an average, raise the same quantity of produce from land of similar quality and circumstances as do the farmers to the eastward; and hence the rents are necessarily lower, and at the same time the people are not so well off.

My scale of value for each locality is principally regulated by a comparison of the prices of agricultural produce at the neighbouring markets as compared with the maritime markets, from which the schedule of prices contained in the Act was taken, and a reduction is made in proportion to the difference in the prices between the maritime and country markets. This system proved very satisfactory to the eastward of the Shannon; but for the reasons just mentioned, it became necessary to make a further reduction in Roscommon and parts of Mayo; but still I find I am nearer to the rents in those districts than to the eastward. Hence, in using my valuation as the basis for the Poor Law assessment, it will be necessary to consider the state of agriculture in each district in itself, and only make such an increase to my valuation as all the local circumstances of the district may require, to raise it to an equitable rent value.

Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to Mr. Griffith.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
January 29, 1844.

SIR,

IN reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of Navan Union, I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners, in thanking you for your prompt attention to their suggestions, to express at the same time their regret that you cannot accede to the proposition submitted to you by the Commissioners in their letter of the 6th instant.

It is the present intention of the Commissioners, notwithstanding, to avail themselves as far as possible of the townland valuation made

by you, as Commissioner for the general valuation of Ireland, and to adopt it as a basis for the revaluation, now required, of the Navan Union.

In your letter to the Commissioners of the 9th instant, you stated your opinion that about one-third should be added to the gross amount of the valuation of each townland, for the purpose of bringing it to what might be considered to be the fair letting price.

You say further, however, that you do not speak decidedly on this point, as you have not consulted any of your documents relative to the district.

I am now to state, that the Commissioners would consider it an obligation to themselves, as well as a service to the public, if you would refer to such of your documents relating to the district of Navan Union as have any bearing on this question, and thereby enable the Commissioners to act with more confidence in adopting your valuable suggestion of the proportion which ought, in your opinion, to be added to the gross amount of each townland in the printed lists.

The accompanying paper is a copy of the order issued by the Commissioners, declaring the Navan Union, and contains an enumeration of the several townlands comprised in that Union, and the Commissioners will feel obliged by your attention to the subject at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*Richard Griffith, Esq., Commissioner for the
General Valuation of Ireland.*

iii.—ORDER for the APPOINTMENT of a VALUATOR for the NAVAN UNION.

(NAVAN UNION.)

To Mr. John Paine Morris, of Seafort Avenue, Sandymount, in the County of Dublin, Valuator.

To the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the Navan Union; to the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of Petty Sessions held for the division or divisions in which the townlands comprised in the said Union are situated, and to all others whom it may concern:—

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," and of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "An Act for the further Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," and of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the 3rd and 4th years of Her present Majesty for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland," we, the Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby appoint Mr. John Paine Morris, of Seafort Avenue, Sandymount, in the county of Dublin, valuator, to make a new valuation of hereditaments liable to be rated under the said first-recited Act, within the Navan Union.

And we hereby order and direct that the valuation of the heredita-

No. 13.

EXEMPTION OF £4 TENEMENTS FROM RATES MADE PRIOR TO THE PASSING OF THE IRISH POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT:—CIRCULAR addressed to Boards of Guardians in Ireland.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
April 22, 1844.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the subject of the change made in the law by the Act which was passed in the last session of Parliament, rendering the immediate lessors of tenements of certain descriptions liable to be rated, instead of the occupiers thereof, in all future rates for the relief of the poor.

A return has recently been made to an order of the House of Commons, which shows, together with other matters contained therein, the amount of the arrears due in each Union, on the 1st January last, upon rates made previously to the passing of the Irish Poor Relief Amendment Act.

Having regard to this return and to the policy of the recent statute, as well as to the fact that where the payment of rates was contumaciously resisted, the law has now been, for the most part, fully vindicated, the Commissioners are not prepared to recommend that Boards of Guardians should cause extreme measures to be resorted to for the purpose of enforcing the payment of arrears of rates made on tenants at will, of tenements at or under the value of 4*l.* previously to the 24th day of August, 1843. *

The Commissioners will not feel themselves bound to originate any proceedings for making the collectors responsible for such arrears, and they will communicate their opinion on this subject to the auditor of each Union.

The Board of Guardians will observe, that the Commissioners assume to themselves no power in this, or any similar case, of dispensing with the law; but they think it right to point out a course which has been rendered expedient and reasonable by the altered state of the law, and which cannot be made a precedent for hereafter foregoing the collection of rates made upon tenements of the description referred to in the late statute.

I am, &c.,

C. WALMSLEY, *First Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Guardians of the
Union.*

No. 14.

CHARGEABILITY OF PAUPERS, ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE, UPON ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, OR THE UNION AT LARGE.

CIRCULAR to Boards of Guardians, and OPINION of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland, as to the construction of Provisions in the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
November 18, 1843.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had occasion to consult one of the law officers of the Crown, as to the proper construction to

be put upon the provisions of the 12th and 13th sections of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act (6 and 7 Vic., c. 92), considered with reference to the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th sections of the original Act (1 and 2 Vic., c. 56), so far as they relate to the chargeability of paupers to the Union at large, or to the electoral divisions in which they may have been resident respectively. For this purpose the Commissioners have submitted several questions to the Solicitor-general for Ireland for his opinion and advice; and I am directed by the Commissioners to transmit his opinion on the following points, for the information and guidance of the Board of Guardians in registering inmates of the workhouse on their admission, and in charging the expenses of their maintenance.

Questions.

1. Whether the Guardians can charge the whole of the current half year's maintenance (*i. e.* half year ending 29th September, 1843) of any pauper who was in the workhouse at the time of the passing of the 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, to the electoral division in which he was stated in the register to be resident, but in which he had not occupied a tenement or usually slept for 12 calendar months, during the 18 months previous to his admission to the workhouse, or whether the new sense given to the word "resident," is intended to apply only to the cases of persons admitted to the workhouse after the passing of the Act?

Opinion.

In my opinion, the 12th section of 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, does not apply to persons who were in the workhouse at the time of the passing of the Act, but to those only who have been subsequently admitted.

The provisions of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, relative to the register-book, are not repealed by 6 and 7 Vic. On the contrary, it is manifest from the 13th section that the register-book is to continue to be the document according to which the liabilities of the Union and of the electoral divisions respectively are to be regulated. When the 12th section, therefore, enacts that no person shall, *after the passing of the Act*, "be deemed" *to have been* resident in the electoral division unless during 12 of the 18 calendar months before his admission he shall have occupied a tenement, &c., in the division,—I understand the words "shall be deemed" to mean "shall be registered, as if;" that is, when upon the admission of a pauper after the passing of the Act, the register-book shall be made up, such pauper shall not be entered in the book as resident, or having been resident in the electoral division, unless such residence shall have been for 12 months during the 18 months *before his admission*.

It is true that the words of the 12th section are very comprehensive, but unless they be irreconcilable with a merely prospective operation, I think that the reason of the thing, and the other enactments, require that they should be so confined. The Guardians, in my

Questions.

2. Whether the proviso quoted from the 12th section (namely, that "whenever any person, after quitting the workhouse of any Union, is again admitted within the space of six calendar months, the expense incurred in respect of such person shall be borne and charged in the same manner as before his so quitting the workhouse,") applies to persons discharged from the workhouse before the 24th August (the date of the Act), but admitted subsequently to that date, and within six months from their discharge, or whether it applies only to persons discharged from the workhouse since the passing of the Act?

3. Whether, on the admission of a pauper within six months after his previous discharge, he is to be entered in the register as "*resident*" within the same electoral division in which he was entered as "*resident*" previously to his discharge, although he have not been so "*resident*" in the new sense given to that word by this section?

Opinion.

opinion, have no authority whatever to alter any register-book when once approved of according to the 43rd section of the first Act,* and this appears to me to be a strong ground for concluding that the Act of 6 and 7 Vic. was not intended to apply retrospectively; for the effect would be, so far as relates to appeals, in some cases to render an appeal impossible, although the register-book might be wrong; and in others to vitiate the register-book by *ex post facto* legislation, and thus create an error, necessarily charging with costs either the party appealing or the Union or division.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that so far as relates to persons admitted before the passing of the 6 and 7 Vic., the word "*resident*" ought not to receive the construction given to it by that Act; and that the Guardians should, as heretofore, charge the electoral division according to the entry in the register-book at the time of admission.

2. In my opinion the clause in the 12th section of 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, relating to the re-admission of paupers within six months after the discharge, applies not to persons discharged prior to the passing of the Act, but only to those discharged subsequently.

3. I think that, upon the re-admission of a pauper within six months after his discharge, he ought to be registered as *resident* in the electoral division in which he was originally registered, although he may not be, upon such re-admission, *resident* in that division within the definition of the term "*resident*," given by 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92.

* 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56.

Questions.

4. If a person be described in the register as resident in any electoral division in which he has not been "resident" in the new sense, have the Guardians power to alter the description, or can the alteration be made only upon appeal?

5. If upon the re-admission of a pauper within six months after quitting the workhouse, it should appear to the Guardians that on his first admission he had been registered on a division he had no claim to, is it absolutely necessary that such an error should be continued under the 12th section of the Amendment Act?

6. In reference to the last question, it is to be observed, that if the pauper be not described as resident in any electoral division, but be assigned to the Union at large, no appeal is given to the Union in any case in which the pauper ought to have been described as resident in some one of the electoral divisions; and your opinion is requested.

Whether, in such a case, the Guardians can consider and alter the register after it has been signed, and allocate the pauper to some electoral division instead of the Union at large?

7. In considering the new meaning which has been given to the term "resident" in this section—

The words "usually slept" appear to be applicable to all electoral divisions without exception; and it is expected that this will bear hardly upon the electoral division in which the workhouse is situate, notwithstanding the provision regarding the return to the workhouse before six months from the time of discharge, which seems to have been

Opinion.

4. I do not think that the Guardians have any power of altering a description in the register, when once finally corrected and signed, according to the 43rd section of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56.

5. In case it shall manifestly appear that the entry in the register was originally erroneous (according to the law then in force as to the definition of residence), I should say that the Guardians are not bound to continue such error. The words "in the same manner as before his so quitting the workhouse," which occur in the 12th section, may, with reference to this question, be fairly construed as "chargeable according to the same rule as would have regulated his chargeability before his quitting the workhouse;" in other words, that the mode of charging should be what, according to law, it ought to have been before his quitting.

6. But if the error has been, in fact, continued, and the new register completed, I do not think that the register can be altered by the Guardians or otherwise than on appeal.

7. The words "usually slept" refer to the sleeping of the pauper out of the workhouse, and not to his residence as a pauper in the workhouse.

(Signed) RICHARD W. GREENE.

Questions.

Opinion.

meant to protect that division. You are requested, therefore, to advise further,

Whether a pauper will be held, for the purposes of this section, to have slept within the electoral division in which the workhouse is situate during the time of his residence and sleeping in the workhouse?

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of the Union.

No. 15.

EQUAL APPORTIONMENT OF CHARGES BY A RATE ON THE UNION AT LARGE:—

RESOLUTIONS of BOARDS of GUARDIANS in FAVOUR thereof.

Midleton Union:—19th February, 1844.

Proposed by Thomas John, Esq., seconded by James Murphy, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners be directed to the very unequal pressure of the poor-rate on the several electoral divisions of this Union, and that they be requested to take such steps for the alteration thereof as will equalize the rate throughout the Union.

Proposed by Jeremiah O'Lomasny, Esq., seconded by B. James Hackett, Esq.—

That the statement submitted for the consideration of the Board be inserted upon the Minutes.

Valuation of the Union of Midleton	£162,783 13 0
Valuation on the Electoral Division of Midleton	£15,807 10 0
„ „ „ of Cloyne	14,144 13 0
„ „ „ of Youghal	22,128 17 0
Other Electoral Divisions	110,702 13 0
	<hr/>
	162,783 13 0

The last rate on the valuation—

Of Midleton, 10 <i>d.</i> produced.	£658 12 11
Cloyne, at 7½ <i>d.</i> „	441 19 8½
Youghal, at 7½ <i>d.</i> „	691 10 0½

	1,792 2 8¼ or £3 7 2 per cent.
Rate upon the other Electoral Divisions	2,306 6 1¼ or 2 2 0 per cent.

4,098 8 10

Rate as now struck—

Midleton is 2 <i>s.</i> , produce	£1,580 0 0	£10 0 0 per cent.
Cloyne is 6 <i>d.</i> „	353 12 0	2 10 0 per cent.
Youghal is 10 <i>d.</i> „	922 0 0	4 3 4 per cent.

There are six Electoral Divisions upon which no rate was necessary; and upon the other 12 Electoral Divisions the several rates struck varying from 2½*d.* to 5*d.*, will produce

£994 8 0 or 18*s.* per cent.

£3,850 0 0

18 Electoral Divisions, value £110,702 13 0 are only chargeable at the rate
of 18s. per cent.
And 3 valued £52,081 0 0 at about £5 10 0 per cent.

A rate of 6*d.* on the Union generally would be quite sufficient for all the purposes required.

Ennis Union :—14th February, 1843.

Resolved,—That it frequently happens that a very unequal proportion of the burthen of the poor-rates falls on electoral divisions in which large and populous towns are situated in consequence of the great mass of pauperism which generally surrounds them, and that the pressure of the rates is become so grievous in those divisions as to require immediate remedy. That this Board therefore suggests, as a mode in which the law may be amended, that when the number of paupers admitted into any workhouse from any one electoral division shall amount to one quarter of the entire number for which the establishment is originally constituted, the separate liability of such electoral division shall cease, and all paupers afterwards admitted from such divisions over and above the number specified shall be chargeable upon the Union at large.

GENTLEMEN,

Ballinrobe Union, 2nd March, 1844.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to call your attention to the following resolution, as inserted in the Minutes transmitted this day.

Resolved,—That the clerk be directed to write a letter to the Commissioners, requesting that the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Burke, be directed, in auditing the accounts, to allocate the expense of all paupers on the Union at large.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HEARNE, *Clerk of the Union.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Celbridge Union :—17th April, 1844.

The Board having taken into consideration the letter of the Commissioners, dated the 2nd instant, wherein they decline altogether to carry into execution any of the alterations of the electoral divisions of this Union, as suggested by this Board,

Resolved,—That notwithstanding the matters urged in said letter, we adhere to the conviction already expressed in several communications conveyed by us to the Commissioners within the last year: that the alterations so suggested by us are essential to the just and proper working of the law within this Union, and that until certain of the electoral divisions are remodelled in the manner pointed out by our resolutions of the 15th of February, 1843, the rate will continue to operate very unequally and with great injustice in the said divisions.

Resolved,—That, impressed with this conviction, we deem it a duty

we owe to the rate-payers to persevere in seeking to have these electoral divisions formed in such a manner as we are convinced they would have been had the Assistant Commissioner, previous to the formation of the Union, been in possession of the relative value as compared with the population of each.

Resolved,—That petitions be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament by this Board praying that an Act may be passed in the present session empowering the several Boards of Guardians in Ireland, whenever two-thirds of the members of such Boards shall concur and deem the same advisable, to strike one uniform rate over the entire Union, instead of over the several electoral divisions as required by the present law, and further praying that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to introduce a Bill to that effect in the present session.

Resolved,—That Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Simmonds, and Mr. Barker do constitute a committee to prepare said petitions, and they are requested to submit the drafts thereof to this Board without delay.

Resolved,—That said petitions, when finally approved of, be transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Leinster and Colonel Conolly for presentation to the respective Houses of Parliament.

Enniscorthy Union :—12th April, 1844.

Resolved,—That this Board do petition Parliament to amend the present Poor Law by assimilating the charges on the Union at large ; and that the chairman, Mr. T. Pounden, Mr. White, Mr. Law Doyle, Mr. P. Whelan, and Mr. S. Goff, be appointed a committee to prepare the petition to Parliament.

Fermoy Union :—24th April, 1844.

Pursuant to a Notice, the following Petition was proposed, duly seconded, and adopted.

(Extract.)

That your petitioners, after three years' experience of the working of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, approach your Honourable House humbly to pray for some modifications of the existing statutes, and respectfully to submit that the question of Irish Poor Laws involves that of the general constitution of the labouring population of Ireland ;

That the clauses in the present Acts which in the opinion of your petitioners most imperatively require amendment, are those creating and regulating electoral division liability, which cause more trouble to the officials employed in working the measure and more dissension amongst Boards of Guardians than any other ;

That the clause defining residence by the non-legal phraseology of having usually slept for a given period within a division, has rendered what was before vague still more indeterminate ;

That your petitioners pray your Honourable House to repeal the said clauses, or so to modify and amend them as to render each electoral division liable for the support of all persons who shall have occu-

pied a rateable tenement within such division for 12 months previous to application for relief, and that the expense of all others shall be chargeable to and borne by the Union at large;

That every dwelling in the Union being separately rated, the operation of the latter provision would not alone prevent all cavil as to the definition of residence, but render the electoral division liability more equitable in its operation. * * *

Your petitioners earnestly entreat your Honourable House to take these premises into your wise consideration, and to amend the Relief Acts by repealing the 44th clause of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, or by stringently defining residence within the meaning of the Acts to be the occupation for 12 months of a rateable tenement. * * *

No. 16.

CORRESPONDENCE with the **GUARDIANS** of the **CELBRIDGE UNION**, as to a proposed **ALTERATION** of the **ELECTORAL DIVISIONS** of that Union, with a view to equalize the Rates thereon.

Letter from C. Cannon, Esq., to the Poor Law Commissioners.

SIR, *Moyglan House, Maynooth, February 10, 1843.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed Memorial to the Poor Law Commissioners from the rate-payers of the Raddenstown Electoral Division, in the Celbridge Union.

I am, &c.,
Arthur Moore, Esq. *CHARLES CANNON, Poor Law Guardian.*

ENCLOSURE referred to in foregoing Letter.

To the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for IRELAND:—

The Memorial of the undersigned Rate-payers of the Electoral Division of Raddenstown, in the Celbridge Union,

SHOWETH,

THAT your memorialists have heard that the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union have instituted an inquiry into the manner in which the rate has operated, and have lately appointed a committee to draw up a report on that subject, with a view, as your memorialists understand, to found on such report an application to your Honourable Board to annex certain of the rural divisions to the town divisions of said Union, on the ground that the town divisions pay a higher rate than the rural divisions.

That your memorialists understand it to be the intention of some of the Guardians of said Union to apply to your Honourable Board to unite the Raddenstown division to the division of Kilcock, or that of Maynooth.

That the Raddenstown division is an agricultural division, and is held for the most part in large farms; and that the lands not being much subdivided, there have been, and are, but few paupers from said division in the workhouse.

That by reason of the minute subdivision of property which has taken place in the towns of Kilcock and Maynooth, and the immediate vicinity thereof, the proprietors of land in these divisions, as well the landlords as middlemen, obtain excessive rents for very small holdings, which being in many instances let to very poor persons, has a direct tendency to increase, and has, in fact, increased the number of paupers in those divisions, at

the same time that it has enabled the landlords and middlemen to obtain rents much beyond the real value of their property.

That the projected measure of uniting the agricultural to the town divisions would have the unjust effect of obliging the owners and occupiers of the rural divisions to support the paupers created by the mismanagement of the proprietors of the town divisions, who, deriving to themselves the benefit of the high and excessive rents occasioned by such subdivision, seek to throw on the fair landholder the charge of maintaining the paupers created thereby.

That said inquiry has, as your memorialists understand, been carried on privately, and without any notice thereof having been given to the rate-payers; and inasmuch as such inquiry does not, as your memorialists are advised, fall within regular duty of the Guardians.

Your memorialists humbly hope, that your Honourable Board will not act on any report or representation that may be made by the Guardians without instituting a general and public inquiry into the case, and thereby giving to your memorialists and the rate-payers of the rural divisions of said Union an opportunity of controverting any facts or principles that may be alleged or advanced by the Guardians.

[38 Signatures.]

Letter from the Commissioners in Reply.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR, *February 13, 1843.*

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding a memorial from certain rate-payers of the Raddenstown electoral division of the Celbridge Union, relative to the appointment of a committee of the Guardians of the Union to inquire into the operation of the rate raised for the relief of the poor in the workhouse on the several electoral divisions, and I am to state that the memorial will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,

*To Charles Cannon, Esq.,
Moyglan House, Maynooth.*

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*Report of Committee of Guardians of the Celbridge Union:—15th
February, 1843.*

THE Committee, appointed by the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union on the 16th November, 1842, to inquire and report whether the rate has operated unequally on any, and which, of the several electoral divisions of the Union as at present constituted; and if so, from what cause, and to what extent, and whether it would be just and proper that any and what alterations should be made in any and which of the said electoral divisions, either by adding to or diminishing, or otherwise altering the number of parishes or townlands belonging or allocated to such electoral divisions,—having met and considered the matters so to them referred, have agreed on the following

REPORT.

1st. We find that the rate has operated unequally on the electoral

divisions of Leixlip, Celbridge, Rathcool, and Kilcock, as compared with the other divisions of the Union, in consequence of each of these four electoral divisions comprising towns inhabited and resorted to by a numerous pauper population, and not having had a sufficient area or quantity of land, either in extent or value, allocated to them on the formation of the Union in proportion to their respective populations, the effect of which has been that, on closing the accounts of the Union for the past year, the said divisions of Celbridge and Kilcock have been found indebted to the Union; and in making the rate for the present year it has become necessary to strike a rate against these four divisions much larger, and, in some instances more than double that of the other divisions.

2ndly. As an instance of the very great inequality existing between some of the electoral divisions and others in respect of population, area, and annual value, we find that the division of Leixlip, though ranking fifth in population, is the lowest but two in annual value, the area is the smallest of all the divisions, and is so limited in extent as to give about one and three-quarters statute acres only to each inhabitant, in consequence of which this division is now subject to a rate of sixpence. The Celbridge division ranks third in population, yet stands ninth in value, and smallest but two in extent; its area is likewise so limited as to allow about one and a quarter statute acre only to each inhabitant, and it is now charged with a rate of eightpence. The Kilcock division is fourth in population, the smallest but three in extent, and the lowest but one in value; its area only gives about one and a half statute acre to each inhabitant, and it is likewise charged with a rate of eightpence, whilst the adjoining divisions of Cloncilla, Donacomper, Straffan, and Cloncurry, with an area varying from three to six acres to each inhabitant, are, in consequence of such inequality, only charged with a rate of threepence, and, in fact, could have done without any rate, as will appear from the accounts closed 29th September last, the balance in hand in favour of many of the electoral divisions now rated at threepence being (according to the expenditure of those divisions for the last year) fully sufficient to carry them through another year, the threepenny rate being only laid on as a precautionary measure, and to meet possible contingencies, which will be found more fully detailed in a list or schedule annexed to this Report.

3rdly. We therefore find it would be just and proper, prior to the striking of another rate, that the said four divisions of Leixlip, Celbridge, Rathcool, and Kilcock, should be enlarged by allocating to them respectively either all or so many of the townlands now belonging to the adjoining divisions of Cloncilla, Donacomper, Straffan, and Cloncurry, as may be found necessary to place the said first-named divisions on a more equal scale in point of population, extent, and value with the rest of the Union; such alteration being made, however, without prejudice to the right of the said divisions of Cloncilla, Donacomper, Straffan, and Cloncurry, to elect Guardians in the same manner as heretofore.

We, therefore, now call on the Commissioners at once to cause such an equitable adjustment of the different electoral divisions of this Union as will satisfy the loud complaints against the unequal and unfair divi-

sions at present existing, thereby causing the severe taxation of some and the almost exemption of others from taxation.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1843.

RICHARD MAUNSELL.
DANIEL SIMMONDS.
THOMAS R. NEEDHAM.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

No.	Electoral Divisions.	Population.	Number Statute Acres.	Net Annual Value.	Statute Acres to each Inhabitant.	Rate.
1	Cloncurry	1,284	8,370	11,095	6	3
2	Maynooth	2,632	8,320	12,100	3	4
3	Balraheen	1,650	8,163	8,209	5	3
4	Raddinstown	1,223	7,356	9,387	6	3
5	Newcastle	1,605	6,870	12,164	4	6
6	Straffan	1,194	6,381	6,842	5	3
7	Donacomper	1,920	5,876	8,903	3	3
8	Lucan	2,707	5,545	14,029	2	3
9	Rathcool	1,558	5,167	7,724	4	6
10	Donadea	1,480	5,083	4,919	3½	3
11	Saggard	1,650	4,934	6,822	3	3
12	Celbridge	2,438	4,364	8,143	1½	8
13	Kilcock	2,235	4,064	6,258	1½	8
14	Clonsilla	1,199	3,659	8,446	3	3
15	Leixlip	1,789	2,824	6,808	1¾	6

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Celbridge Union.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 17, 1843.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration a report, dated the 15th ultimo, of a committee appointed by the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union, relative to the formation and proposed alteration of the electoral divisions of the Union; and the Commissioners have also received a memorial from rate-payers of the Raddinstown electoral division against any alteration as proposed by the committee.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians and other persons interested, that it appears probable that some change in the mode of charging paupers to the different electoral divisions will be made in the present session of Parliament; if, therefore, the Commissioners proceeded at once to make any change in the electoral divisions of a Union at a time when the whole subject is likely to be taken into consideration by the Legislature, it might, in fact, be taking a step which would have an effect inconsistent with the wishes of those persons who have desired that a change should be made in this respect.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners desire to know whether, in the opinion of the Guardians, it would not be better to postpone the further consideration of the subject until it be known whether any measure will be passed in the present session of Parliament affect-

ing the question ; and they trust that, in the meantime, there will be on the part of the Guardians and other persons interested every disposition to assist in carrying into effect the law as it at present stands, and the Commissioners will be prepared to give the fullest consideration to any further statement which may hereafter be brought under their notice on this subject.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

*Letter from the Guardians of the Celbridge Union to the
Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

Workhouse, April 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 17th of March ultimo, that the Board of Guardians coincide with the Commissioners in allowing the question of any alteration in the electoral divisions to stand over until Parliament have decided what alterations will be made in the Poor Law Bill ; and am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOLBROOK, *Clerk of the Union.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

*Extracts from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—
14th June, 1843.*

RESOLVED,—That we deem it necessary again to call the particular attention of the Commissioners to the present formation of the several electoral divisions of the Union, and the very unequal distribution of the rates in consequence thereof, as fully detailed in the report made by this Board on the 15th of February last ; and we earnestly request that the Commissioners will, as speedily as possible, take the necessary steps towards the equalization of those divisions, both with respect to quantity and value, previous to the striking of another rate in the ensuing autumn.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Celbridge Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

June 24, 1843.

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had under consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union on the 14th instant, containing a resolution calling the Commissioners' attention " to the present formation of the several electoral divisions of the Union, and the very unequal distribution of the rates in consequence thereof, as fully detailed in the report made by the Board on the 15th February," and requesting the Commissioners to take the necessary steps for the equalization of the electoral divisions, both as to quantity and value, previously to the striking of another rate.

In reply, I am directed to request the Guardians' attention to the Commissioners' letter of the 17th March last on this subject, and to state that, until the measure for the amendment of the Irish Poor Relief Act, now before Parliament, shall have been disposed of, the Commissioners cannot take any steps, upon the assumption that no provision will be adopted which may affect the question.

Immediately after that measure shall have been disposed of, the Commissioners will take the subject pressed by the Board of Guardians, which is a very important one in a general point of view, into consideration.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—
16th September, 1843.*

RESOLVED,—That we again request the Commissioners will cause the necessary steps to be taken towards equalizing certain of the electoral divisions of the Union agreeable to the resolutions of this Board passed on the 15th February and 14th June last; and we further request that the same may be accomplished with as little delay as possible, inasmuch as it will be necessary to strike a new rate in the month of January at furthest.

It would be desirable that the Commissioners should afford this Board the opportunity of conferring with one of them on this subject as soon as convenient, and this Board shall be specially summoned to meet on whatever day the Commissioners shall appoint.

*Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Celbridge
Union.*

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
October 14, 1843.*

SIR, THE Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union, on the 16th ultimo, together with the observations of Mr. Muggeridge, Assistant Commissioner, with respect to the resolution relative to a proposed alteration in the arrangement of the electoral divisions of the Union, and the Commissioners have directed me to state that Mr. Muggeridge will take an opportunity of communicating with the Board of Guardians on the subject at his earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

C. WALMSLEY, *First Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—
1st November, 1843.*

RESOLVED,—That it appears to this Board that in the original formation of the Union due regard was not had to the relative population,

extent, and value, which the several electoral divisions bore to each other, in consequence of which the rate has been found to press on some of the divisions with severity, and in very unequal proportions.

Resolved,—That in order to equalize the rate hereafter in the several electoral divisions, as far as circumstances will allow, it is just and proper that the following alterations should be made in the Union, viz.,—

The electoral division of Leixlip to be enlarged by taking the townlands of Allenswood, Pass-if-you-can, Barn Hill, Phibblestown, from the electoral division of Clonsilla, and the townlands of Coldblow and St. Catherine's from the electoral division of Lucan, and adding said several townlands to the division of Leixlip.

The electoral division of Kilcock to be enlarged by taking the townlands of Piercetown, Paddenstown, Kilglinn, and Balfeaghan from the electoral division of Raddenstown, and the townlands of Clonfert South, Clonfert North, Clonduff, Ballylaughan, and Ballybrack from the electoral division of Balhaheen, and the townlands of Pitchfordstown, Killishauseny, Nicholastown, and Ballycahan from the electoral division of Cloncurry, and adding the said several townlands to the division of Kilcock.

The electoral division of Celbridge to be enlarged by adding and uniting thereto the entire of the electoral division of Straffan, with a right to the said division of Celbridge to return three Guardians instead of two, as heretofore.

The electoral division of Newcastle to be enlarged by taking the townland of Kilcarbery, Kilbride, Lower Baldonnell, Upper Baldonnell, Little Baldonnell, Moneenaleen Commons Upper, Moneenaleen Commons Lower, and Brown's Barn from the electoral division of Saggard, and adding the said several townlands to the electoral division of Newcastle; and the remainder of the said electoral division of Saggard to be added to the electoral division of Rathcool, with a right to the said electoral divisions of Newcastle and Rathcool to return two Guardians each.

Resolved,—That we request the Commissioners will take the above matter into consideration, and cause the same to be carried into effect as speedily as possible.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Celbridge Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

November 21, 1843.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS have had under their consideration the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union, which took place at their meeting of the 1st instant, and the attention of the Commissioners has been especially called to the following resolutions of the Guardians relative to a proposed alteration of the electoral divisions of the Union, namely,—

“That it appears to this Board that, in the original formation of the Union, due regard was not had to the relative population, extent, and value which the several electoral divisions bore to each other, in con-

sequence of which the rate has been found to press on some of the divisions with severity, and in very unequal proportions.

“That in order to equalize the rate hereafter in the several electoral divisions, as far as circumstances will allow, it is just and proper that the following alterations should be made in the Union, viz.,—

“The electoral division of Leixlip to be enlarged by taking the townlands of Allenswood, Pass-if-you-Can, Barnhill, Phibblestown from the electoral division of Clonsilla, and the townlands of Coldblow and St. Catherine’s from the electoral division of Lucan, and adding said several townlands of the division of Leixlip.

“The electoral division of Kilcock to be enlarged by taking the townlands of Piercetown, Paddenstown, Kilglinn, and Balfeaghan from the electoral division of Raddenstown, and the townlands of Clonfert South, Clonfert North, Clonduff, Ballyloughan, and Ballybrack from the electoral division of Balraheen, and the townlands of Pitchfordstown, Killishausen, Nicholastown, and Ballycohan from the electoral division of Cloncurry, and adding the said several townlands to the division of Kilcock.

“The electoral division of Celbridge to be enlarged by adding and uniting thereto the entire of the electoral division of Straffan, with a right to the said division of Celbridge to return three Guardians instead of two as heretofore.

“The electoral division of Newcastle to be enlarged by taking the townlands of Killaracerry, Kilbride, Lower Baldonnell, Upper Baldonnell, Little Baldonnell, Moneenaleen Commons Upper, Moneenaleen Commons Lower, and Brown’s Barn from the electoral division of Saggard, and adding the said several townlands to the electoral division of Newcastle, and the remainder of the said electoral division of Saggard to be added to the electoral division of Rathcool, with a right to the said electoral divisions of Newcastle and Rathcool to return two Guardians each. That we request the Commissioners will take the above matter into consideration, and cause the same to be carried into effect as speedily as possible.”

The Commissioners have received and read the observations of their Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Muggeridge, upon the resolution above cited, and I am now directed to state that, desirous as the Commissioners are to comply with the wishes of the Guardians with the least practicable delay, they do not feel themselves in a situation to proceed at once to so important a step as to declare by an order the alteration of the electoral divisions which has been recommended, and the Commissioners will first require to be informed as to the certain results, so far as known, or the probable consequences which may be anticipated from the change proposed.

The great importance of the proposed change, as it may affect the interests of private property, will sufficiently explain to the Guardians the great caution which the Commissioners feel obliged to observe in a proceeding of this nature, for the satisfactory and proper arrangement of which they are officially responsible.

It will be necessary for the Commissioners, before they issue such an order as is proposed, to have before them full statistics, embracing the past expenditure, population, number of paupers, and amount of net annual value in each of the present electoral divisions, and placing the

same in comparison with a statement of those particulars as they exist, or may be expected to exist, in the proposed future divisions.

In reference, also, to the most proper and convenient time for issuing such an order as is recommended, it seems to the Commissioners of great importance that such a point of time should be chosen for this purpose as may produce the least disturbance of the existing interests of the several townlands which are to be affected by the change proposed. For example, if a particular townland were transferred from one electoral division to another at the time that the credit of the former and the debit of the latter were considerable in amount, a just ground of complaint would be created on the part of the rate-payers rated in such townland, which might, by due precaution, and by taking certain steps preparatory to the declaration of the change, possibly be avoided altogether, or in great part.

For these reasons the Commissioners have deemed it requisite, as a preliminary step to the issue of any order under their hands and seal, that they should be furnished by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Union with a special and detailed report of the results to be expected from the change proposed, and also of the present state of the debits and credits of the existing electoral divisions, and of the steps which it may be necessary to take, in order that the arrangement may be as generally satisfactory as possible in regard to the interests of the several townlands which are to be affected by the change.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union :—
November 22, 1843.*

Resolved,—The clerk having laid before the Board a letter from the Commissioners in reply to the resolution of the Board of the 1st instant, respecting certain proposed alterations in several of the electoral divisions,—

Resolved,—That said letter and the several matters therein contained be, and they are hereby referred to the following committee, namely,—

Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Simmonds, and Mr. Needham, or two of them, who are requested to take the same into consideration, and report their opinion thereon at their earliest convenience.

Resolved,—That in order to enable the committee more speedily to make up their report, the Commissioners are hereby requested to furnish this Board with the observations of their Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Muggeridge, upon said resolution of the 1st instant, referred to in said letter.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Celbridge Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

November 28, 1843.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge

Union, on the 22nd instant, and have directed me to state, with reference to a request contained therein, that it is not their official practice to furnish copies of the reports or observations made for their information by their Assistant Commissioners; neither are the Commissioners aware that the observations referred to would enable the committee of the Guardians to make their report more expeditiously, but Mr. Muggeridge, Assistant Commissioner, will attend the Board's meeting on the 29th instant, and afford any advice or assistance in his power.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—December
13, 1843.*

THE committee appointed 22nd November to report on the letter of the Commissioners of the 21st November, having laid the report before the Board,—Resolved, that the same be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes as follows:—

The committee to whom it was referred to report on the letter of the Commissioners, of the 21st November last, respecting the proposed alterations of certain of the electoral divisions, have to report that they met Mr. Muggeridge at the workhouse by appointment, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of conferring thereon, that they there fully discussed the subject with him, and they have reason to expect that the proposed alterations will be substantially carried into execution by the Commissioners as speedily as the nature of the case will allow.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1843.

RICHARD MAUNSELL.

D. SIMMONDS.

Resolution of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—January 10, 1844.

RESOLVED,—That the Commissioners be, and they are hereby requested to inform this Board whether the alterations suggested by this Board in certain electoral divisions have been completed, or when it is probable the same can be effected, as we find it will be necessary to strike a new rate almost immediately.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Celbridge Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

January 16, 1844.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union on the 10th instant, containing a resolution, inquiring whether the alterations suggested by the Board in certain electoral divisions of the Union have been completed, or when it is probable that such alteration may be effected.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners have directed me to state, that they have received a report from their Assistant Commissioner,

Mr. Muggeridge, on this subject, which is still under their consideration; and they trust they may be in a position to reply to the inquiry of the Guardians at the next meeting.

It will materially assist the Commissioners in the consideration of this important question, if the Guardians will furnish them with as exact an estimate as can be made of the balance which would stand for or against each electoral division at the 26th March next; such estimate to be made on the uncollected rate in each division on the one hand, and on the other all expenditure to be incurred up to the 25th March. * * *

*To the Clerk to the Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Celbridge Union.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
January 30, 1844.*

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the proposed alteration of the electoral divisions of the Celbridge Union, I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to state, that on maturely weighing the probable results of the proposed change, so far as they have been enabled to anticipate them, and after a full and careful consideration of the report of Mr. Muggeridge, Assistant Commissioner, on that subject, the Commissioners do not find themselves in a situation to carry into effect the wishes of the Guardians previously to the 25th March in the present year, and the Order for the election of Guardians for the ensuing year, the first step in which will take place on the 1st February next, will therefore issue without any alteration of the existing electoral divisions.

Had the Commissioners arrived at a different conclusion, they would have found the greatest difficulty in carrying into effect at present so extensive a change as that proposed, affecting as it would the boundaries of 10 out of 15 of the existing electoral divisions of the Union. The Irish Poor Relief Act makes no provision for appropriating or applying any surplus amount of rate, which might stand to the credit of any electoral division at the time of such a change taking place, and without a complete understanding of what the state of the debits and credits of all the electoral divisions would be, at the time of the change proposed, the Commissioners could not with safety declare an alteration by which so many townlands would be transferred from one electoral division to another.

Independently of the considerations above mentioned, the Guardians are aware that a change of the law took place in the last session of Parliament, the direct tendency of which was to introduce gradually a more equal pressure of the poor-rates on the several electoral divisions of a Union, by debiting the maintenance of an increased proportion of the paupers relieved to the Union at large.

The Commissioners feel desirous that the effects of the change of the law in this respect should have due time for development, and they think that the circumstance of Parliament having so recently legislated in reference to this subject, makes it desirable that

the Commissioners should not interfere as yet with the established boundaries of electoral divisions, for the sole purpose, as avowed in the present instance, of equalizing more nearly the pressure of the rates on property, situate in different parts of the same Union.

I am, &c.,

*To the Clerk of the Guardians
of the Celbridge Union.*

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union :—
7th February, 1844.*

THE clerk having read a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners dated 30th ultimo, declining for certain reasons therein stated to carry into execution alterations suggested by this Board as being necessary in some of the electoral divisions of the Union, and the Guardians having been specially summoned this day for the purpose of taking said letter into consideration :—

Resolved,—That we cannot avoid expressing our regret that the Commissioners have declined for the present carrying the said alterations into execution, at the same time we must adhere to the resolutions heretofore expressed by this Board of the justice and necessity thereof.

1st. Because at the time of the original formation of the Union, population and area or extent were the only data on which the several electoral divisions were founded, whereas the value of each electoral division should have been a main ingredient in the formation thereof. The result, consequently, has been a very unequal and unjust pressure of the rate on certain divisions, the particulars of which have been already fully detailed and conveyed to the Commissioners by this Board.

2nd. Because in the month of February, 1839, before any valuation was made, a memorial was forwarded to the Commissioners from the rate-payers of the division of Leixlip complaining of the very small area or extent which had been allotted to that division in comparison with its population and the extent and population of other divisions, in consequence of which the memorialists apprehended they would be very unequally and unjustly taxed when the rate should come into operation, and praying the Commissioners to cause the said division of Leixlip to be enlarged as therein mentioned ; and although the said Commissioners then declined to comply with the prayer of said memorial, they stated, amongst other things, “ their willingness to give to the two parishes of Leixlip and Confey (which composed the said division), should it thereafter appear that the rateable property within them was subjected to a very disproportionate burden, such relief as the exercise of any power they possessed and a due regard to other interests might enable them to afford.”

3rd. Because it has been shown and proved to the Commissioners that amongst the 15 divisions composing this Union, the said division of Leixlip, although the lowest in value, stands sixth in point of population. That the division of Celbridge, although third in population, stands ninth in value, and that similar degrees of inequality exist in several of the other divisions.

4th. Because we cannot discover wherein the great difficulty alluded to in said letter exists in carrying into effect the changes proposed by us; on the contrary, we consider that the Commissioners being now in possession of the relative value of each electoral division, those changes could be effected with perfect facility, and so as to assure a fair and just allotment to each.

5th. We consider that the difficulty apprehended by the Commissioners in arranging and settling the state of the debits and credits of the electoral divisions on the occasion of the proposed change has no foundation, but that the same might be easily effected on the 25th March next, when the half-yearly accounts of the Union are closed.

Finally—Although we are aware that, as stated in said letter, a change of the law took place in the last session, the tendency of which may be to introduce a somewhat more equal pressure of the poor-rates on the several electoral divisions of the Union, by debiting the maintenance of an increased population of the paupers relieved to the Union at large, we conceive it affords no valid or sufficient reason for allowing the present very unequal state of some of the divisions to exist whilst it is so capable of being remedied; and we feel it a duty we owe to the aggrieved rate-payers to persevere in using every means and exertion in our power to obtain for them that relief to which they are so justly entitled.

Resolved,—That the following rates be struck against the under-named electoral divisions for the next ensuing six months:—

	Pence		Pence
1 Saggard	3	9 Maynooth	3
2 Rathcoole	5	10 Straffan	2
3 Newcastle	4	11 Kilcock	4
4 Lucan	3	12 Cloncurry	2
5 Clonsilla	0	13 Donadea	3
6 Leixlip	0	14 Balraheen	4
7 Celbridge	7½	15 Raddinstown	4
8 Donacomper	2½		

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Celbridge Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

April 2, 1844.

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the resolution passed at the meeting of the Guardians of the Celbridge Union on the 7th February last, expressing their regret that the Commissioners have declined for the present to carry into execution certain alterations of the electoral divisions proposed by the Guardians, and setting forth the reasons which have led the Guardians to adhere to their previous resolutions on that subject.

In reply thereto, the Commissioners have to observe, in the first place, that the reasons advanced by the Guardians in favour of the proposed change nearly all rest upon the assumed fact that it was intended by the Legislature, in framing those sections of the Irish Poor Relief Act which relate to the formation of electoral divisions, that the pressure of the poor-rates upon the several divisions should be made

as nearly equal as possible. Had this really been the object of the Legislature, it would have been most simply, most easily, and most effectually obtained by causing the entire expenditure of the Union to be charged to the several electoral divisions in proportion to the net annual value of each; but the fact is well known that this proposition, although proposed and discussed in Parliament, was deliberately abandoned, and a provision introduced in place thereof enacting that each electoral division should be chargeable with the expense of maintaining the paupers resident therein previously to admission to the workhouse.

It is true that the Legislature has subsequently modified that provision in an important degree, by giving to the word "resident" a declaratory meaning; which in due course of time will cause a considerable proportion of the paupers relieved to be charged to the Union at large, and the Guardians will recollect that one of the reasons assigned by the Commissioners for not interfering at present with the boundaries of the electoral divisions, was that the effect of this alteration of the law might have due time for development. The desire of the Commissioners in administering the law is to act in perfect accordance with what they consider to be its existing spirit and intention, and they feel it to be their duty to await the adoption and timely operation of the changes which may be made in the law from time to time, rather than endeavour to give premature effect to views of policy which may be proposed to them, however salutary and proper the tendency of such views might be.

The Guardians state in their resolution that they cannot discover wherein the difficulty alluded to in the letter of the Commissioners exists in carrying into effect the changes proposed; and they state their opinion that the difficulty apprehended by the Commissioners in arranging and settling the state of the debits and credits of the electoral divisions on the occasion of the proposed changes has no foundation, but that the same might easily be effected on the 25th March next, when the half-yearly accounts of the Union are closed.

In their letter of the 30th January last, the Commissioners have stated that the Irish Poor Relief Act makes no provision for appropriating or applying any surplus amount of rate which might stand to the credit of any electoral division at the time of such a change taking place; and they may further state, that the 18th section of that Act, under which alone the Commissioners have power to alter electoral divisions, does not authorize either the Commissioners or the Guardians to make any adjustment of the several accounts on such a change as that proposed taking place.

To illustrate this by an example, the Guardians propose that the Straffan electoral division should be joined in one with the Celbridge division. By the abstract of the accounts for the half-year ended on the 29th September last, the balance standing against the electoral division of Straffan was only 2s. 4½d., while against the Celbridge division there is a balance of 104l. 9s. 6½d. There remained at the same period uncollected rates in the Straffan electoral division to the amount of 45l. 2s. 5½d., and in the Celbridge division 76l. 18s. 7¾d.; supposing, therefore, the whole of these rates to be collected in both divisions, there would be a balance in favour of Straffan of 45l. 0s. 1½d., and a balance against Celbridge of 27l. 10s. 10¾d.

If the expenditure of the two divisions for the half-year ended on the 29th of September were followed by exactly similar amounts in the succeeding half-year, the balance at 25th March would be only 1*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* against the Straffan division, while the Celbridge division would be in debt 190*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*; the Guardians of Celbridge Union proposed that the two last divisions should become one from and after the 25th March next. Had the Commissioners issued an order to that effect no subsequent arrangement could have been made in the existing state of the law for the liquidation of the balance which might stand at that time against the Celbridge division; nor could any fund have been subsequently created from which that balance could be legally discharged.

This is one of many cases in which it would have been necessary that provision should be made by striking a sufficient rate previously to the change taking place to provide for the debt which might be due from an electoral division at the time of change, which as regards any surplus to the credit of an electoral division at the time of change, the Commissioners are not aware of any process by which such surplus could legally be appropriated and disposed of.

The Commissioners trust that this further explanation will satisfy the Guardians that whatever might be their opinion of the expediency of adopting the changes proposed by the Guardians, they were not in a situation to carry those changes into effect on the 25th of March last.

I am, &c.,

*To the Clerk of the Guardians of
the Celbridge Union.*

C. WALMISLEY, *First Clerk.*

*Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Celbridge Union:—
April 17, 1844.*

THE Board having taken into consideration the letter of the Commissioners, dated the 2nd instant, wherein they decline altogether to carry into execution any of the alterations of the electoral divisions of this Union as suggested by this Board,—

Resolved,—That notwithstanding the matters urged in said letter, we adhere to the conviction already expressed in several communications conveyed by us to the Commissioners within the last year. That the alterations so suggested by us are essential to the just and proper working of the law within this Union, and that until certain of the electoral divisions are remodelled in the manner pointed out by our resolutions of the 15th February, 1843, the rate will continue to operate very unequally, and with great injustice in the said divisions.

Resolved,—That impressed with this conviction, we deem it a duty we owe to the rate-payers to persevere in seeking to have these electoral divisions formed in such manner as we are convinced they would have been had the Assistant Commissioner, previous to the formation of the Union, been in possession of the relative value as compared with the population of each.

Resolved,—That petitions be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament by this Board, praying that an Act may be passed in the present session, empowering the several Boards of Guardians

in Ireland, whenever two-thirds of the members of such Boards shall concur and deem the same advisable, to strike one uniform rate over the entire Union, instead of over the several electoral divisions, as required by the present law. And further, praying that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to introduce a Bill to that effect in the present session.

No. 17.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF GUARDIANS IN IRELAND:—CIRCULAR
of INSTRUCTIONS to Clerk of Union, as RETURNING OFFICER.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
January 23, 1844.*

SIR,

1. I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to state, that in pursuance of the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, an Order will be forthwith issued providing for the annual Election of Guardians.

2. The Order directs that the clerk of the Guardians for the time being shall be the returning officer for elections in the above Union, and you will accordingly act as returning officer in the approaching election.

3. This Order rescinds the order heretofore acted upon, and sets forth your duties as returning officer in the election. You will be supplied from this office with all the general forms which are to be used, and with specimen forms of voting papers. The forms which you will receive for statements of claims to vote, and appointments of proxies with their applications, and the statements of corporations and joint-stock companies, in pursuance of the 86th section of the Act, are to be given, free of charge, to any persons who may require them for their own statements or applications. It would not be expedient to make a more general distribution of these forms.

4. You will lose no time in proceeding, under the 26th section of the Amendment Act, and the 6th Article of the Order, to revise and perfect the registries of claims and statements, D 1, D 2, and D 3. The Commissioners have reason to fear that in some Unions these important books have been imperfectly kept; and they consider it of much importance that all claims and statements hitherto received should be immediately entered up in the forms of register respectively applicable, and all cases admitting of doubt examined into and revised in the manner pointed out in Article 6 of the Order. Arrangements have been made with Mr. THOM, printer, Dublin, by which register-books of suitable forms and sizes will be at once supplied, on application to him.

5. It will be your duty, as returning officer, to prepare and distribute the notice of the election, on the 1st of February, in accordance with Article 7 of the Order. The constabulary or the police force in the Union are (where their services are available) to post the notice, as well as to distribute and collect the voting papers; but these are the only services which they are to perform in the election. In such case you will calculate the number of copies of the notice, form C, which will be required for posting, and forward them through the post office (in

packets, pre-paid) to the head quarters of the constabulary stationed in the Union, distributing the number according to the portion of the Union comprised in each constabulary district. You are to transmit to the officers of the constabulary districts, with the copies of the notice, a list of the parishes in the Union, according to the order declaring it; and this list will be returned to you so marked as to distinguish the parishes in each of the districts, for your guidance in the arrangements for issuing voting papers if contests should occur.

6. A placard, containing a description of the electoral divisions of the Union, is to be used where contests may occur. Two should be posted at the place at which the business of the election is to be conducted.

7. You are to attend daily (except on Sundays) at the place appointed for your proceedings, from the 1st of February to the last day, for receiving nomination papers, and to afford information to persons requiring it. With a view to general convenience and economy, all the business of the election is to be transacted, as far as possible, at the Board-room of the Guardians, and within the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock in the day.

8. When a contest shall occur in any division or ward, you will obtain a sufficient number of voting papers, in which there must be printed the name and description of each candidate (except such as may have declined to act) and proposer, in addition to the other matters in the prescribed form. The charge should not exceed *two shillings* per hundred: and (if you cannot obtain them at that rate in the Union) on your transmitting to Mr. Thom a voting paper, properly filled, for each division or ward in which a contest shall occur, taking care to mark on each paper the number of copies required, he will furnish them at the price here stated.

9. Your next duty will be to prepare lists of the voters for the persons who are to distribute and collect the voting papers, and afterwards to arrange the papers in the manner prescribed by the Order. For this purpose you must ascertain the number of papers which can be delivered in a day by one person, with reference to the facilities or impediments which each electoral division may present, and then prepare lists and divide the papers accordingly, so that each person may have a list applicable only to the numbers endorsed on the papers he is to distribute and collect. The voting papers for each electoral division should be so arranged as to distinguish those for each of the townlands comprised therein; and in the lists of voters given to the distributors the names of those who are entitled to receive voting papers should be bracketted against the townlands, and numbered for facility of distribution.

10. On Friday, the 8th of March, you are to ascertain, by the lists of parishes to be returned by the constabulary officers, the head quarters to which you must apply for the assistance of the constabulary on duty in the electoral divisions to which papers are to be sent; and you will then send to such head quarters, by post, pre-paid, an application for the assistance required, naming each electoral division, with the number of voting papers to be distributed in it, and transmitting one of the printed tabular statements of the townlands comprised in the several divisions of the Union.

11. You will, on Wednesday the 13th of March, forward the voting papers and lists with instructions; and the papers must be arranged in numerical order according to the lists, as above stated. You will at the same time transmit, *for each station*, a written copy of the Regulations (Arts. 21, 22, 26), in the order, for the distributing and collecting of voting papers, to which the persons employed in the duty will be bound to conform. Beyond the duties above prescribed you are not to call upon the constabulary officers (who will receive their instructions from the inspector-general) for any other services.

12. The constabulary are to be allowed 1s. a-day each while employed in distributing and collecting voting papers, but no allowance is to be made for posting the notices, or attending to receive the papers from you and finally to return them; and where it may be necessary specially to employ other persons, 2s. a-day is the maximum allowance.

13. Until you shall have to prepare the lists of voters for the constabulary you will not require assistance in the performance of your duties; and no allowance can be made for any expense incurred by employing any person without authority: but if the number of voters in contested divisions or wards shall be so great as to render assistance necessary for preparing the lists, the Commissioners, on receiving a report from you to that effect, stating the probable number of voters, will allow the person who is to assist in the scrutiny of votes to aid also in preparing the lists; and if indispensably necessary they will allow additional assistance to be provided.

14. You are requested, on completing the return of the election, to furnish to this office an account of the expenses in the subjoined form.

I am, Sir, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of the
Union.

FORM OF ACCOUNT annexed to foregoing Circular.

Union.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS, 25TH MARCH, 1844.

Returning Officer's Account.

£. s. d.

1. Charge against the Union at large:—

Returning Officer's fee
Printing Forms under Article 34 of Order
Postage paid on letters or packets relating to such
duties

2. Charges against Electoral Divisions (*to be specified against each, where there are any, as follows*):—

Electoral Division:—

Printing (*state the number*), voting papers
at 2s. per hundred; and other Forms under Ar-
ticle 35 of Order
Postage paid on account of the Division

Constabulary (or other persons as the case may be) £. s. d.
 employed in distributing and collecting voting
 papers; men, on day, at 1s. per
 diem, each
 Allowance to assistant in the scrutiny, day,
 at per diem
 Assistant for making lists of voters (where authorized)

£

SUMMARY.

	£.	s.	d.
UNION at large			
----- Division			
----- Division			
----- Division			
----- Division			
Total			

No. 18.

ORDER FOR ELECTION OF GUARDIANS IN UNIONS IN IRELAND
 WHERE A RATE HAS BEEN MADE.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union;
 to the Officers of the said Union; and to all persons whom
 it may concern.

Under the authority of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland*," and of an Act passed in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Act to amend an Act of the first and second year of Her present Majesty, for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland*," and of an Act passed in the session of Parliament, held in the sixth and seventh years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Act for the further Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland*," WE, THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, do hereby rescind an Order, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1843, issued by us to the above-named Union, and relating to the election of Guardians in the said Union, and with respect to the future elections of Guardians in the said Union, we do hereby order, direct, and declare as follows:—

Article 1. The clerk for the time being to the Board of Guardians shall, at every future election of Guardians of the said Union, be, and we, the said Commissioners, do hereby appoint such clerk to be the returning officer, and such clerk shall perform the duties herein directed to be performed by the returning officer, and all other duties suitable to his office, which it may be requisite for him to perform in conducting and completing such election. And in case the office of clerk shall be vacant at any time when any proceeding is to be taken under this order, or in case the clerk shall be prevented by sickness or accident, or other

sufficient cause, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians of the said Union shall appoint some person to perform such of the duties imposed by this Order upon the returning officer as shall then remain to be performed; and the person so appointed shall perform such duties.

Article 2. The police force employed in the Union are hereby appointed to be assistants to the returning officer for posting the notice, and for distributing and collecting the voting papers as hereinafter directed: Provided always, that if in any case the services of the police force should not be available or sufficient for the purpose, the returning officer shall, on receiving information thereof, appoint a competent number of fit and proper persons to act as his assistants, instead of the police, so far as shall duly appear to be necessary.

Article 3. Persons liable to pay or contribute rate in respect of any property not in their actual occupation, or in respect of any interest equivalent to profit-rent, arising out of property occupied by them, may, in making statements of their claim to vote, follow the form A 1, or A 2, hereunto annexed, as the case may require; but any statement which contains the particulars required by the 1st and 2nd Vic., c. 56, sec. 84, will be sufficient.

Article 4. Rate-payers in appointing proxies, and proxies in making statements of their claims to vote, may follow the forms marked B 1 and 2, hereunto annexed; but any statement which contains the particulars required by the 1st and 2nd Vic., c. 56, sec. 84, will be sufficient.

Article 5. The returning officer shall keep a register of such statements of rate-payers claiming to vote, and of such appointments and statements of proxies as shall be given to him, according to the form marked D 1, D 2, or D 3, as the case may require; and the clerk shall keep a similar register of all such statements and appointments as may be given to the Guardians.

Article 6. The returning officer shall forthwith, on the receipt of this Order, and from time to time thereafter, as occasion may arise, revise, amend, and perfect the several registries of claims D 1, D 2, and D 3; and to this end, if he shall have reasonable cause to doubt the correctness of any claim to vote, made by any person in respect of rent received and retained by such person, he shall require such person to produce evidence of the amount of such rent to his satisfaction; and where such evidence shall have been given he shall amend or affirm the entry of net annual value of such rent in the register, according to his judgment, and shall record the same by a memorandum on the margin of the register, dated and signed, making reference therein to the documents upon which his opinion is founded; and in every case in which evidence of the amount of the rent shall not have been produced to his satisfaction, or in which he shall be satisfied that the claim to vote is fictitious, or otherwise invalid, he shall record the fact, together with his opinion thereon, in like manner as is above directed, by a memorandum on the margin of the register, dated and signed, making reference therein to the documents, if any, on which his opinion is founded.

Article 7. The returning officer shall, on the 1st day of February in every year, prepare and issue a notice, according to the form marked C, hereunto annexed; and shall cause copies thereof to be posted near

every church and other house of worship, also at every court-house, police-station, market-house, and other usual place for posting public notices, in the Union. He shall moreover transmit by post, at the charge of the Union, a copy of the notice to each of the justices of the peace resident therein.

Article 8. The value of the qualification by which male persons of full age, entitled to vote at elections of Guardians in the said Union, shall be eligible as such Guardians, shall be the net annual value of £ .

Article 9. Any person entitled to vote in any electoral division of the Union, or in any ward of an electoral division, may propose in the manner following, for the office of Guardian of such division or ward, himself, or any other person or number of persons (not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for such division or ward), legally qualified to be elected for that office.

Article 10. Every nomination shall be in writing, in the form marked E 1, or E 2, hereunto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be signed by the rate-payer nominating, and shall be delivered to the returning officer, at such place as he shall appoint, or to such person as he may appoint to receive it, on or before the 20th day of February.

Article 11. The returning officer shall carefully preserve all nomination papers received by him, and on the receipt thereof shall mark on each a number and date, according to the order and time in which the same shall be received. He shall also compare each paper with the rate-book, or with the registries of statements and appointments required to be kept; and thereupon he shall ascertain whether the several persons in each nomination paper are in all respects duly qualified to nominate or be elected for the office of Guardian respectively.

Article 12. If any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian shall, at any time previous to the preparation or signature of the list of candidates, as hereinafter directed, tender to the officer conducting the election of Guardians his refusal, in writing, to serve such office, the remaining officer shall omit or strike out the name of such person from the list of candidates:—

Article 13. The returning officer shall prepare and sign a list, according to the form marked F, hereunto annexed, of the several qualified candidates duly nominated, as aforesaid, and whose names have not been omitted or struck out under Article 12, containing the names and residences of the rate-payer or rate-payers by whom they shall respectively have been proposed, and shall forward a copy thereof, on the 1st day of March, to the said Commissioners, and the clerk to the Board of Guardians shall lay a copy thereof before the Guardians at their first meeting after that day; and the Guardians for the electoral divisions and wards of the Union shall be chosen from the candidates whose names are contained in such list.

Article 14. It shall not be necessary in any case to name in the list more than one rate-payer as proposer of any candidate.

Article 15. If the candidates for an electoral division or ward shall not exceed the number of Guardians to be elected, such candidates (excepting those who may decline to act) shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for such division or ward, and shall be certified as such in the return to be made by the returning officer.

Article 16. When the candidates duly nominated shall exceed the

number of Guardians to be elected for an electoral division or ward, the returning officer shall communicate to the Board of Guardians the name of such division or ward, and announce that votes are to be taken therein, and shall thereupon forthwith prepare lists, according to the annexed forms H 1, and H 2, of the rate-payers of such divisions or wards respectively, also of proxies appointed; in which lists the several particulars specified in such forms shall be so stated as to show the total annual value of the several parcels of rateable property occupied by the same rate-payer, or in respect of which the same rate-payer shall have made a valid claim to vote, in one electoral division or ward; also the total amount of net rents, or of tithe rent-charges, set forth in statements received, or in appointments of proxies, following the latest decision of any returning officer, for the time being, in every case which shall have been dealt with under the provisions of Article 6; and the list of rate-payers making such statements, and of proxies, shall be made up to one calendar month preceding the first day herein appointed for collecting votes.

Article 17. If at any time after the preparation and signature of the lists of candidates, and before the issuing of voting papers, as herein-after directed, any of the persons put in nomination shall tender to the officer conducting the election of Guardians his or their refusal, in writing, to serve the office of Guardian, whereby the number for any electoral division or ward shall be reduced to or below the number of Guardians to be elected, then the remaining candidates for such division or ward shall be certified in the return as Guardians, and it will not be necessary to issue voting papers in any such case; but where the number of candidates shall still exceed the number of Guardians to be elected, the returning officer shall cause voting papers, in the form G 1, or G 2, as the case may require, to be printed for such divisions or wards; and he shall prepare lists of the voters for whom papers are to be left by the persons who shall be employed to distribute them, in which lists shall be stated the number of each paper, and the name of the place at which it is to be left; and every paper shall be folded and endorsed with its proper number.

Article 18. If at any time after the printing, and before the issuing of the voting papers, any person put in nomination shall tender to the officer conducting the election of Guardians his refusal in writing to serve the office of Guardian, but the number of candidates shall still exceed the number of Guardians to be elected, the returning officer shall, before issuing the voting papers, erase therefrom the name of the person refusing to serve the office of Guardian.

Article 19. The voting papers shall be issued on the 15th day of March; and if the whole cannot be issued on that day, the remainder shall be issued on the following day; but it shall not be necessary to deliver papers in any electoral division or ward, the number of candidates for which shall, before the said 15th day of March, be reduced to or below the number of Guardians to be elected, in which case each remaining candidate shall be certified in the return as a Guardian.

Article 20. Every collector of rates for any electoral division, or for any ward thereof, in which a contest for the office of Guardian may occur, shall attend to assist the returning officer in issuing voting papers, and shall compare the list of occupiers with his collecting

books, and set a mark opposite to the name of every occupier who shall have paid all rates assessed on him, excepting such as may have been made within the six calendar months immediately preceding the first day appointed for issuing the voting papers; up to which day, if any occupier shall tender payment of rate due by him, the collector shall receive the amount, and set a mark indicating payment of rate opposite the name of such occupier.

Article 21. The returning officer shall cause one voting paper to be delivered by a person appointed for that purpose at the residence of every occupier named in the list, according to Form H 1, specified in Article 16, who shall appear not to owe any rate made more than six months previously; and voting papers for all other rate-payers and for proxies shall be delivered at the respective places appointed by them in each electoral division or ward.

Article 22. Every rate-payer entitled to vote in more than one capacity shall be supplied with voting papers accordingly; and every proxy shall in like manner receive a separate voting paper for each of the rate-payers entitled to vote in any electoral division or ward for whom he acts in respect of each such division or ward.

Article 23. The voter, whether he be the proxy of a rate-payer or not, shall place his own initials opposite the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote, and shall sign the voting paper; but if the voter cannot write, he may procure a person to write the voter's name on the paper in full, and such person shall then write the voter's initials opposite to the name of each candidate for whom the voter intends to vote, and afterwards affix his own signature to the paper as witness to the mark of the voter, which is to be affixed by the voter to the paper in place of signature.

Article 24. If the initials of a voter shall be written against the names of more persons than are to be elected Guardians for the electoral division or ward, or if he shall not sign or affix his mark to the voting paper, or if his mark shall not be duly attested, the voting paper shall not be included in the casting up of the votes.

Article 25. No person, not being a proxy, or an officer of a corporation or company, duly appointed to vote, shall vote in the name of any other person.

Article 26. On the 17th day of March, and, if necessary, on the following day, the returning officer shall cause the voting papers to be collected, but in no case (excepting that provided for in Article 37) shall a voting paper be allowed to remain more than one clear day with the voter; and the persons employed in collecting the voting papers shall not examine, or permit any person to have access to, such papers while in their charge; and on completing the collection, they shall arrange the voting papers according to the numbers endorsed thereupon, according to Article 17, and enclose them in a parcel, and deliver the same to the returning officer.

Article 27. Every person entitled to vote who shall not, on the 15th or 16th day of March, have received a voting paper as aforesaid, shall, on application in person to the returning officer on the days appointed for the collection of the voting papers, be entitled to receive a voting paper, and to fill up the same in the presence of the returning officer, and then and there to deliver the same to him.

Article 28. If in any case a voting paper, duly issued, shall not have been collected through the default of the persons employed by the returning officer for the purpose, the voter may in person deliver the paper to the returning officer on or before the 20th day of March.

Article 29. If at any time after the issuing of the voting papers shall have commenced, and before the making of the return hereafter directed, any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian in any electoral division or ward, shall tender to the returning officer conducting the election of Guardians his refusal in writing to serve such office, the votes which may be given for such person shall not be cast up, or continue to be cast up, as the case may be, and the votes so given for such person will be lost; and if the number of candidates for any electoral division or ward shall thereby be reduced to or below the number of Guardians to be elected, the remaining candidates for such division or ward shall be certified in the return as Guardians; but if the number of candidates shall still exceed the number of Guardians to be elected, the returning officer shall proceed in the election as hereafter directed.

Article 30. When the collection of the voting papers shall have been completed, the returning officer shall attend at the Board-room of the Guardians of the Union, and shall, assisted by the collectors of poor-rates, ascertain the validity of the votes, and shall register the valid votes duly given for each remaining candidate, opposite to the name of each rate-payer or proxy; after which he shall cast up the votes so registered, and ascertain and register the total number of such votes for each candidate. The candidates, to the number of Guardians to be elected for the electoral division or ward, who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for such division or ward.

Article 31. The returning officer shall, on the 25th day of March, make a true return to the said Commissioners in writing under his hand and seal, in the Form marked J, hereto annexed, of the names of every electoral division and ward of the Union, and the names of the candidates, together with (in the case of a contest) the number of votes given for each, and the names of the persons elected as Guardians; and in case there shall have been no candidate, or if the number of candidates shall have been less than the number of Guardians to be elected for any electoral division or ward, the fact shall be so stated in the return opposite to the name of such division or ward; and the returning officer shall forthwith lay a certified copy of the return before the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Article 32. If the examination of votes collected cannot be completed as aforesaid, on or before the 25th day of March, the returning officer shall forthwith proceed to complete the examination, and shall make a return of the election to the said Commissioners on one of the 14 days (not being a Sunday) next following the said 25th day of March.

Article 33. The clerk to the Guardians shall, so soon as the certified copy of the return shall have been laid before the Board of Guardians as directed in Article 31, notify to each person returned as elected to the office of Guardian, the fact of his being so elected, by delivering or sending, or causing to be delivered or sent to him, a notice in the Form K, hereunto annexed.

Article 37. Whenever the day appointed in this order for the performance of any act shall be a Sunday or Good Friday, such act shall be performed on the day next following.

(f) Name of Union.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.			DESCRIPTION OF INTEREST.								
Parish.	Townland or Street, if in a Town, with No. of House, if any.	Description of Property. (g)	Net Annual Value at which rated.			Annual Rent payable.			Value of Interest.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total . . .											

The place in the above Electoral Division at which a Voting Paper may be left and called for, is the House (h) (i)
 Given this . . . day of . . . , 18 . . .
 Signature.

When Corporations or Joint Stock Companies claim as Occupiers, this Form is also to be used. In such cases, when an interest beyond any Rent payable does not exist, the second and third money columns are to be left blank. If *no Rent* be payable, "Ownership" should be written over these columns.

(g) Farm, House, or Warehouse, &c.

(h) Give the name of the House, if not in a Town; in all other cases the name of the Street, and the No. of the House, or some certain reference to it. The House must be in the Division or Ward for which the claim to vote is made.

(i) Corporations or Joint Stock Companies should here name the Officer who is to vote.

FORM A, 2.—STATEMENT OF CLAIM to VOTE in person for Guardians of the POOR, by a Landlord entitled to Rents exceeding the Rents payable, or by an Owner of Tithe Rent Charges.

UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.*

To the Board of Guardians of the (a)

Union.

(b)

(c)

(d)

claim (or claims) to vote according to the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Vic., c. 56, being entitled thereto in respect of the property hereinafter described, which is situate within the (e)

Electoral Division of the (f)

Union, that is to say:—

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.			DESCRIPTION OF INTEREST. (h)								
Parish.	Townland or Street, if in a Town, with No. of House, if any.	Description of Property. (g)	Rent receivable.			Rent payable for the Property.			Annual Amount of Net Rent, or Net Tithe Rent Charges.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Total Amount of Net Rents, or Net Tithe Rent Charges . . .											

Given this

day of

18 .

(Signature of Landlord.)

(Address.)

* If the Electoral Division be in Wards, it will be necessary to make a distinct statement for each Ward in which the Landlord may derive a Net Rent from rateable Property; in each case naming the Ward in the paper; and the Returning Officer will issue a Voting Paper for each Ward.

- (a) House, Farm, or Warehouse, &c., as the case may be, or Tithe Rent Charge.
 (b) Landlords not subject to any Rent are to fill only the first and third money columns.

Owners of Tithe Rent Charges to fill only the third columns.

FORM B, 2. —APPLICATION OF PROXY thereupon.

To the Board of Guardians of the

Union.

I, _____, of _____, having been appointed by _____, of _____, to vote as his Proxy, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 56, do hereby claim to be entitled to vote as such Proxy. I hereby transmit to you such my appointment, signed by the said _____, setting forth the particulars required by law, of the Property in respect of which the said _____ is entitled to vote, and in respect of which I do hereby claim to vote as his Proxy; and I appoint, as the place at which a Voting Paper for me may be left and called for, the House (c)

Given this

day of

18 .

(Signature of Proxy.)

(Address.)

(c) Give the name of the House, if not in a Town; in all other cases the name of the Street, and the No. of the House, or some certain reference to it. The House must be in the Division or Ward for which the claim to vote is made.

FORM C.—NOTICE.

ELECTION of GUARDIANS for the Year ending 25th March, 18 .

UNION.

I _____ Returning Officer of the _____ Union, do hereby give notice that,—

1. The number of Guardians of the Poor to be elected for the Electoral Divisions (a) in the said Union is as follows:—

(a) And Wards where divided into Wards.

For the Electoral Division of _____, Guardians.

[*The names of the Electoral Divisions and Wards, where divided into Wards, and the number of Guardians, to be here inserted.*]

2. All male persons of full age, not expressly disqualified by law, who are entitled under the provisions of the Acts 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56, and 2 Vic., cap. 1, to vote at Elections of Guardians in the said Union, and who shall have been liable under the last-made Rate to pay or contribute Rate in respect of property of the net annual value of not less than pounds in their occupation within the said Union, or who shall be entitled to vote in respect of net rent payable to their receipt in the said Union, of that amount, or who shall be entitled to vote in respect of Tithe Rent Charge, payable to their receipt from property within the Union, of that amount, will be eligible as Guardians for any of the Electoral divisions [*or Wards, as the case may be*] of the said Union: but no person being in Holy Orders, or being a regular Minister of any religious denomination, will be eligible as a Guardian. Persons who have been Guardians for any year are re-eligible for the ensuing or any subsequent year, and the same person may be elected Guardian for more than one Electoral Division.

3. No occupier will be entitled to vote in respect of any property for which he shall be liable to pay rent to any Landlord, unless he shall have paid all the Poor-rates previously made and assessed upon him in the Union, except such as shall have been made or become due within the Six Calendar Months immediately preceding the time appointed for voting.

4. No Rate-payer will be entitled to vote in respect of any property not in his actual occupation, or in respect of any interest equivalent to Profit Rent arising out of property occupied by him, unless he shall, one calendar month at the least previous to the first day hereinafter appointed for collecting Votes, deliver to the Board of Guardians of the Union, or to the person acting for the time being as Returning Officer, a statement in writing of his name and address, with a description of the property in respect of which he claims to be entitled to vote, and of his interest therein.

5. Any Rate-payer, in respect of property not in his actual occupation, may, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his Proxy, but such Proxy must, one calendar month previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, give to the Clerk to the Board of Guardians (if not already so given) a statement in writing of his own name and address, and also the name and address of the Rate-payer appointing him such Proxy, and a description of the property in respect of which he claims to vote as Proxy; and also an original or attested copy of the writing appointing him such Proxy.

6. The forms which may be followed by Rate-payers in stating their claim to vote, or in appointing Proxies, and by such Proxies in making their claim, may be had by such Rate-payers on application to me.

7. The last day on which nominations can be received is the day of _____. Nominations of Guardians must be made according to the form prescribed by the Poor Law Commissioners, printed copies of which form may be had on application to me, and will be received by me at _____.

8. If any person put in Nomination for the Office of Guardian in any Electoral Division or Ward, tender to the Returning Officer his refusal in writing to serve such Office, the election of such person is to be no further proceeded with for such Division or Ward; and such writing will be received by me at the place above named.

9. I shall, if more than the above-mentioned number of Guardians be nominated for any Electoral Division or Ward, cause Voting Papers to be

delivered on the day of , to the address, in the Electoral Division or Ward, of each Rate-payer and Proxy qualified to vote; which Voting Papers will contain full Instructions as to the mode of voting; and, on the day of , I shall cause such Voting Papers to be collected.

10. On the _____ day of _____, I shall attend in the Board Room of the said Union, at the hour of _____; and I shall on that, and, if necessary, the following days, proceed to ascertain the number of Votes given for each Candidate.

11. Landlords, or Owners of Tithe Rent-charges, who may desire to nominate Candidates, should cause their statements of claim to vote to be delivered to me, or to the Board of Guardians, before the

12. If any person knowingly and fraudulently, and with the intent of giving a greater number of Votes than he is by law entitled to give, tender, or forward, to the Returning Officer a false statement of the grounds on which he claims to vote, or give additional Votes, or forge, falsify, or knowingly or fraudulently alter, after signature, any paper containing a Statement of Claim to Vote, Proxy, Nomination, or Vote for the Election of Guardians, or refusal to serve the Office of Guardian ; or conspire to forge, falsify, or so alter any such paper ; or knowingly tender or forward to the proper Officer any such paper forged, falsified, or so altered as aforesaid ; or wilfully suppress, carry off, destroy, or deface any Statement of Claim to Vote, Proxy, or Nomination of a Candidate for the Office of Guardian after the same has been duly signed ; or in like manner suppress, carry off, destroy, or deface any Voting Paper, after the same has been issued by the Returning Officer ; the person so offending is liable to a Penalty of Ten Pounds, recoverable as Penalties and Forfeitures, under the Irish Poor Relief Act.

(Name of Returning Officer

1st February, 18 . (Address)

Returning Officer for the Union.

FORMS D, 1, 2, and 3.

FORM D, 1.—REGISTRY of CLAIMS to VOTE in respect of Property in actual Occupation of the Party claiming.

UNION. ELECTORAL DIVISION.

[illegible]

FORM D, 2.—REGISTRY of STATEMENTS made by LANDLORDS entitled to Rents exceeding the Rents payable for the same Property, or by Owners of Tithe Rent Charges.

UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Date on which received.	No.	Name and Address of Landlord or Owner of Tithe Rent Charges.	Situation of Property.			Description of Property.	Annual Amount of Net Rents, or of Net Tithe Rent Charges.			No. of Votes.	Places at which Voting Papers are to be left.	Officers appointed to Vote for Corporations or Joint Stock Companies.
			Parish.	Ward, if any.	Townland or Street, if in a Town, with No. of House, if any.		£.	s.	d.			

FORM D, 3.—REGISTRY of APPOINTMENTS of PROXIES who have delivered Applications to Vote in respect of Landlord's Net Rent, or of Tithe Rent Charges.

UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Date on which received.	No.	Name and Address of Landlord or Owner of Tithe Rent Charges.	Name and Address of Proxy.	Situation of Property.			Description of Property.	Annual Amount of Net Rents or Net Tithe Rent Charges.			No. of Votes.	Places at which Voting Papers are to be left.
				Parish.	Ward, if any.	Townland or Street, if in a Town, with No. of House, if any.		£.	s.	d.		

FORMS E, 1 and 2.

FORM E, 1.—NOMINATION PAPER for ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

To the Returning Officer of the _____ Union.

Name of the Person or Persons nominated to be Guardian or Guardians.	Residence of the Person or Persons nominated.	Quality or Calling of the Person or Persons nominated.

I, _____, being a Rate-payer entitled to vote in the (a)
Electoral Division of the (b) _____ Union, nominate the above-named
_____ to be (c) Guardian for the said Electoral Division,
this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.
(Signature) _____, of (Residence) _____ in the Parish of _____

(a) Name the Electoral Division. (b) Name the Union. (c) Or Guardians.

FORM E, 2.--NOMINATION PAPER for WARDS.

To the Returning Officer of the _____ Union.

Name of the Person or Persons nominated to be Guardian or Guardians.	Residence of the Person or Persons nominated.	Quality or Calling of the Person or Persons nominated.

I, _____, being a Rate-payer entitled to vote in the (a)
Ward of the (b) _____ Electoral Division of the (c) _____
Union, nominate the above-named _____ to be (d) Guardian for the
said Ward, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.
(Signature) _____, of (Residence) _____ in the Parish of _____

(a) Name the Ward. (b) Name the Electoral Division. (c) Name the Union.
(d) Or Guardians.

FORM F.

LIST of CANDIDATES duly nominated for the Office of GUARDIAN of the
 POOR, for the Year ending 25th March, 18 .

UNION.

Electoral Divisions.	Wards.	Number of Guardians to be elected.	Name of each Person nominated.	Residence.	Quality or Calling of each Candidate proposed.	Nominators.

I certify that the above is a true list of qualified persons duly nominated for the Office of Guardian, in the above Union, this day of 18 .

(Signature)

Returning Officer.

FORMS G, 1 and 2.

FORM G, 1.—VOTING PAPER for DIVISIONS.

UNION. ELECTORAL DIVISION. [No.

Voting Paper for Guardians.

Initials of the Voter against the Names of the Persons for whom he intends to Vote.	Names of Persons nominated to be Guardians.	Residence.	Quality or Calling of the Persons nominated.	Names of Nominators.	Residences of Nominators.

I vote for the person (or persons) in the above list against whose name (or names) my initials are placed.

(Signature or Mark)

(Residence)

If the Voter cannot write, he must make his Mark, and his name must be written in full by a Witness, whose signature must follow, and by whom the Voter's initials must be placed opposite to the names of the candidates for whom the Voter intends to vote.

When a Proxy votes, he is to state, under his signature, for whom he is Proxy; as M. N. for P. Q.

If initials be placed opposite to the Names of *more Candidates* than the *number of Guardians to be elected* for the Division, or if the Voting Paper be not signed, or be not attested when attestation is required, the votes will be lost.

This paper must be carefully preserved, as a second cannot in any case be issued; and it must be ready for delivery to the Collector of Votes, who will leave it and call for it on the day next but one after it is left.

NO OTHER PERSON THAN THE COLLECTOR OF VOTES IS TO RECEIVE THE PAPER; and if tendered to the Collector at any other place than the house at which left by him, it must be rejected.

No other Voting Paper than that issued by the Returning Officer can be received by him.

FORM G, 2.—VOTING PAPER for WARDS.

UNION.

WARD OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION. [No.
 Voting Paper for Guardians.

Initials of the Voter against the Names of the Persons for whom he intends to Vote.	Names of Persons nominated to be Guardians.	Residence.	Quality or Calling of the Persons nominated.	Names of Nominators.	Residences of Nominators.

I Vote for the person (or persons) in the above list, against whose name (or names) my initials are placed.

(Signature or Mark)

(Residence)

If the Voter cannot write, he must make his Mark, and his name must be written in full by a Witness, whose signature must follow, and by whom the Voter's initials must be placed opposite to the names of the Candidates for whom the Voter intends to vote.

When a Proxy votes, he is to state, under his signature, for whom he is Proxy; as M. N. for P. Q.

If Initials be placed opposite to the Names of *more Candidates* than the *number of Guardians to be elected* for the Ward, or if the Voting Paper be not signed or be not attested when attestation is required, the Votes will be lost.

This paper must be carefully preserved, as a second cannot, in any case, be issued; and it must be ready for delivery to the Collector of Votes, who will leave it, and call for it on the day next but one after it is left.

NO OTHER PERSON THAN THE COLLECTOR OF VOTES IS TO RECEIVE THE PAPER; and if tendered to the Collector at any other place than the house at which left by him, it must be rejected.

No other Voting Paper than that issued by the Returning Officer can be received by him.

that the Election was conducted in conformity to the said Order; and that the entries contained in the Schedule hereunder are true.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this day of 18 ,
(Signature and Seal of) _____ Returning Officer.

Electoral Divisions and Wards.	No. of Guardians to be Elected.	Candidates duly Nominated.	No. of Votes given to each Candidate.	Guardians Elected.	Each Guardian's Residence.

FORM K.

LETTER to the GUARDIANS ELECTED.

In pursuance of an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, I do hereby give you notice that on the day of 18 , you were duly elected a Guardian of the Poor for the Union, for the year ending 25th March, 18 .

The next meeting of the Board of Guardians will be held on the day of 18 , at o'clock.

Signed this day of 18 .
(Signature)

To _____ Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union.

Given under the Hands and Seal of Us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(L.S.) GEORGE NICHOLLS,
 G. C. LEWIS,
 EDMUND W. HEAD.

REMARKS appended to the ORDER.

The following remarks are added by the Poor Law Commissioners for the guidance of the returning officer, and are not to be deemed part of the foregoing Order:—

QUALIFICATION OF GUARDIANS.

1. All male persons of full age, not expressly disqualified by Law, who are entitled, under the provisions of the said Acts, to vote at elections of Guardians in the Union, and who shall have been liable, under the last-made rate, to pay or contribute rate in respect of property of the net annual value of not less than pounds, in their occupation within the said Union, or who shall be entitled to vote in respect of net rent payable to their receipt in the said Union of that amount, or who shall be entitled to vote in respect of tithe rent-charge payable to their receipt from property within the Union of that amount,

will be eligible as Guardians for any of the electoral divisions or wards (as the case may be) of the said Union. But no person being in holy orders, or being a regular minister of any religious denomination, will be eligible as a Guardian.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 19.)

2. No person who has been convicted of felony, fraud, or perjury, nor any person who has been adjudged to be liable to any forfeiture for having provided, furnished, or supplied for his own profit any materials, goods, or provisions for the use of any workhouse, or for having been concerned in furnishing or supplying the same, or in any contract relating thereto, is capable of being elected, or of acting as a Guardian.—(6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 22.)

3. Persons who have been Guardians for any year are re-eligible for the ensuing or any subsequent year, and the same person may be elected Guardian for more than one electoral division.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 21.)

4. If any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian in any electoral division or ward tender to the returning officer his refusal, in writing, to serve such office, the election, so far as regards such person, is to be no further proceeded with in such division or ward.—(6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 20.)

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS FOR GUARDIANS, AND SCALE OF VOTING IN THE ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

5. Every occupier paying rate for property in the Union, and not entitled to deduct the whole rate from rent payable by him; and every person receiving rent in respect of rateable property in the Union, exceeding all rent payable by him in respect of such property; and every owner of a rent-charge received in lieu of tithes from property in the said Union, will be entitled to vote at the election of a Guardian or Guardians for each electoral division in which such property is situate, according to the following scale; that is to say, where the net annual value of the property occupied, or the net amount of rent receivable, exceeding as aforesaid all rent payable for the same property, or the amount of rent-charge annually payable in lieu of tithes as aforesaid—

Shall not amount to 20 <i>l.</i> , the rate-payer will have	1 vote.
Shall amount to 20 <i>l.</i> , and not to 50 <i>l.</i>	2 votes.
„ 50 <i>l.</i> , and not to 100 <i>l.</i>	3 votes.
„ 100 <i>l.</i> , and not to 150 <i>l.</i>	4 votes.
„ 150 <i>l.</i> , and not to 200 <i>l.</i>	5 votes.
„ 200 <i>l.</i> , and upwards	6 votes.

(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 80, 81.)

6. If the electoral division be divided into wards, every person entitled to vote in such division as aforesaid will have a vote or votes in each ward in which the property entitling to vote is situate, according to the foregoing scale—but so as that the whole number of votes given *in the electoral division* by the same person shall not exceed the maximum number stated in such scale, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.—(2 Vic., c. 1, sec. 2, 5.)

7. Any occupier paying rate, as aforesaid, who is not entitled to deduct any part thereof from rent payable by him, will have double the number of votes above mentioned, according to the *net annual value* of such property.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81.)

8. Where the *net annual value* of the rateable property *shall exceed the rent* paid by the occupier, he will, in addition to his votes as occupier, have the same number of votes in respect of such excess of *net annual value* as if it were rent received and retained by him without deductions.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81.)

9. The number of votes to which an occupier will be entitled in respect of detached parcels of rateable property in the same electoral division or ward will be determined by the aggregate amount of the net annual value of such property, according to the last rate made in the division.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81.)

10. The number of votes to which a rate-payer will be entitled in respect of net rents, or of interests equivalent to profit rents, or of rent-charges in lieu of tithe, derived from property in the same electoral division or ward, will be determined by the aggregate amount of such net rents, or of such interests, or of such tithe rent-charges, as the case may be.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81.)

11. Every person entitled to vote in respect of more than one of the qualifications herein-before mentioned, will be entitled to give in respect of each such qualification the number of votes conferred by it, according to the scale set forth in Par. 5.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81.)

12. No rate-payer will be entitled to vote in respect of any property not in his actual occupation, or in respect of any interest equivalent to profit rent arising out of property occupied by him, unless he shall, one calendar month at the least previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, deliver to the Board of Guardians of the Union, or to the person acting for the time as returning officer, a statement in writing of his name and address, with a description of the property in respect of which he claims to be entitled to vote, and of his interest therein.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 84, and 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 24.)

13. Every rate-payer may from time to time, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his proxy in respect of any property not in the actual occupation of such rate-payer; and the appointment will remain in force until revoked; but such proxy must, one calendar month at the least previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, deliver to the Board of Guardians, or to the person acting for the time as returning officer, the original or an attested copy of the writing appointing him as such proxy, together with a statement of the name and address of his principal, and a description of the property in respect of which he is appointed proxy.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 81, and 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 24.)

14. No member of a corporation or proprietor of or interested in a joint-stock company will be entitled to vote in respect of the property of such corporation or company; but such officer thereof as shall be appointed for the purpose by the governing body of any corporation or company, stating their claim to vote in the same manner as rate-payers claiming to vote in respect of property not in their actual occupation, will be entitled to vote in respect of the property in the same manner as if he were a rate-payer thereof.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 86.)

15. It is the duty of the Board of Guardians of the Union, or of the persons acting as returning officers, to enter every such statement and appointment as is described in Articles 12, 13, and 14, in a book to be

from time to time provided for that purpose.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 84.)

16. In case two or more rate-payers shall be jointly liable to pay or contribute to rate in respect of any property, each of them will be entitled to vote according to the proportion and amount of rate which shall be borne by him, but so, nevertheless, as that their aggregate votes shall not exceed the number which one rate-payer would be entitled to give in respect of the whole property. And where one only of the persons jointly liable shall claim to vote, he will be entitled to vote in respect of the whole of the property, in respect of which such rate-payers may be jointly liable.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 82.)

17. No occupier will be entitled to vote in respect of any property for which he shall be liable to pay rent to any landlord, unless he shall have paid all the poor-rates previously made and assessed upon him in the Union, except such as shall have been made or become due within six calendar months immediately preceding such voting.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 85.)

18. The votes must in all cases be given or taken in writing, in the manner directed by the Poor Law Commissioners in the preceding Order, and the majority of the votes actually collected and returned in each electoral division or ward will be binding on such division or ward, and on the Union.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 83.)

19. If the returning officer have reasonable cause to doubt the correctness of any claim to vote made by any person in respect of rent received and retained by such person, the returning officer is not to admit such person to vote in respect of such rent, until such person produce evidence to the satisfaction of the returning officer of the amount of such rent.—(6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 26.)

20. Every person returned by the returning officer will be deemed to be legally elected.—(1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, sec. 88.)

21. If any person knowingly and fraudulently, and with the intent of giving a greater number of votes than he is by law entitled to give, tender or forward to the returning officer a false statement of the grounds on which he claims to vote, or give additional votes; or forge, falsify, or knowingly and fraudulently alter, after signature, any paper containing a statement of claim to vote, proxy, nomination, or vote for the election of Guardians, or refusal to serve the office of Guardian; or conspire to forge, falsify, or so alter any such paper; or knowingly tender or forward to the proper officer any such paper forged, falsified, or so altered as aforesaid; or wilfully suppress, carry off, destroy, or deface any statement of claim to vote, proxy, or nomination of a candidate for the office of Guardian, after the same has been duly signed; or in like manner suppress, carry off, destroy, or deface any voting paper after the same has been issued by the returning officer, the person so offending is liable to a penalty of 10*l.*, recoverable as penalties and forfeitures under the Irish Poor Relief Act.—(6 and 7 Vic., c. 92, sec. 25.)

No. 19.

GENERAL ORDER RESCINDING EXISTING REGULATIONS, AND CONTAINING AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND DUTIES OF UNION OFFICERS IN IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and the Officers of such Unions; to the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the townlands and places comprised within the said Unions are situate; and to all others whom it may concern:—

WE, THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us, by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland,*" and by the Acts amending the same, do hereby rescind so much of every order heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, as is in any way affected or altered by the regulations herein contained, except so far as the same may have authorized the making of any contract not yet executed, or the appointment of any of the existing officers, or the giving and receiving of securities for the performance of their duties; and we do hereby order, direct, and declare with respect to each and every of the Unions named in the said Schedule, as follows:—

Meetings of the Guardians.

Article 1. No Guardian shall act in virtue of his office, otherwise than as a member and at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, legally assembled.

Provided, however, that in cases where a majority of the total number of the Guardians is required by the said first-recited Act, it shall be lawful for any Guardian to give his consent otherwise than at a meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Provided, also, that this article shall not be construed to apply to cases in which the said first-recited Act may authorize a Guardian to act otherwise than at a meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Article 2. The Guardians shall, upon the day of the week, and the hour of the day, and at the place already appointed for holding the ordinary meetings, hold an ordinary meeting once at the least in every week for the execution of their duties; or so often as shall have been already prescribed by any orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, and may, when they think fit, change the period, time, and place, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners previously had and obtained.

Article 3. The Guardians shall at the first meeting after every annual election of Guardians, elect out of the whole number of Guardians, a chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy vice-chairman, who shall continue respectively to act as such chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy vice-chairman, provided they be Guardians at the time, until the next annual election of Guardians shall take place.

Article 4. If a chairman, vice-chairman, or deputy vice-chairman,

resign his office, or refuse, or become incapable or disqualified to act as chairman, vice-chairman, or deputy vice-chairman, before the expiration of the term of office, the Guardians shall, within one month after the occurrence of the resignation or refusal, incapacity, or disqualification, elect some other Guardian to such office, as the case may require; but no *ex-officio* Guardian shall be deemed to vacate such office by the fact of his being re-appointed as such Guardian at the period prescribed by law.

Article 5. No act of any meeting of the Guardians shall be valid unless three Guardians be present and concur therein.

Article 6. If three Guardians be not present at any meeting, an entry of that fact shall be made in the minute-book, by the clerk to the Guardians, and the time for holding such meeting shall be deemed to have expired as soon as the said entry shall have been made. But one hour at least shall be allowed to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting before such entry shall be made, and the clerk to the Guardians shall report the fact of such failure of attendance, by letter, to the Poor Law Commissioners, on the following day.

Article 7. If three or four or more Guardians be present at any ordinary meeting, such three, or the majority of such four or more Guardians, may adjourn the same, to the day of the next ordinary meeting, or to some other day previous to the next ordinary meeting.

Article 8. An extraordinary meeting of the Guardians may be summoned to be held at any time, upon the requisition of any two Guardians, addressed to the clerk of the Guardians. Every such requisition shall be made in writing, according to the Form A, hereunto annexed, and no business other than the business specified in the said requisition shall be transacted at such extraordinary meeting.

Article 9. Notice of every change in the period, time, or place of holding any meeting, and notice of the adjournment of any meeting, and notice of every extraordinary meeting shall be given in writing to every Guardian. Every such notice shall be respectively according to the Forms B, C, and D, hereunto annexed, and shall be given or sent by the clerk to every Guardian, or left at his place of abode, two days, if practicable, before the day appointed for the meeting to which it relates.

Article 10. If any case of emergency arise, requiring that a meeting of the Guardians should immediately take place, they, or any three of them, shall meet at the ordinary place of meeting, and take such case into consideration, and may make an order, or orders, thereon.

Proceedings of the Board.

Article 11. At every meeting, the chairman, or in his absence, the vice-chairman, or in his absence, the deputy vice-chairman, shall preside; and if at the commencement of any meeting the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy vice-chairman be absent, the Guardians present shall elect one of themselves to preside at such meeting as chairman thereof, until the chairman, vice-chairman, or deputy vice-chairman, (as the case may be,) may take the chair.

Article 12. Every question at any meeting consisting of more than three Guardians shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Guardians present thereat, and voting on the question; and when there

shall be an equal number of votes on any question, such question shall be deemed to have been lost.

Article 13. No resolution agreed to or adopted by the Board of Guardians shall be rescinded or altered, (except in pursuance of an order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners,) unless some Guardian shall have given to the Board 14 days' notice of a motion to rescind or alter such resolution, and such notice shall be in writing, and shall be forthwith entered on the minutes by the clerk, who shall, within seven days after such entry, forward a copy of the same to each Guardian: Provided always that this regulation shall not extend to any resolution which relates only to the admission into, or the discharge from, the workhouse, of any destitute person, or to any resolution which the Poor Law Commissioners may have requested the Board of Guardians to re-consider or amend.

Article 14. The Guardians may, from time to time, (as occasion may require,) appoint a committee to consider and report on any subject or matters referred to them, and the Guardians shall name one member of every such committee to be chairman of the same, and such committee may meet at such times and places as to them may seem convenient; but no act or decision of any such committee shall be deemed to be the act of the Board of Guardians, unless the same shall have been reported to, and expressly adopted by, the said Board.

Article 15. At every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, the business shall, as far as may be convenient, be conducted in the following order:—

1. The minutes of the last ordinary meeting, and of any other meeting which may have been held since such ordinary meeting, shall be read to the Guardians and signed by the chairman presiding at the meeting at which such minutes are read; and an entry of the same having been so read, shall be made in the minutes of the day when read.
2. The Guardians shall dispose of such business as may arise out of the minutes so read, and shall give the necessary directions thereon.
3. They shall examine and approve, or correct (if necessary), the register book of persons admitted into and relieved in the workhouse, and the register book when so approved and corrected shall be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the clerk.
4. They shall receive and consider the report of the clerk or other officer upon the execution of all orders previously made by the Board.
5. They shall examine the clerk's accounts, the treasurer's book of receipts and payments, and give all necessary directions for providing such sums as may be required for the service of the Union.
6. They shall examine the accounts and books of the collectors of rates, and other officers, and see that such of them as are required to be authenticated by the clerk are duly authenticated and signed by him; they shall also examine the reports of the several officers, and the report of the visiting committee of the workhouse, and make such orders thereon respectively as may appear to them fitting and expedient.

7. They shall consider and decide upon, and give the necessary directions respecting all provisional admissions (if any) into the workhouse, and all applications for admission made by destitute poor.
8. They shall consider the report of the master of the workhouse, and order the discharge of such persons as appear to be no longer proper objects of relief in the workhouse of the Union.
9. They shall, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, determine the kind of work to be performed by the persons admitted into the workhouse, and give all needful directions concerning the management and discipline of the workhouse of the Union, and the providing of furniture and stores, and other articles.

Contracts.

Article 16. All contracts to be entered into on behalf of the Union relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment, or relief of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to or connected with the general management of the poor, shall be made and entered into by the Guardians.

Article 17. The Guardians shall require tenders to be made in some sealed paper for the supply of all provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, or other goods, or materials, the consumption of which may be estimated, one month with another, to exceed 10*l.* per month, and also of all furniture or materials, the cost of which may be reasonably estimated to exceed 10*l.* in a single sum, to be paid for by the Guardians, and purchase the same upon contracts to be entered into after the receipt of such tenders.

Article 18. Any work or repairs to be executed in the workhouse, or the premises connected with the workhouse, or any fittings to be put up therein, which shall respectively be reasonably estimated to exceed the cost of 20*l.* in one sum, shall be contracted for by the Guardians, on sealed tenders, in the manner prescribed in Articles 16 and 17.

Article 19. Notice of the nature and conditions of the contract to be entered into, of the last day and hour on which tenders will be received, and the day on which the tenders will be opened, shall be given in some newspaper circulating in the Union, not less than ten days previous to the last day on which such tenders shall be received; and no tender shall be opened by the clerk, or any Guardian, or other person, before the day specified in such notice, or otherwise than at a meeting of the said Guardians.

Article 20. When any tender shall be accepted, the party making the tender shall, in pursuance of these regulations, enter into a contract, in writing, with the Guardians, containing the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon; and whenever the Guardians shall deem it advisable, the party contracting shall, in like manner, find one or more surety or sureties, who shall enter into a bond in such penalty as the Guardians shall think fit, conditioned for the due performance of the contract, or shall otherwise secure the same.

Article 21. The contracts shall be in such form as the Poor Law Commissioners may, from time to time, prescribe or approve, if any

form shall have been prescribed or approved for that purpose by the said Commissioners.

Article 22. Provided always, that if from the peculiar nature of any furniture, provisions, goods, materials, or fittings to be supplied, or of any work or repairs to be executed, it shall appear to the Guardians desirable that a specific person or persons be employed to supply or execute the same, or that they should be purchased without requiring sealed tenders, as hereinbefore directed, it shall be lawful for the Board of Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners first had and obtained, to enter into a contract with such person or persons as may be deemed best qualified to supply or execute the same, and to require such sureties and securities as are specified in Article 20, or to purchase such furniture, provisions, goods, materials, or fittings as the Poor Law Commissioners may direct or sanction.

Relief by way of Loan.

Article 23. Any relief in the workhouse, or the cost price thereof, which the Guardians shall, after due consideration of the circumstances of the case, think fit to give by way of loan, shall be given by way of loan, and shall be recoverable as such under the provisions of the said first-recited Act,

Orders for Payment of Money.

Article 24. The Guardians shall pay every sum greater than 3*l.* by an order which shall be drawn upon the treasurer of the Union, and shall be signed by the presiding chairman of the meeting, and two other Guardians present thereat, and shall be countersigned (if legally drawn) by the clerk to the Guardians.

Appointment of Paid Officers.

Article 25. The Board of Guardians shall, as soon as may be requisite, and from time to time hereafter upon the occurrence of any vacancy, appoint fit persons to perform respectively the duties specified by the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, in force at the time, to be the duties of the following officers :—

1. Clerk to the Guardians.
2. Treasurer of the Union.
3. Collector of poor-rate.
4. Medical officer.
5. Master of the workhouse.
6. Matron of the workhouse.
7. Porter.

And, if the Commissioners shall in writing so direct,

A schoolmaster.
A schoolmistress.

And also such assistants as the Board of Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the said several officers.

Article 26. The officers so appointed to or holding any of the said offices shall respectively perform such duties as may be required of them by the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with

the nature of their respective offices, as the Board of Guardians may lawfully require them to perform.

Provided always that every regulation applying to any person holding any office under this Order shall apply to every officer of the like denomination appointed by the Guardians, although such officer may have been legally appointed before this Order shall have come into force.

Article 27. The Board of Guardians shall, from time to time, on any change in the division of the Union into districts for the collection of the poor-rate, or in the assignment of collectors to such districts, report every such change to the Poor Law Commissioners for their approbation.

Mode of Appointment.

Article 28. Every officer and assistant, to be appointed under this Order, shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at any meeting of the Board, in the manner directed in Article 12; and every such appointment shall, as soon as the same shall have been made, be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners by the clerk to the Guardians.

Article 29. No appointment of any officer shall be made under this Order, unless notice that such appointment will be made shall have been given and entered on the minutes at one of the two ordinary meetings of the Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment shall be made, or unless an advertisement giving notice of such appointment shall, by the direction of the Guardians, entered on their minutes, have appeared in some public paper, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment shall be made.

Qualifications of Officers.

Article 30. No person shall be appointed by the Guardians as a collector of poor rates who is engaged in retail trade of any kind.

Article 31. If the master and matron be respectively husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by order of the Poor Law Commissioners, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the survivor shall not be qualified to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be, after such dismissal, vacating of office, or death.

Article 32. No person shall hold any office under this Order who shall not have reached the age of twenty-one years.

Article 33. Provided always that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners previously obtained, but not otherwise, dispense with any of the conditions specified in Articles 30, 31, and 32.

Article 34. No person shall be a medical officer for the workhouse who shall not be duly licensed to practice as a medical man.

Article 35. No person shall be appointed to the office of master, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, or porter, under this Order, who will not agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

Salaries of the Officers.

Article 36. The Board of Guardians shall pay to the several officers

and assistants appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, such salaries or remuneration as the Poor Law Commissioners may, from time to time, direct or approve.

Provided always that, if no such remuneration or salary be expressly assigned to the treasurer, the payment for the services of such treasurer shall be deemed to be the profit arising from the use of money from time to time left in his hands.

Article 37. The salary of every officer or assistant appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, shall, subject to the provisions in Article 35, and to the obligation to account to the auditor, be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment and no longer; but no officer having been suspended by the Board of Guardians, in pursuance of Article 41, and who shall without the previous removal of such suspension be dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension.

Security of Officers.

Article 38. The Board of Guardians shall require every person appointed, or to be hereafter appointed, to the offices of treasurer, clerk, master, or matron of the workhouse, or collector of rates, to give a bond in such penal sum as the Guardians shall think fit, and as the Poor Law Commissioners may approve, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and shall, from time to time, call upon such officers to supply a fresh surety in place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent, or be released from his obligation; and every such officer shall give immediate notice to the Board of Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of his sureties, and shall, when required by the Guardians, supply a fresh surety in the place of any surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent.

Provided that if it shall seem fit to the Poor Law Commissioners, on the application of the Board of Guardians, not to require that the treasurer, being a banker or a partner of a firm engaged in banking, should give such security as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Guardians not to require such security from any such person so appointed treasurer.

Article 39. The Board of Guardians shall provide for the safe custody of all bonds given in pursuance of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, so always that no bond given by any person shall remain in the custody of such person himself; and the Guardians shall, once in every year, that is to say, at the audit next after the 25th day of March, cause every person having the custody of bonds given by any officer of the Union, to produce such bonds to the auditor for his inspection, and the fact of such inspection and any defects apparent in the said bonds shall be reported by the auditor to the Board of Guardians.

Continuance in Office and Suspension of Officers.—Supply of Vacancies.

Article 40. Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be re-

moved by the Poor Law Commissioners ; and every porter or assistant may be dismissed by the Board of Guardians without the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners ; but every such dismissal, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Article 41. The Board of Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any Union officer except the clerk, auditor, chaplain, or treasurer, and shall forthwith report such suspension, together with the cause thereof to the Poor Law Commissioners ; and if the Poor Law Commissioners shall remove such suspension, such officer shall remain and continue to discharge his duties.

Article 42. If any officer, assistant, or servant, appointed to or holding any office under this Order, be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services ; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners by the clerk to the Guardians as soon as the same shall have been made.

Provided always that except under the provisions of this Article, or with the special permission of the Poor Law Commissioners first had and obtained on the application of the Board of Guardians, every officer shall perform his several duties in person, and shall on no account entrust the same to a deputy.

Article 43. If a medical officer be temporarily incapacitated from performing his duties, he shall recommend to the Guardians a medical practitioner, competent to perform his duties, during such temporary incapacity.

Article 44. The vice-chairman, deputy vice-chairman, or some Guardian to be appointed by the Board of Guardians, may perform any of the duties assigned to the clerk until any vacancy in the office shall have been filled, or until a substitute be appointed in the case of the clerk's absence through sickness, accident, or other sufficient reason, as provided for in Article 42.

Article 45. When any officer appointed to or holding any office specified in Article 25, may die, or resign, or be lawfully dismissed, the Board of Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or dismissal, give notice thereof to the Poor Law Commissioners, and shall in every case of vacancy proceed to make a new appointment in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

Article 46. No workhouse officer who may have been dismissed by any order of the Poor Law Commissioners shall, after such dismissal, remain upon the workhouse premises or enter therein for the purpose of interfering in the management of such workhouse, unless the said Commissioners shall consent to his subsequent appointment to an office in such workhouse, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

Duties of the Clerk to the Guardians.

Article 47. The duties of the clerk to the Guardians shall be—

- No. 1. To attend all meetings of the Boards of Guardians, and to keep punctually minutes of the proceedings at every meeting ; to enter the said minutes in a book, and to submit the same so

entered to the presiding chairman at the succeeding meeting, to be confirmed by the Board, and authenticated by the signature of such chairman, as a true record of the proceedings of the Board; and also, if required by the Board of Guardians, to attend and assist in the proceedings of all committees appointed by the Guardians, and to act as clerk to such committees.

- No. 2. To provide at the cost of the Union and keep all accounts, books of accounts, minutes, books, and other documents, as required of him by the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, or relating to the business of the Board of Guardians, and from time to time to produce all such books, other documents and vouchers for the same, together with the bonds of any officers which may be in his custody, to the auditor of the Union, at such place and time, and in such manner, as may be required by the regulations of the said Commissioners in force at the time.
- No. 3. To peruse and conduct the correspondence of the Board of Guardians according to their directions, and to preserve the same, and all orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, and letters received, together with copies of all letters sent, and all books, papers, and documents belonging to the Union, or entrusted to him by the Board of Guardians, and to make all necessary copies thereof.
- No. 4. To receive all requisitions of Guardians for extraordinary meetings, and to summon such meetings accordingly; and to prepare, sign, and send all notices required to be given to the Guardians, by any order of the Poor Law Commissioners.
- No. 5. To countersign all orders for goods or work lawfully made by the Board of Guardians, and all orders lawfully made by the Board of Guardians upon the treasurer of the Union for the payment of money.
- No. 6. To produce at every meeting of the Guardians his own accounts, and also the treasurer's book of receipts and payments, and to submit the same to the Board of Guardians for their examination, such examination to be attested by the signature or initials of the presiding chairman.
- No. 7. To examine and ascertain that the entries in the collectors' books correspond with the entries in the prescribed rate receipt check-book, and the treasurer's book, and to certify the same by his signature.
- No. 8. Previously to the first meeting in every month, to examine the several collectors' books and receipt check-books, and to compare the same with each other, and with the treasurer's book of receipts and payments, and to authenticate the entries made in the said several books respectively by his signature; and at the first meeting in every month to submit to the Guardians a statement showing the amount of rate collected in each electoral division during the month last past, and to forward a copy thereof, signed by himself, to the Poor Law Commissioners.
- No. 9. To produce at every meeting of the Guardians for their examination, approval, or correction, the register-book containing the descriptions of the persons admitted into and relieved in the workhouse, and to submit the same, when so approved

or corrected, to the chairman for his signature, and thereupon to countersign the same.

- No. 10. To communicate all orders and directions of the Poor Law Commissioners, or of the Board of Guardians, to the officers or other persons to whom they may be addressed; and so far as may be requisite, to give the instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and to examine and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.
- No. 11. To prepare immediately after every ordinary meeting of the Board of Guardians a copy of the minutes of such meeting, and of every meeting held since the last ordinary meeting, and punctually to transmit the same to the office of the Poor Law Commissioners, or to the Assistant Commissioner of the district, as he may be directed.
- No. 12. To prepare and transmit all answers or returns, as to any question or matter connected with, or relating to, the administration of the laws for the relief of the Poor in the Union, or to any other business of the Union which the Poor Law Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner, may lawfully require from the Board of Guardians, or from himself.
- No. 13. To prepare all written contracts and agreements to be entered into by any parties with the Guardians, and to see that the same are duly executed, and to prepare all bonds or other securities to be given by any of the officers of the Union, and to see that the same are duly executed by such officers and their sureties, and that they are, from time to time, renewed, as occasion may require.
- No. 14. To give due notice in writing to all justices qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians in the Union, of the time and place appointed for them to meet for the purpose of electing *ex-officio* Guardians, if circumstances should render such meeting necessary.
- No. 15. To receive and preserve all statements and claims made, in pursuance of the 84th section of the said first-recited Act, and to enter the particulars thereof into the register-books of statements and claims provided for that purpose, and, if not appointed returning officer, to assist the said officer, when appointed, in all matters relating to the elections of Guardians.
- No. 16. When appointed returning officer by the Poor Law Commissioners, to conduct duly and impartially, and in strict conformity with the regulations in force at the time, the annual or any other election of Guardians.
- No. 17. To give such assistance as the Board of Guardians may properly require in making or copying any valuation to be prepared or revised under lawful authority for the assessment to the relief of the poor of hereditaments within the said Union, and in making or copying the rate to be made thereon.
- No. 18. From time to time to provide, at the charge of the Union, all necessary rate-books, and, so far as he may be able, to fill up the same accurately, with the several particulars required by law, in conformity with the valuation in force at the time, and

to permit, at all reasonable times, any person affected by any rate for the relief of the poor, to inspect the valuation on which such rate shall have been made, and to take copies or extracts therefrom, as provided by law.

No. 19. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians applicable to his office.

Duties of the Treasurer.

Article 48. The duties of the treasurer shall be—

No. 1. To receive all monies tendered to be paid to the Board of Guardians, and to place the same to their credit, and to give a receipt in the Form E hereunto annexed, to the collectors of rates, whenever any of them shall pay to the treasurer money to the credit of the Board of Guardians.

No. 2. To pay out of any monies for the time being in his hands, belonging to the Board of Guardians, all orders for money which shall be drawn upon him, on behalf of such Guardians, and shall be signed by the presiding chairman and two other of such Guardians, at a meeting of the Board, and shall be countersigned by the clerk, or the person for the time being acting as the clerk, as and when the same shall be presented at the house or usual place of business of the treasurer.

No. 3. To keep in a book to be provided for that purpose, entitled “The Treasurer’s Book of Receipts and Payments,” an account, under the proper dates, of all monies received and paid by him as such treasurer, to be submitted to the Board of Guardians at each ordinary meeting.

No. 4. Whenever there may not be funds belonging to the Guardians in his hands, as Treasurer of the Union, to report in writing the fact of such deficiency to the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 5. To submit the above-mentioned account to the auditor at the periods of audit, duly notified, in pursuance of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners in force at the time.

Duties of the Collectors of Rates.

Article 49. The following shall be the duties of the collectors of rates appointed by the Guardians, and also of any collector of the county cess who, under the provisions of the said Act, shall levy the rate made under the authority of the said Act in the said Union, or any part thereof:—

No. 1. From time to time to fill up and prepare a Collecting Book, or abstract of any rate made for the district for which he is constituted or appointed Collector, or any part thereof; to fill up all receipts required to be given; and to keep all books required to be kept by the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, or other lawful authority; and make all returns which relate to the collection of the rates for the relief of the poor within his district.

No. 2. To collect, with due diligence, all monies payable on account of such rates for the district for which he may be so constituted or appointed collector, and to give receipts to all

persons from whom he may receive any rates, and to take all lawful and proper steps for enforcing the payment of any rates not duly paid.

- No. 3. To pay over to the treasurer of the Union, on account of the Board of Guardians, weekly, or oftener if required, and whenever the sum in his hands shall amount to 50%, all monies collected by him; and to take a receipt from the said treasurer for every such payment in the Form E hereunto annexed.
- No. 4. To attend the first meeting of the Guardians, which shall be held in every month, with the several collecting and receipt check-books, and to lay before them, in a book to be especially kept for the purpose, a summary of the state of his collection, according to the Form F hereunto annexed, together with the receipts of the treasurer for all sums paid in during the preceding month.
- No. 5. To attend every meeting of the Board of Guardians which he shall be specially required to attend.
- No. 6. To attend the returning officer on the days appointed for examining nomination papers and the votes given at any election of Guardians of the Union, with the collecting-book, and to assist such officer in examining the qualification of persons nominated for the office of Guardian, and the validity of the votes.

Duties of the Officers of the Workhouse.

Article 50. The medical officer, master, matron, porter, school-master, and schoolmistress, together with all assistants appointed under this Order, shall perform all the duties set forth in any order of the Poor Law Commissioners in force at the time, regulating the workhouse of the Union, or prescribing in any way the duties of such officers and assistants aforesaid.

Duties of Warden.

Article 51. Every warden lawfully appointed by the Board of Guardians, in pursuance of the said recited Act, shall discharge the following duties with reference to the several parishes, townlands, or parts of parishes for which he may have been so appointed.

- No. 1. To attend the Board of Guardians at their ordinary and weekly meetings whenever he may be so required; and, so far as the said Guardians may lawfully require, to report to them on the state of the poor within his parish or district, on the increase or diminution of mendicancy therein, or on any other matters in relation to the condition of such parish or district, on which the said Guardians may, from time to time, require information.
- No. 2. To collect and certify in writing to the Board of Guardians, when required by them so to do, any information which he may be able to obtain respecting the fact or period of the residence of any applicant for relief within the parish or district for which he may act.
- No. 3. To receive all applications for admission into the workhouse which may be made to him by or on behalf of any desti-

tute poor persons usually resident or being casually within any parish or townland comprised within his district; and to report to the Board of Guardians, at their weekly meeting, all such applications made to him during the preceding week, together with the particulars which, on examination into the merits of each case, he shall have been enabled to collect.

No 4. In all cases of application made to him by or on behalf of such destitute poor person, where there shall appear to him to be an urgent necessity for the immediate removal of such poor person to the workhouse, and in case there be room, to remove him thither, and to give a recommendation, addressed to the master of the workhouse, for the provisional admission of such poor person, together with every destitute member of his family resident with him and destitute; and to report every such recommendation given by him to the Guardians, at their next weekly meeting, for their decision thereon.

No. 5. To provide, if necessary, for the conveyance of any destitute poor person who may be unable, through old age or infirmity of body or mind, to walk to the workhouse, whom he shall have been directed to convey by the Board of Guardians.

Duties with respect to the Audit of Accounts.

Article 52. Every officer acting under this order shall duly and punctually keep such books as may be prescribed in any order of the Poor Law Commissioners in force at the time, for keeping and auditing the accounts, and shall lay such books, together with the vouchers and other necessary documents, before the auditor, properly balanced and made up at the time fixed for the audit, or for any adjournment thereof; and every such officer shall, when required so to do, furnish to the auditor, or to the Board of Guardians, any abstract, statement, or explanation, verbally or in writing, respecting his accounts, and the items contained therein, or the vouchers relating thereto.

Explanation of Terms.

Article 53. Whenever, in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Article 54. Whenever in this order any article is referred to by its number, the article of this order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

FORM A.

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the _____ Union.

REQUISITION for an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of GUARDIANS.

We, the undersigned, being two of the Guardians of the Poor of the
 Union, do hereby require an Extraordinary Meeting of
 the Guardians of the said Union to be summoned, to be holden at _____
 on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18____, at
 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [*set out the*
motion].

 _____ } Guardians.

FORM B.

NOTICE of CHANGE of PERIOD, TIME, or PLACE of MEETING.

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the _____ Union.

SIR,—You are hereby informed that the next ordinary Meeting of
 the Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union will take place at
 _____ on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18____,
 at _____ o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of business; and that
 Meetings of the said Guardians will henceforth be held [weekly or fort-
 nightly, as the case may be,] at the same place, on _____ in every
 week, at the same hour of _____ in the _____

 Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM C.

NOTICE of an ADJOURNED MEETING of GUARDIANS.

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the _____ Union.

SIR,—This is to give you Notice that an Adjourned Meeting of the
 Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union, will be held at
 _____ on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18____, to
 take into consideration [*set out the motion*], which Meeting you are hereby
 requested to attend.

 Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM D.

NOTICE of an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of GUARDIANS.

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the _____ Union.

SIR,—I am directed by *C. D.* and *E. F.*, two of the Guardians of
 the Poor of the _____ Union, to summon an Extraordinary Meet-
 ing of the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union at _____ on _____
 the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____ o'clock in the fore-
 noon, to take into consideration [*set out the motion*], which Meeting you are
 hereby requested to attend.

 Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM E.

RECEIPT from TREASURER.

Union.

Received this _____ day of _____,
on account of the Guardians of _____ Union

(Signed)

Treasurer of the _____ Union.

FORM F.

RETURN of COLLECTOR of

DISTRICT.

		Amount of Rates Collected.			Amount Uncollected.			Paid to Treasurer.			Date of Payment.
ELECTORAL DIVISION	A,										
"	B,										
"	C,										

SCHEDULE,

Containing the Names of the Unions to which the present Order
applies.

Abbeyleix	Boyle	Cookstown	Galway
Antrim	Cahiriveen	Cootehill	Glenties
Ardee	Callan	Cork	Gorey
Armagh	Carlow	Donegal	Gort
Athlone	Carrickmacross	Downpatrick	Gortin
Athy	Carrick-on-Shannon	Drogheda	Granard
Bailieborough	Carrick-on-Suir	Dublin (North)	Inishowen
Ballina	Cashel	Dublin (South)	Kanturk
Ballinasloe	Castlebar	Dundalk	Kells
Ballinrobe	Castleblaney	Dunfanaghy	Kenmare
Ballycastle	Castlederg	Dungannon	Kilkeel
Ballymena	Castlereagh	Dungarvon	Kilkenny
Ballymoney	Cavan	Dunmanway	Killarney
Ballyshannon	Cellbridge	Dunshaughlin	Kilmallock
Balrothery	Clifden	Edenderry	Kilrush
Baltinglass	Clogheen	Ennis	Kinsale
Banbridge	Clogher	Enniscorthy	Larne
Bandon	Clones	Enniskillen	Letterkenny
Bantry	Clonmel	Ennistymon	Limerick
Belfast	Coleraine	Fermoy	Lisburn

Lismore	Milford	Oldcastle	Strabane
Lisnaskea	Mohill	Omagh	Stranorlar
Listowel	Monaghan	Parsonstown	Swineford
Londonderry	Mountmelick	Rathdown	Thurles
Longford	Mullingar	Rathdrum	Tipperary
Loughrea	Naas	Rathkeale	Tralee
Lowtherstown	Navan	Roscommon	Trim
Lurgan	Nenagh	Roscrea	Tuam
Macroon	Newcastle	Scariff	Tullamore
Magherafelt	New Ross	Shillelagh	Waterford
Mallow	Newry	Skibbereen	Westport
Manorhamilton	Newtownards	Sligo	Wexford
Midleton	Newtown Limavady		

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of , in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(L.S.)

GEO. NICHOLLS.

G. C. LEWIS.

EDMUND W. HEAD.

No. 20.

GENERAL ORDER RESCINDING EXISTING REGULATIONS for WORKHOUSES in IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and the Officers of the Workhouses of such Unions; To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions, held for the Division or Divisions in which the Parishes and Townlands comprised within the said Union are situate, and to all others whom it may concern:—

WE, THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, do hereby, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "*An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland*," rescind any Order or Orders heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, containing any rules and regulations applicable to the government of the workhouse in each of the said Unions, and to the paupers therein, and to the officers thereof, except so far as the same may have authorized the making of any contract not yet executed, or the appointment of the existing officers, or the giving and receiving of securities for the performance of their duties.

SCHEDULE,

Containing the Names of the Unions to which this Order refers.

Abbeyleix	Bailieborough	Ballymoney	Belfast
Antrim	Ballina	Ballyshannon	Boyle
Ardee	Ballinasloe	Balrothery	Callan
Armagh	Ballinrobe	Baltinglass	Carrickmacross
Athlone	Ballycastle	Banbridge	Carrick-on-Shannon
Athy	Ballymena	Bandon	Carrick-on-Suir

Cashel	Dunmanway	Lismore	Omagh
Castlebar	Dunshaughlin	Lisnaskea	Parsonstown
Castleblaney	Edenderry	Londonderry	Rathdown
Castlederg	Ennis	Longford	Rathdrum
Castlereagh	Enniscorthy	Loughrea	Rathkeale
Cavan	Enniskillen	Lurgan	Roscommon
Celbridge	Ennistymon	Macroom	Roscrea
Clogheen	Fermoy	Magherafelt	Scariff
Clogher	Galway	Mallow	Shillelagh
Clones	Gorey	Manorhamilton	Skibbereen
Clonmel	Gort	Midleton	Sligo
Coleraine	Gortin	Mohill	Strabane
Cookstown	Granard	Monaghan	Stranorlar
Cootehill	Inishowen	Mullingar	Swineford
Cork	Kanturk	Naas	Thurles
Donegal	Kells	Navan	Tipperary
Downpatrick	Kilkeel	Nenagh	Tralee
Drogheda	Kilkenny	Newcastle	Trim
Dublin (North)	Kilmallock	New Ross	Tuam
Dublin (South)	Kilrush	Newry	Tullamore
Dundalk	Kinsale	Newtownards	Waterford
Dunfanaghy	Larne	Newtown Limavady	Westport
Dungannon	Limerick	Oldcastle	Wexford
Dungarvan	Lisburn		

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of , in the year
of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(L.S.)

GEO. NICHOLLS.

G. C. LEWIS.

EDMUND W. HEAD.

No. 21.

GENERAL ORDER, containing AMENDED REGULATIONS for the MANAGEMENT of WORKHOUSES in IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and the officers of the workhouses of such Unions; to the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Townlands and Places comprised within the said Unions are situate; and to all others whom it may concern:—

WE, THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "*An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland*," and by the Acts amending the same, do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to each and every of the Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and with respect to the government of the workhouse in the said Unions, as follows:—

Admission of Paupers.

Article 1. Every pauper who shall be admitted into the workhouse, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted in one of the following modes only, that is to say—

1. By a written or printed order of the Board of Guardians signed by their clerk or presiding chairman.
2. By the master of the workhouse (or, during his absence or inability to act, by the matron), without any such order, in case of any sudden and urgent necessity, or in case of his receiving a written recommendation from a warden to admit, provisionally, any person or persons mentioned by name therein, whom the master shall, on due examination of the circumstances of the case, believe to be destitute, and deem to be a proper object for admission to the workhouse.

Article 2. No pauper shall be admitted under any written or printed order, as mentioned in Article 1, if the same bear date more than three days before the pauper duly presents it at the workhouse.

Article 3. If a pauper be admitted in any other than the first of the two modes mentioned in Article 1, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse, or otherwise, and make an order accordingly.

Article 4. As soon as a pauper is admitted, his name and religious persuasion shall be duly entered in the register, and he shall be placed in the probationary ward, or in some room to be exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and shall there remain until examined by the medical officer of the workhouse.

Article 5. If the medical officer, upon such examination, pronounce the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed either in the sick ward or in such other ward appropriated to the reception of such cases as the medical officer shall direct.

Article 6. If the medical officer pronounce the pauper to be free from any such disease, the pauper shall be placed in the part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he may belong.

Article 7. Before being removed from the probationary ward, the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in a workhouse dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall be purified, and deposited in a place appropriated for that purpose, with the pauper's name affixed thereto. Such clothes shall be restored to the pauper when he leaves the workhouse.

Article 8. Every pauper shall, upon his admission into the workhouse, or on his return after a temporary leave of absence, in pursuance of Article 25, be searched by or under the inspection of the proper officer, and all articles prohibited by any Act of Parliament, or by this Order, which may be found upon his person, shall be taken from him, and, if possible, restored to him at his departure from the workhouse.

Classification of the Paupers.

Article 9. The paupers, so far as the workhouse admits thereof, shall be classed as follows:—

1. Males above the age of 15 years.
2. Boys above the age of 2 years, and under that of 15 years.
3. Females above the age of 15 years.
4. Girls above the age of 2 years, and under that of 15 years.
5. Children under 2 years of age.

Article 10. To each of the classes specified in Article 9 shall be assigned, by the Board of Guardians, the apartments and yard best fitted for the reception of such class; and where the number of inmates and the accommodation of the workhouse admit thereof, the said classes may be further subdivided, with the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Article 11. Each class, or subdivision of a class, shall respectively remain in the apartment assigned to them, without communication with any other class or subdivision of a class; subject, nevertheless to such arrangements as exist with reference to the probationary wards and infirmary, and also to the following five exceptions:—

Exception 1. Any paupers of the third class, and any paupers of a proper age in the fourth class, may be employed, constantly or occasionally, as assistants to the nurses in any of the sick wards, or in the care of infants, or as assistants in the household work; provided that the said paupers, when employed in the household work be so employed without communication with the paupers of the first and second classes.

Exception 2. Any aged pauper of the third class, whom the master may deem fit to perform any of the duties of a nurse or assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the sick wards, or those of the second, third, fourth, or fifth classes; and any pauper of the first class, who may by the master be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the second class, to aid in the management and superintend the behaviour of the paupers of such class.

Exception 3. The boys and girls under 15 years of age may be permitted to meet in the same-school, for the purposes of instruction, subject to the consent and approval of the Poor Law Commissioners first had and obtained.

Exception 4. All paupers of class 5, whose mothers are inmates of the workhouse, shall be allowed to remain with their mothers, if the mothers so desire; and all paupers of classes 2 and 4, who are between the ages of two and seven years, shall, when not attending school, be placed in some apartment specially provided for them; and the mothers of such last-named children shall be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times.

Exception 5. The master of the workhouse (subject to any regulations to be made by the Board of Guardians, and approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners) shall allow the father or mother of any child in the workhouse, who may be desirous of seeing such child, to have an interview with such child at some time in each day, in some room in the workhouse to be appointed for that purpose.

Article 12. Provided that if it shall be made to appear to the Poor Law Commissioners that it is expedient to deviate from the classification hereinbefore prescribed, and the Poor Law Commissioners shall signify their consent to such deviation, it shall be lawful for the Board of Guardians to depart from the classification so far and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners may prescribe.

Discipline and Diet of the Paupers.

Article 13. All the paupers in the workhouse, except those disabled by sickness or infirmity, persons of unsound mind, and children, shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed at such times, and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals as the Board of Guardians shall, by any regulation approved by the Poor Law Commissioners, direct; and these several times shall be notified by the ringing of a bell.

Article 14. Half an hour after the bell shall have been rung for rising, the names of the paupers shall be called over by the master, schoolmaster, matron, and schoolmistress respectively in the several wards, when every pauper belonging to each ward must be present to answer to his name, and to be inspected.

Article 15. The meals shall be taken by all the paupers (except those disabled by sickness or infirmity, persons of unsound mind, and children) in the dining-hall, and in no other place whatever; and during the time of meals, order and decorum shall be maintained; and no pauper (except those disabled by sickness or infirmity, persons of unsound mind, and children) shall go to or remain in his sleeping-room, either in the time appointed for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master or matron.

Article 16. The master and matron of the workhouse shall (subject to the directions of the Board of Guardians) fix the hours of rising and going to bed for the sick, the infirm, and the young children, and determine the occupation and employment of which such inmates may be capable; and the meals for such inmates shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the Board of Guardians may direct.

Article 17. The paupers of the respective sexes shall be dieted as set forth in the dietary table which may be prescribed for the use of the workhouse, and in no other manner.

Article 18. Provided—

1st. That the medical officer may direct, in writing, such diet for any individual pauper in the sick or lunatic wards as he shall deem necessary.

2ndly. That if the medical officer shall at any time certify that he deems a temporary change in the diet essential to the health of the paupers in the workhouse, or of any class or classes thereof, the Guardians shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and shall be empowered forthwith to order, by a resolution, the said diet to be temporarily changed according to the recommendation of the medical officer, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such certificate and resolution to the Poor Law Commissioners.

3rdly. That the medical officer shall be specially consulted by the matron as to the nature of the food of the infants, and the time at which such infants should be weaned.

Article 19. No pauper shall have or consume any tobacco, or any spirituous or fermented liquor, or food or provision other than is allowed in the said dietary table, unless by the direction in writing of the medical officer, as provided for in Article 17.

Article 20. The clothing to be worn by the paupers in the workhouse shall be made of such materials as the Board of Guardians may determine.

Article 21. The paupers of the several classes shall be kept employed according to their capacity and ability; but no pauper shall work on his own account, or on account of any party other than the Board of Guardians; and no pauper shall receive any compensation for his labour.

Article 22. The boys and girls who are inmates of the workhouse shall, for three of the working hours at least every day, be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion; and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as shall fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue.

Article 23. Any pauper may quit the workhouse upon giving the master three hours' previous notice of his wish to do so; but no such pauper shall carry with him any clothes or other articles belonging to the Board of Guardians without the express permission of the master or matron.

Article 24. No pauper having a family dependent on him shall so quit the workhouse without taking the whole of such family with him; nor shall any pauper, after so quitting the workhouse, be again received therein, except in one of the modes prescribed in Article 1 for the admission of paupers.

Article 25. Provided nevertheless, that in any case urgently requiring the immediate and temporary presence of any pauper elsewhere, the restrictions upon quitting and returning to the workhouse, specified in Articles 1, 23, and 24, may be dispensed with by the master; but the master shall report in writing every such case to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, stating specially the grounds of the exception in each particular case; and the allowance or disapproval of the same by the Guardians shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Article 26. The master of the workhouse may allow the paupers of each sex under the age of 15, subject to such restrictions as the Board of Guardians may impose, to quit the workhouse under the care and guidance of himself, or the matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, porter, or some one of the assistants and servants of the workhouse, for the purpose of exercise.

Article 27. No person shall visit any pauper in the workhouse, except by permission of the master, or (in his absence) of the matron, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Board of Guardians may prescribe; such interview shall take place, except where a sick pauper is visited, in a room separate from the other inmates of the workhouse, in the presence of the master, matron, or porter.

Article 28. No written or printed paper of an improper tendency shall be allowed to circulate, or be read aloud, among the inmates of the workhouse.

Article 29. No pauper shall play at cards, or at any game of chance, in the workhouse; and it shall be lawful for the master to take from any pauper, and to keep until his departure from the workhouse, any

cards, dice, or other articles relating to games of chance, which may be in his possession.

Article 30. No pauper shall smoke within the precincts of the workhouse, or shall have any matches or other articles of a highly combustible nature in his possession.

Article 31. Any regular minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of the workhouse who shall, at any time in the day, on the request of any inmate, enter the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to him, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse; and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates.

Article 32. If any inmate of the age of 15 years and upwards, being of sound mind, shall desire to be registered as of a different religious denomination from that which is entered as his religious denomination in the register; or if the parents or surviving parent of any child under the age of 15 shall desire, in like manner, to have the register amended in respect of the religious denomination of such child; in either of such cases, if the Guardians shall, after due inquiry and personal examination of the party expressing such desire, be satisfied that the present religious persuasion of any inmate is wrongly described in the register, they shall cause the same to be amended accordingly.

Article 33. If any inmate, being of sound mind, shall desire to be visited by a minister of any religious denomination different from that which is entered in the register as the religious denomination of such inmate, the request shall be made to the master of the workhouse, who shall report the same to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting; and the Guardians shall give such direction thereon as may appear to them fitting and expedient; provided that in any case of urgency affecting the life of an inmate the master shall, of his own discretion, permit such inmate to be visited at once, and communicate such request to such minister accordingly.

Article 34. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed by the paupers on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day.

Article 35. Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine service shall be performed every Sunday in the workhouse (unless the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall otherwise direct); at which prayers and service all the paupers shall attend, except the sick, persons of unsound mind, the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so; provided that those paupers who may object so to attend on account of their religious principles shall also be exempt from such attendance.

Punishments for Misbehaviour of Paupers.

Article 36. Any pauper who shall neglect to observe such of the regulations herein contained as are applicable to and binding on him;

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered to be kept;

Or who shall use obscene or profane language;

- Or shall by word or deed insult or revile any person ;
- Or shall threaten to strike or to assault any person ;
- Or shall not duly cleanse his person ;
- Or shall refuse or neglect to work, after having been required to do so ;
- Or shall pretend sickness ;
- Or shall play at cards or other game of chance ;
- Or shall enter, or attempt to enter, without permission, the ward or yard appropriated to any class of paupers other than that to which he belongs ;
- Or shall misbehave at public worship or at prayers ;
- Or shall return after the appointed time of absence when allowed to quit the workhouse temporarily ;
- Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of any officer of the workhouse ;

shall be deemed Disorderly.

Article 37. Any pauper who shall, within seven days, repeat any one or commit more than one of the offences specified in Article 36, or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any other officer of the workhouse, or any of the Guardians ;

Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the master or matron after such order shall have been repeated ;

Or shall attempt to introduce any fermented or spirituous liquors or tobacco without lawful authority ;

Or shall unlawfully strike or otherwise unlawfully assault any person ;

Or shall wilfully or mischievously damage or soil any property whatsoever belonging to the Guardians ;

Or shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, stock, tools, or materials for work, belonging to the Guardians ;

Or shall be drunk ;

Or shall commit any act of indecency ;

Or shall wilfully disturb the other inmates during prayers or Divine worship ;

Or shall climb over any wall or fence, or attempt to quit the workhouse premises in any irregular mode ;

Or shall attempt to convey out of the workhouse any clothes or other articles belonging to the Board of Guardians ;

shall be deemed Refractory.

Article 38. It shall be lawfully for the master of the workhouse, with or without the directions of the Board of Guardians, to punish any *disorderly* pauper, by requiring such pauper, for a time not exceeding two days, to perform one hour's extra work in each day, and by withholding all milk or buttermilk which such pauper would otherwise receive with his meals.

Article 39. It shall be lawful for the Board of Guardians, by a special direction to be entered on their minutes, to order any *refractory* pauper to be punished by confinement in a separate room, with or without an increase in the time of work and an alteration of diet, similar in kind and duration to that prescribed in Article 38 for *disorderly* paupers ; but no pauper shall be so confined for a longer period than 24 hours ; or, if it be deemed right that such pauper shall be

carried before a justice of the peace, and if such period of 24 hours should be insufficient for that purpose, then for such further time as may be necessary for such purpose.

Article 40. It shall be lawful for the Board of Guardians, by any special or general order, to direct that a dress different from that of the other inmates shall be worn by *disorderly* or *refractory* paupers, during a period of not more than 48 hours, jointly with, or in lieu of, the alteration of diet to which any such pauper might be subjected by the regulations herein contained; but it shall not be lawful for the Board of Guardians to cause any penal dress, or distinguishing mark of disgrace, to be worn by any adult pauper, or class of adult paupers, unless such pauper or paupers shall be *disorderly* or *refractory* within the meaning of Article 36 or Article 37 of this order.

Article 41. If any offence, whereby a pauper becomes *refractory* under Articles 36 or 37, be accompanied by any of the following circumstances of aggravation: that is to say, if such pauper

Persist in using violence against any person;

Or persist in creating a noise or disturbance, so as to annoy a considerable number of the other inmates;

Or endeavour to excite other paupers to acts of insubordination;

Or persist in acting indecently or obscenely in the presence of any other inmate;

Or persist in mischievously breaking or damaging any goods or property of the Guardians;

it shall be lawful for the master, without any direction of the Board of Guardians, immediately to place such *refractory* pauper in confinement for any time not exceeding 12 hours; which confinement shall, however, be reckoned as part of any punishment afterwards imposed by the Board of Guardians for the same offence. But it shall not be lawful for the master to confine any adult pauper without the direction of the Board of Guardians in that behalf, except in one of the cases specified in this Article.

Article 42. Every *refractory* pauper shall be deemed to be also *disorderly*, and may be punished as such; but no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as *disorderly* shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as *refractory*; and no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as *refractory* shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as *disorderly*.

Article 43. No pauper who may have been under medical care, or who may have been entered in the Weekly Medical Return as sick or infirm, at any time in the course of the seven days next preceding the day of the commission of the offence, or who may be reasonably supposed to be under 12 or above 60 years of age, or who may be pronounced by the medical officer of the workhouse to be pregnant, or who may be suckling a child, shall be punished by alteration of diet or by confinement, unless the medical officer shall have previously certified in writing that no injury to the health of such pauper is reasonably to be apprehend from the proposed punishment; and any modification diminishing such punishment which the medical officer for the workhouse may suggest, shall be adopted by the master.

Article 44. No pauper shall be confined between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, without being furnished with a

bed and bedding suitable to the season, and with the other proper conveniences.

Articles 45. No child under 12 years of age shall be confined in a dark room, nor during the night.

Article 46. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except by the schoolmaster or master of the workhouse.

Article 47. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any female child.

Article 48. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except with a rod or other instrument, such as shall be seen and approved of by the Board of Guardians or the Visiting Committee.

Article 49. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child until six hours shall have elapsed from the commission of the offence for which such punishment is inflicted.

Article 50. Whenever any male child is punished by corporal correction, the master and schoolmaster shall (if possible) be both present.

Article 51. No male child shall be punished by corporal correction whose age may be reasonably supposed to exceed 15 years.

Article 52. The master of the workhouse shall keep a book, to be furnished to him by the Guardians, in the Form A hereunto annexed, in which he shall duly enter—

1stly. All cases of *refractory* or *disorderly* paupers, whether children or adults, reported to the Board of Guardians for their decision thereon.

2ndly. All cases of paupers, whether children or adults, who may have been punished without the direction of the Board of Guardians, with the particulars of their respective offences and punishments.

Article 53. The person who punishes any child with corporal correction shall forthwith report to the master the particulars of the offence and punishment; and the master shall enter the same in the book specified in Article 52.

Article 54. Such book shall be laid on the table at every ordinary meeting of the Board of Guardians; and every entry made in such book since the last ordinary meeting shall be read to the Board by the clerk.

The Guardians shall thereupon, in the first place, give directions as to any confinement or other punishment of any *refractory* or *disorderly* pauper reported for their decision; and such direction shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the day, and a copy thereof shall be inserted by the clerk in the book specified in Article 52.

The Guardians, in the second place, shall take into their consideration the cases in which punishments are reported to have been already inflicted by the master or other officer; and the opinion of the Guardians in every such case shall be entered on the minutes of the day, and shall be communicated to the master by the chairman or clerk; and if the opinion of the Guardians be that the master or other officer has in any case acted illegally or improperly, a copy of the minutes of such opinion shall be forwarded by the clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Article 55. Every pauper above the age of seven years, who is in the workhouse, and who may have been punished since the last ordinary meeting of the Guardians, or who may be reported as *refractory* or *disorderly*, shall be brought into the Board-room during the sitting of the Board of Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, whether he may request it or not, and shall have an opportunity of complaining to the Guardians of any undue punishment, or of any unjust charge; and the fact of such pauper having been brought before the Guardians shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the day.

Article 56. The master shall cause a legible copy of the regulations respecting *disorderly* and *refractory* paupers contained in this order, to be kept suspended in the dining hall of the workhouse, in the school-room or school-rooms, and in the probationary wards, and also in the Board-room of the Guardians.

Visiting Committee.

Article 57. The Board of Guardians shall appoint a Visiting Committee from their own body, who shall carefully examine the workhouse of the Union once in every week at the least, shall inspect the last reports of the chaplains and medical officer for the workhouse, shall examine the stores in the workhouse, and ascertain the truth and circumstances of any complaints that may be made to them. And the Visiting Committee shall from time to time write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the Report-book of the Visiting Committee, to be provided by the Guardians, and kept in the workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the Board of Guardians at their ordinary meetings:—

- Question 1. Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean and well ventilated in every part?—if not, state the defect or omission.
- Q. 2. Do the adult inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour?—if not, state the exceptions.
- Q. 3. Are the able-bodied inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the Board of Guardians?—if not, and if any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same.
- Q. 4. Are the infirm of each sex who are capable of work, employed and kept to work as far as their circumstances admit of it, and as directed by the Board of Guardians?—if not, and if any improvement can be suggested, state the same.
- Q. 5. Are the persons, infirm in body or mind, of each sex, properly attended to, according to their several conditions?
- Q. 6. Are the boys and girls in the school making due progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and do the chaplains regularly attend to their religious instruction?
- Q. 7. Is the industrial training of the boys and girls properly attended to, and are they employed as the Guardians have directed?

Q. 8. Are the boys and girls clean in their persons, and correct in their behaviour?

Q. 9. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of? and do they appear in a clean and healthy state?

Q. 10. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?

Q. 11. Do the inmates of the infirmary appear to be in as satisfactory a state as their ailments admit of? Is there any infectious disease in the workhouse?—if so, state the particulars? Is there any child not vaccinated?

Q. 12. Is Divine service regularly performed? Are prayers regularly read?

Q. 13. Is the established dietary duly observed? and are the hours of meals regularly adhered to?

Q. 14. Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for?

Q. 15. Is the separation of the various classes strictly enforced, according to Article 9?

Q. 16. Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations? if so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint.

Article 58. It shall be lawful for any Poor Law Commissioner, or any Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, to visit and inspect the workhouse, and to enter any remarks thereon in the book containing the questions to be answered by the Visiting Committee; and no officer of such workhouse shall in any way, directly or indirectly, impede such visit or inspection, or the entry of such remarks.

The Repairing, Upholding, and Insuring of the Workhouse.

Article 59. The Guardians shall, once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, cause all the rooms, wards, offices, and privies belonging to the workhouse to be lime-washed.

Article 60. The Guardians shall uphold and maintain the premises constituting the workhouse in good and substantial repair; and shall, from time to time, remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the house, its drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or in the furniture or fixtures thereof, as may tend to injure the health of the inmates; and with a view to so upholding and maintaining the workhouse, they shall insure and keep insured the same, against loss or damage by fire, for such a sum, being reasonably sufficient to cover any probable loss, and in such manner as the said Guardians may determine.

Duties of the Officers of the Workhouse.

Article 61. The duties of the several officers of the workhouse and their assistants appointed or to be appointed by the Guardians, under the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, or by the said Commissioners, in default of appointment by the Guardians, shall be, respectively, such as are hereinafter specified.

Duties of the Master.

Article 62. The following shall be the duties of the master of the workhouse:—

- No. 1. To admit paupers into the workhouse in obedience to any order made under Article 1, and also persons applying for admission, who may appear to him to require relief through any sudden and urgent necessity; or who shall be named in any written recommendation from a warden, and shall appear to the master to be destitute and proper objects for admission; and to cause every pauper upon admission to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Article 4.
- No. 2. To register the name and religious persuasion of every pauper, upon his admission; and to cause every male pauper above the age of seven years, upon admission, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed, and to be placed in the ward appropriated to the class to which he appears to belong.
- No. 3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance of the several rules herein contained, by the paupers in the workhouse, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein employed.
- No. 4. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast and after supper every day, or cause prayers to be read—at which all the inmates must attend, excepting those who are incapacitated through sickness, infirmity, or infancy, and those who object to such attendance on account of their religious principles; and to the paupers making such declaration, the master shall, if practicable, cause prayers to be read by some one of their own religious persuasion.
- No. 5. To cause the paupers to be inspected, and their names called over, immediately after morning prayers every day, in order that it may be seen that each individual is clean and in a proper state.
- No. 6. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied adult paupers, during the whole of the hours of labour; to assist in training the youth in such employment as will best fit them for gaining their own living; to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability; and to allow none who are capable of employment to be idle at any time.
- No. 7. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of every day, and to see that such wards have been all duly cleansed and properly ventilated.
- No. 8. To see that the meals of the paupers are properly dressed and served, and to superintend the distribution thereof, in accordance with Articles 15, 18, 19.
- No. 9. To say, or cause to be said, grace before and after meals.
- No. 10. To see that the dining-halls, tables, and seats are cleansed after each meal.
- No. 11. To visit all the wards of the male paupers at or before nine o'clock every night, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights are extinguished.
- No. 12. To receive from the porter the keys of the entrance to the workhouse, at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at six o'clock every morning, or at such hours as

shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Board of Guardians, and approved by the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 13. To see that the male paupers are properly clothed, and that their clothes are kept in proper repair.

No. 14. To send for the medical officer for the workhouse in case any pauper is taken ill, or becomes insane; and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet, and other necessities, as the medical officer shall in writing direct; and to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper. And in the case of dangerous sickness, to send for the chaplain or other licensed minister of the persuasion of the pauper, as well as for any relative or friend of such pauper resident within a reasonable distance, whom he may desire to see.

No. 15. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the medical officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof.

No. 16. To take charge of the clothes, and other articles, if any, of such deceased pauper, and deliver an inventory thereof to the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, who shall give the necessary directions respecting the same.

No. 17. To keep all books of accounts which he is, or hereafter may be, by any order under the hands and seal of the Poor Law Commissioners, directed and required to keep; to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Guardians of the Union, and to submit the same to the Guardians at their meetings.

No. 18. To submit to the Board of Guardians at every ordinary meeting an estimate of such provisions and other articles as are required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the directions of the Board of Guardians thereupon.

No. 19. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store to weigh the same, and examine and compare them with the bills of parcels or invoices, severally relating thereto; and after having proved the accuracy of such bills or invoices, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Board of Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 20. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles, belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the Board of Guardians, and issue the same to the matron or other persons as may be required; and such articles shall be applied to such purposes as shall be authorized or approved of by the Board of Guardians, and to no other.

No. 21. To obtain the order in writing of the Board of Guardians, duly entered in the Order-book provided for that purpose,

and signed by the chairman before purchasing or procuring any articles for the use of the workhouse, or ordering any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or the furniture, or other articles belonging thereto.

No. 22. To read over to the paupers such of the Regulations herëin contained, and at such times as the Board of Guardians shall direct.

No. 23. To report to the Board of Guardians, from time to time, the names of such children as may be fit to put out to service, or other employment, and to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

No. 24. To keep a book to be called "The Master's Journal;" to enter therein every important occurrence in the workhouse, other than those entered in the book required by Article 52 to be kept, and to cause such book to be laid before the Board of Guardians at every ordinary meeting.

No. 25. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all other offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order; and as often as any defect in the same, or in the state of the workhouse, shall occur, to report the same in his journal to the Board of Guardians, at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 26. To inform the Visiting Committee and the Board of Guardians of the state of the workhouse in every department; and to report in his journal to the Board of Guardians at their next ordinary meeting any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the subordinate officers or servants of the establishment; to offer suggestions to the Board of Guardians for the correction of abuses, and the introduction of improvements in the management of the workhouse; and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians suitable to his office.

Duties of the Matron.

Article 63. The following shall be the duties of the matron of the workhouse:—

No. 1. In the absence of the master, or during his inability, to act as his substitute in all matters relating to the admission of paupers into the workhouse, and to cause every pauper, upon such admission, to be duly registered and examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Article 4.

No. 2. To cause the pauper children, under the age of seven years, and the female paupers, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed upon their admission, and to be placed in the wards appropriated to the classes to which they appear to belong.

No. 3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the whole of the hours of labour; and to keep the partially disabled female paupers occupied to the extent of their ability, and to assist the schoolmistress in training up the children so as best to fit them for service.

No. 4. To call over the names of the paupers, as is directed in

Article 13 ; to inspect their persons, and see that each individual is clean.

No. 5. To visit all the wards of the females and children every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and all the fires and lights therein extinguished.

No. 6. To pay particular attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the females and children, and to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons.

No. 7. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the linen and clothing supplied to the male paupers, and all the clothing supplied to the female paupers and children ; and to take care that all such clothing be marked with the name of the Union.

No. 8. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen once a-week, and that all the beds be kept in a clean and wholesome state.

No. 9. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and the other linen in use in the workhouse, and to apply the same to such purposes as shall be authorized or approved of by the Board of Guardians, and to no other.

No. 10. To superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the linen, stockings, and blankets, and to see that the same be not dried in the sleeping wards, or in the sick wards.

No. 11. To take care, with the assistance of the nurses, of the children and sick paupers ; and to provide the proper diet for the children and the sick paupers, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.

No. 12. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in—

Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers ;

Cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining hall, and all other parts of the premises ;

Placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the Union.

No. 13. To report to the master any negligence, or other misconduct, on the part of any of the subordinate officers or servants of the establishment.

No. 14. And generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians suitable to her office.

Duties of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

Article 64. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress :—

No. 1. To instruct the boys and girls according to the directions expressed in Article 22.

No. 2. To regulate the discipline and organization of the school, and the industrial and moral training of the children, subject to the directions of the Board of Guardians.

- No. 3. To accompany the children when they quit the workhouse for exercise, unless the Guardians shall otherwise direct.
- No. 4. To keep the children clean in their persons, and orderly and decorous in their conduct.
- No. 5. To assist the master and matron respectively in maintaining due subordination in the workhouse.

Duties of the Porter.

Article 65. The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse :—

- No. 1. To keep the gate, and to prevent any person, not being an officer of the workhouse, or of the Union, or an Assistant Commissioner, or any person authorized by law or by the said Commissioners, or Board of Guardians, from entering into, or going out of the house without the leave of the master or matron.
- No. 2. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name and business of every officer or other person who shall go into the workhouse, and the name of every officer or other person who shall go out thereof, together with the time of such officer's or person's going in or out.
- No. 3. To receive all paupers who apply for admission with a proper order, as directed in Article 1, or under circumstances of sudden or urgent necessity; and if the master and matron be both absent, to place such paupers in the probationary ward until the master or matron return.
- No. 4. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to law, or to any of the regulations herein contained.
- No. 5. To search any pauper entering or leaving the workhouse whom he may suspect to have possession of any spirits or other prohibited articles, and to require any other person entering the workhouse, whom he may suspect of having possession of any such spirits or prohibited articles, to satisfy him to the contrary before he shall permit such person to be admitted.
- No. 6. To examine all parcels taken by any pauper out of the workhouse, and to prevent the undue removal of any article from the premises.
- No. 7. To lock all the outer doors, and take the keys to the master at nine o'clock every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at six o'clock, or at such hours as shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Board of Guardians, and approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners; and if any application for admission to the workhouse be made after the keys shall have been so taken to the master, to apprise the master forthwith of such application.
- No. 8. To assist the master, matron, schoolmaster and schoolmistress in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse.
- No. 9. To inform the master of all things affecting the security, order, and interest of the workhouse, and to obey all the lawful

directions of the master or matron, and of the Board of Guardians, suitable to his office.

Duties of the Medical Officer for the Workhouse.

Article 66. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer for the workhouse :—

- No. 1. To attend at the workhouse at the times fixed by the Board of Guardians, and also when sent for by the master, matron, or porter of the workhouse, in cases of sudden illness, accident, or other emergency; and at all such other times as the state of the sick or insane patients within the workhouse may render necessary.
- No. 2. To examine the state of the paupers on their admission into the workhouse; to examine the state of the patients in the sick wards; and also the state of any sick or insane pauper in the other wards.
- No. 3. To give all necessary directions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to report to the Board of Guardians any pauper of unsound mind in the workhouse whom he may deem to be dangerous.
- No. 4. To enter in a book, to be provided for that purpose, called the Sick Dietary Book, all directions which he may give regarding the diet of sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to submit the same to the Guardians at their weekly meetings.
- No. 5. To report in writing to the Board of Guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangement of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates.
- No. 6. To give all necessary directions as to the diet of the children, and to vaccinate such of the children as may require vaccination.
- No. 7. To make a weekly return to the Board of Guardians in a book prepared according to the prescribed form, and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and to deliver the same when completed to the Guardians.
- No. 8. To enter in his weekly return the death of every pauper who shall die in the workhouse, together with the apparent cause thereof.
- No. 9. To give to the Guardians, when required, any reasonable information respecting the case of any pauper who has been under his care; to make any such written report relative to any sickness prevalent among the paupers in the workhouse, as the Board of Guardians, or the Poor Law Commissioners, may require of him; and to attend the Board of Guardians when requested by them so to do.

Duties of Chaplain.

Article 67. The following shall be the duties of a chaplain of the workhouse :—

- No. 1. To celebrate Divine service, and to preach to the paupers

No. 2. To visit any sick pauper in the workhouse, from time to time, and at all times when he may be applied to for that purpose by the master or matron.

Provided, always, that it shall be lawful for the Guardians, with the previous consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, to dispense with the performance of any of the duties specified in this Article.

Provided, also, that nothing herein prescribed shall be construed to authorize any chaplain or other officer of the workhouse to act otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the 49th section of the first-recited Act.

Article 68. Whenever the word "Guardians," or the words "Board of Guardians," are used in this Order, such word or words shall be taken to signify the Guardians and Board of Guardians appointed or acting for the Union to which the workhouse subject to these regulations belongs.

Article 69. Whenever there may be more than one workhouse belonging to a Union, this Order shall be held to apply to each and every of such workhouses, in so far as the regulations herein contained shall be applicable to the class or classes of paupers respectively maintained in any such workhouse, and to the officers appointed or to be appointed for such workhouse.

Article 70. Whenever, in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this Order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Article 71. Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

FORM A.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE,

Containing the Names of the Unions to which this Order refers.

Abbeyleix	Celbridge	Granard	Newcastle
Antrim	Clogheen	Inishowen	New Ross
Ardee	Clogher	Kanturk	Newry
Armagh	Clones	Kells	Newtownards
Athlone	Clonmel	Kilkeel	Newtown Limavady
Athy	Coleraine	Kilkenny	Oldcastle
Bailieborough	Cookstown	Killmallock	Omagh
Ballina	Cootehill	Kilrush	Parsonstown
Ballinasloe	Cork	Kinsale	Rathdown
Ballinrobe	Donegal	Larne	Rathdrum
Ballycastle	Downpatrick	Limerick	Rathkeale
Ballymena	Drogheda	Lisburn	Roscommon
Ballymoney	Dublin (North)	Lismore	Roscrea
Ballyshannon	Dublin (South)	Lisnaskea	Scariff
Balrothery	Dundalk	Londonderry	Shillelagh
Baltinglass	Dunfanaghy	Longford	Skibbereen
Banbridge	Dungannon	Loughrea	Sligo
Bandon	Dungarvan	Lurgan	Strabane
Belfast	Dunmanway	Macroom	Stranorlar
Boyle	Dunshaughlin	Magherafelt	Swineford
Callan	Edenderry	Mallow	Thurles
Carrickmacross	Ennis	Manorhamilton	Tipperary
Carrick-on-Shannon	Enniscorthy	Midleton	Tralee
Carrick-on-Suir	Enniskillen	Mohill	Trim
Cashel	Ennistymon	Monaghan	Tuam
Castlebar	Fermoy	Mullingar	Tullamore
Castleblaney	Galway	Naas	Waterford
Castlederg	Gorey	Navan	Westport
Castlereagh	Gort	Nenagh	Wexford
Cavan	Gortin		

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(L.S.)

GEORGE NICHOLLS,

G. C. LEWIS,

EDMUND W. HEAD.

No. 22.

AMENDED FORM OF HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS,
ISSUED TO THE UNIONS IN IRELAND:—Circular of Instructions
thereon.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 25, 1844.

SIR,

ON the 25th September, 1843, the Poor Law Commissioners addressed to you a circular letter accompanying an amended form of the half-yearly Abstract 5 *b*, together with an "Explanation of the proper mode of charging various items of expenditure in the Union accounts."

Further experience has led the Commissioners to adopt a somewhat different arrangement of the columns of the Abstract 5 *b*, and to require a more detailed statement of some of the items of expenditure to be placed at the foot of that abstract. Three copies of the Form 5 *b*, as further amended, will be forwarded for your use in exhibiting the

expenditure of the half-year ended on the 25th instant, which you are hereby instructed to use accordingly.

The Commissioners forward herewith an "Explanation of the proper mode of charging various items of expenditure in the Union accounts" to be followed by you instead of that which was transmitted to you on the 25th September last, and which is hereby withdrawn.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of calling your attention, and that of the Board of Guardians, to the expediency of requiring the master of the workhouse, to take stock both of provisions and clothing, immediately after the termination of each half-year; and also to the propriety of requiring from each collector of rates in the Union an exact return of the persons in his district who are in arrear for rates, together with the amount due from each at the close of the half-year.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk of the Guardians of the
——— Union.*

EXPLANATION OF THE PROPER MODE OF CHARGING VARIOUS ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION ACCOUNTS:—Enclosed with foregoing Circular.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 25, 1844.*

It will be convenient to give this explanation in reference to the several heads of expenditure in Abstract 5 *b*, in the order in which the several headings are placed:—

I.—*Maintenance and Clothing.*

The articles to be included under this head are—

1. All articles of food, such as

Oatmeal,	Pepper,	Wine,	} (for the sick):
Bread,	Salt,	Spirits,	
Potatoes,	Tea,	Rice,	
Meat,	Sugar,	Flour, &c.	
Milk,	Butter,		
Buttermilk,	Coffee,		

and if any articles are consumed which are not enumerated in the printed form of weekly account of consumption, such articles and their cost must be added by the master, in making up the account, so as to give the whole cost of all articles consumed under this head during the week.

2. All other articles the consumption of which is incidental to the maintenance of paupers, such as—

Coals,	Turf,
Candles,	Soda;
Soap,	

and if any articles of this nature are consumed which are not enumerated in the printed form under the head of "Necessaries," such articles and their cost must be added by the master in making up the weekly account.

The cost of what is actually consumed only is to be debited to Maintenance Account (see Order of Accounts, § II. Art. 6; and § I. Art. 2, 10).

At the end of the half-year, and previous to the apportionment amongst the electoral divisions, the Maintenance Account must be credited and the Establishment Account debited with the cost of the officers' rations for the half-year; and also with the cost of such portion of the coals, turf, and candles as are consumed for the use of the Guardians of the Union in their Board-room, or for the use of the officers of the Union in the workhouse.

The manner of estimating the amount of the officers' rations, and the proportion of fuel, &c., to be charged to establishment, is pointed out below in Article II.

3. Clothing will properly include—

All articles of clothing worn by the inmates, and—

All articles of bedding for the use of the inmates, such as—

Bed-ticks,	Blankets,
Bolsters,	Coverlets,
Sheets,	Straw.

An estimate of the cost of wear and tear of clothing, bedding, &c. may be made by charging a certain sum per day for each pauper. The total thus charged is to be credited to the Clothing and Bedding Account, and debited to the several electoral divisions, each, according to the collective number of days its own paupers have been in the workhouse, as shown by the Relief List Abstract.

Each electoral division will be charged with its proportion of the cost of maintenance and clothing for Union-at-large paupers, calculated according to the net annual value of each division.

4. The electoral division will be separately charged also under this head with several items of expenditure arising under 6 and 7 Vic. c. 92 (see Letter of 25th September, 1843, and extract therefrom at the foot of these instructions).

II. *Establishment Charges.*

The items to be included under this head will be—

Rent of site or buildings.	School requisites.
Repairs and insurance.	Sweeping chimneys.
Salaries of officers employed in keeping the accounts, and in the management of the establishment or care of the inmates.	Garden seeds, or cost of cropping workhouse site.
Rations of officers.	Lime for whitewashing.
Proportion of fuel and candles consumed for the use of the Guardians and officers.	Brushes and brooms.
Medicines and appliances.	Mops.
Books of account or reference.	Flannels or other articles used in cleaning.
Printing and stationery.	Black lead.
Postage.	Tubs, buckets, baskets.
Advertising.	Nets or twine.
	Tins and spoons.
	Spades, hammers, nails.
	Wheelbarrows.

and all other utensils and implements required for use in the house or offices.

Each electoral division will be charged with its proportion hereof, according to the net annual value of the rateable property of the division.

The actual cost of the rations of the officers will be easily calculated at the end of each half-year, from the quantity of each description of food allowed, and its cost. The cost of the fuel, &c., consumed by the Guardians and officers, may be derived either from an estimate made by the clerk, or from an actual account to be kept by the master of the workhouse, as the Guardians shall direct. The total of each of these amounts should be credited to maintenance, and debited to establishment, previously to the apportionment among the electoral divisions, as before directed in Article I.

III. *Proportion of Repayment of Workhouse Loans.*

IV. *Proportion of Vaccination Expenses.*

These will be charged to the several electoral divisions according to net annual value.

V. *Expense of Valuing or Revising Valuations.*

This will be charged either to particular electoral divisions or to the whole Union, according as the service performed relates to particular electoral divisions, or to the whole Union.

VI. *Collectors' Poundage, or other Remuneration,*

Will be charged to the electoral divisions in respect of which the service is rendered.

VII. VIII. *Emigration.*

These expenses are chargeable to the several electoral divisions in respect of which the charge has been incurred; but if incurred in respect of the Union at large, then to the several electoral divisions according to net annual value.

IX. *Funerals, Election, Law, and other Expenses.*

Funerals are chargeable to the electoral division to which the deceased paupers respectively belonged, or to the Union, if the pauper, at the time of his decease, was so charged.

Election expenses: of these a part will be apportioned to each electoral division, according to the net annual value, and a part to the electoral divisions in respect of which the expense has been incurred, as in case of contested elections.

Law expenses will be chargeable to the electoral divisions separately, or as a charge common to the Union, or a portion of the Union, as the case may be.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

EXTRACT (annexed to foregoing) from CIRCULAR LETTER of the COMMISSIONERS, dated 25th September, 1843.

Sections XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. and XVIII. of the recent statute amending the Irish Poor Relief Act may lead to certain items of

expenditure by the Guardians, which had not been previously provided for; and the Commissioners deem it right, therefore, to inform you of the proper mode of charging such expenditure in the accounts, in order that uniformity may be obtained in this respect throughout the several Unions in Ireland.

I. The maintenance of any deaf and dumb, or blind child, who may be sent by the Guardians to any institution for the maintenance of the deaf and dumb, or blind, will be properly charged to the Maintenance Account of the electoral division, or to that of the Union at large, as the case may be, precisely as it would be charged if the person were maintained as an inmate of the workhouse; and in these cases the Commissioners think it will be convenient that the order of the Guardians should always be preceded by admission to the workhouse, and registration in the register of paupers, in the usual way.

II. The cost of conveyance of any destitute poor person from the workhouse of the Union to any fever hospital or lunatic asylum, and the cost of maintaining any such destitute poor person in such fever hospital, will be charged also to the electoral division, or to the Union, in accordance with the entry on the register; and in these cases it is clearly contemplated by the Act, that the persons to be removed should be previously inmates of the workhouse.

III. The cost of hiring or renting any house which may be taken by the Guardians for the reception or medical treatment of poor persons afflicted with fever or other contagious disease, will be properly charged to the Establishment Account; but the maintenance and relief of such persons therein will be charged in the same manner as if the relief were afforded in the workhouse; and any house or houses, so hired or rented, should be deemed in this respect as part and parcel of the workhouse establishment of the Union, and the persons admitted to be maintained therein should be entered on the general register in the same manner as the other inmates of the establishment.

IV. The expense incurred in apprehending and prosecuting any person guilty of any offence against the Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 56, will be properly debited to the Union at large, inasmuch as the advantage derived from the prosecution, by way of example and prevention, is for the benefit of the Union at large, rather than of any particular electoral division.

FORM 5 b.

ABSTRACT OF HALF-YEARLY UNION ACCOUNTS.

UNION ACCOUNTS, for the Half-year ended _____ 184 .

DISCHARGE.

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF EACH ELECTORAL D-VISION.												
Bread and Clothing.		Proportion of Es- tablishment Charges.	Proportion of Re- payment of Workhouse Loans.	Proportion of Vac- cation Ex- penses.	Expense of Valu- ing or Revising Valuations.	Collectors' Pound- age, or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigra- tion.	Amount of Emi- gration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Funerals, Elec- tion, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expendi- ture in the Half- year.	Balance in favour of Elec- toral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.
On Account of Union Paupers.	Total for Clothing and Main- tenance.											
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	a	b								c		

c The Amount of each head of Expenditure included in this Column is to be separately stated hereunder, namely,—

* *Note*.—Enumeration of Items in No. 4.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Funerals						
2. Elections						
3. Law						
4. Other Expenses, (of which the Items are to be here enumerated in a Note)*						
£						

I hereby Certify, that this Statement of Receipts and Payments of the several ELECTORAL DIVISIONS in the _____ Union is correct.

Dated _____ day of _____ 184 .

Auditor.

Chairman.

duplicate, signed by the Auditor, is to be kept for the Board of Guardians, and a Copy delivered by the member of the Board.

No. 24.

FEVER AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:—CORRESPONDENCE with the GUARDIANS of the TULLAMORE UNION, as to the RELIEF of DESTITUTE PATIENTS otherwise than in the WORKHOUSE.

Communication from the Guardians to the Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

Office, October 21, 1843.

I HEREWITH transmit Minutes of Proceedings which took place at a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday. I also forward a report of the medical officer, which was laid before the meeting, and ordered to be inserted on the Minutes.

I have the honour, &c.

THOMAS RYAN, *Clerk of the Union.**To the Poor Law Commissioners.**Extract from Guardians' Minutes of October 27, 1843, referred to in the foregoing Letter.*

Resolved,—That the wards alluded to in the medical officer's report be placed at his disposal for the purposes specified therein; the staff, of course, will be found among the paupers in the house.

Report of Dr. Moorhead, Medical Officer, alluded to in foregoing.

SIR,

October 20, 1843.

IN compliance with the request of the chairman of the Board, made on the last day of meeting, I have inspected the several apartments of the workhouse for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them could be made available for the accommodation of paupers at present labouring under chronic disease in hospital, with a view of making suggestions relative to the management of fever patients, and the appropriation of the hospital to their exclusive use.

I have given these subjects every consideration in my power, and after most mature reflection, I cannot but regret my inability to give opinions conclusive on them satisfactory to myself and unobjectionable to the Board.

The defective nature of my suggestions may in some measure be accounted for by a consideration of the innumerable obstacles to the attainment of a perfect system of accommodation for fever patients in the workhouse under existing circumstances, and to the preservation of the healthy inmates from the consequences of infectious disease.

Under the arrangements contemplated, it may be possible to separate those labouring under fever from those affected with other complaints; but it will be quite impossible to prevent infection extending from the deceased to the healthy inmates of the house; for instance, fever is now recommencing, and there are four cases of it in hospital: by removing all the other patients to distant wings of the building, they are of course by so far removed from the influences of infection: but the frequent intercourse necessarily existing between the interior of the house and the hospital, their contiguity and relative position, will expose the healthy inmates of the house to infection just as much as heretofore. So long as fever is in the house, no matter what part of it, so long no inmate of the house can feel perfect immunity from disease. Fever cannot be circumscribed or its influences limited by a stone wall. It may be retarded or accelerated according to a variety of concomitant causes; the susceptibility of some persons to febrile disease, or their power of resisting it, atmospherical vicissitudes, or epidemical constitutions of the air, may conspire in doing so, but so long as you have

one case in the house you cannot calculate upon what part of the house, however remote, the second may occur in. This opinion may be verified by a reference to facts known to many members of this Board. When fever raged in the hospital last year, a daughter of the schoolmistress took the disease, who had not been in the hospital for many months before; a second daughter also took it, who had never at any time been there. The matron took it, who had not been nearer to the hospital than her own room; her son took it, who had not been in hospital from the time the disease broke out; and the porter took it in his own lodge, a point the remotest from the hospital in all the building. A variety of causes operating in a district favourable to infectious disease, and inhabited by a densely crowded half-fed, half-clad population, render this town and locality peculiarly liable to fever, and hence more or less of that disease is at all times to be found here; but at certain seasons of the year it becomes heightened to an alarming extent, spreading wide and far, and numbering amongst its victims both rich and poor. Now whenever, under the influence of some hidden impetus, it may become quickly disseminated, your wardens will act as they did last year under precisely similar circumstances—they will recommend persons having fever; for, say they, "If a healthy man be able to support himself and his family by daily labour and no more, should he get fever he is no longer able to do so; he becomes destitute for the time, and in the absence of a fever hospital and all other means of obtaining medical relief, what can be done with him if not sent to the workhouse?" They have recommended such persons to the workhouse, and thereby secured to the applicants certain shelter, and to society probably the advantages of many valuable lives. But they will do so again, and as often as the emergencies of the time call for their exercise of a fundamental principle of Christian charity; and this the Board must be prepared to expect! It may be thought the Board can interfere and prevent the exercise of such power on the part of the wardens; or, *being exercised*, obstruct their intention in recommending such parties; but such is not the case. A man in fever presents a provisional admission ticket, he is taken in and immediately sent to hospital; next Board day he is lying in the height of disease, and the Board is not very anxious to hold any conversation with him; they would not expel him unheard, and humanity would revolt at the idea of turning him out, perhaps to die at the door! He thus enjoys an undisturbed residence in hospital until his case terminates; should it be in death, his friends remove and inter the remains; and if in health, the moment he is discharged from hospital he obtains his discharge from the house, and so never comes in contact with the Board. All this has occurred over and over again, as the Board well knows; from which it follows, of a consequence, that whenever fever prevails to any extent without doors, we are sure to have it within, and when once there, it cannot be limited to this or that division of the building.

Fever being now in the hospital, a question arises: Can anything be done to arrest its progress and prevent its spreading? I think something can be done, which, however defective, may still be better than nothing. The probationary wards are at present occupied by infants and their nurses as day-rooms; the former number but 14, and might be easily accommodated as they were before—in the bath-rooms during the day. If the males labouring under chronic disease in hospital were transferred to one of these rooms, and the females to the opposite, some advantage would certainly follow; they would be perfectly cut off from the other pauper inmates, enjoy good air, light, and ventilation; have the advantage of a boarded floor and walled-in yard, possessing the usual appurtenances essential to an isolated section of the building.

Additional staff would be necessary to carry out this suggestion, a ward-maid and ward-man for the male side, a nurse-tender and ward-maid for the female side would be requisite; while two females, as at present, would be

required to take charge of any fever cases that may be admitted into the infirmary.

I have the honour, &c.,

MICHAEL J. MOORHEAD.

*To the Chairman of the Board of Guardians
of the Tullamore Union.*

*Communication from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of
Guardians.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR, *December 14, 1844.*

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the report made by the medical officer at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union, on the 20th October last, on the subject of the accommodation afforded in the workhouse for fever patients. The Commissioners have also had before them the observations of Mr. Muggeridge, Assistant Commissioner, thereon, the papers having been referred to him with a view to his personally communicating with the Board of Guardians. This, however, Mr. Muggeridge has as yet been unable to do, and the Commissioners think it right therefore to request the attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject.

The Commissioners fully concur in the very proper view taken by the medical officer of the danger which would result to all the inmates of the workhouse should any part of the existing building be permanently appropriated for purposes of a fever hospital or ward; and they wish to know to what extent the partial and temporary arrangements suggested by the medical officer have been carried into effect.

The Commissioners have directed me at the same time to forward herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, extracts from a communication addressed to another Board of Guardians, expressive of the Commissioners' views on the subject, together with a copy of an enclosure to that letter.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Tullamore Union.*

ENCLOSURE No. 1 in foregoing Letter.

WITH reference to the proposition to convert a portion of the workhouse into fever wards, the Commissioners have directed me to state, that after much deliberation they have been advised and are of opinion that no part of the existing workhouse can, with safety to the health of the inmates generally, be adapted for the reception of fever patients; all will agree that in a matter of so much importance it is necessary to act on a safe principle, and the Commissioners have accordingly, in the exercise of the responsibility imposed upon them by the Legislature, declined to sanction any arrangements contemplating an appropriation of part of the present workhouse for the reception of fever patients.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

SIR, *Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, September 30, 1843.*

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, requesting information as to the

mode of bringing into operation that part of the Poor Law Amendment Act which relates to fever hospitals.

The Commissioners presume that your inquiry relates only to the 16th section of the Act; and, in reference thereto, I am directed to state that much will depend upon local circumstances; as, for instance, the existence of a fever hospital in the district, or the want of one; and these circumstances should be carefully considered before making any arrangements.

Generally, however, the Commissioners are now prepared to sanction the providing of all necessary accommodation for persons ill of fever, or other dangerous contagious disease, who, *when ill*, are unable to pay and provide for the medical assistance and accommodation requisite under such circumstances. A large class of persons may be unable to provide themselves with medical assistance and the necessary accommodation *when ill* (of such dangerous disease), who are able to provide for themselves, or in other words who are not destitute, *when well*. For this class the fever accommodation is intended. The Guardians would not be justified in finding medical assistance or other accommodation for those who are able to pay for or otherwise provide it for themselves; but for all poor persons in the *Union* who cannot provide it for themselves, it is clearly the intention of the Legislature to have it provided by the Guardians.

Every Union, therefore, will ultimately have its own fever hospital for its own use (except such as have a fever hospital at hand); and if the matter is properly and economically managed, it is not anticipated that much, if any, ultimate extra expense upon the rates will be caused by the arrangement, because it is self-evident that vast numbers are rendered destitute by the fatal effects of fever and other dangerous contagious disease, who, if fever patients are properly provided for, and the disease thus kept from spreading, would not be rendered destitute. If a man dies of fever, his family often becomes destitute. If a widow dies of fever, the children become destitute.

The expense will, however, depend upon proper arrangement; and the *ultimate* arrangements of the Guardians, and the cost of such arrangements, will very much depend upon the mode in which they *commence*. It is clear that no part of the existing workhouses can *safely* be permitted to be converted into fever wards. The Commissioners are advised that a due regard to the health of the inmates must prevent them from sanctioning any alteration of the present buildings for the purpose; and all will agree that in a matter of so much importance it is necessary to act upon safe principle.

If an out-ward of the workhouse was erected at a little distance from the present building, but upon the workhouse site, it might then be thus appropriated; and, in such case, the establishment might be managed by the officers of the workhouse, with the assistance, of course, of a good and properly paid responsible nurse.

It is also certain that in this case a proper check could be had over the provisions and supplies requisite in such an establishment; but if a house is hired outside, other paid officers must be appointed for its management and control.

A plain building, two stories high, with windows on each side for ventilation, might be erected at little cost; and in the end it will be far more economical and satisfactory than any other course which can be adopted.

Of course, in the admission of fever patients, the strict rules which govern admission into the workhouse would not be enforced, or indeed be applicable or necessary; wives without husbands—children without parents—and, in fact, all who are ill of fever and unable to provide or be provided for otherwise, may be received when in fever.

Before, however, the Guardians come to any determination as to the course which they may wish to adopt, they would do well to take an opportunity of conferring with the Assistant Commissioner on the subject.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*Communication from the Guardians to the Commissioners.*GENTLEMEN, *Tullamore Union Office, December 16, 1843.*

* * * * I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with enclosures, relating to the report of the medical officer on the 20th October last. I annex a copy of the medical officer's report made to the Board on the 25th November, in answer to that part of your letter which requires "to know to what extent the partial and temporary arrangements suggested by the medical officer have been carried into effect."

I have the honour, &c.,

THOMAS RYAN, *Clerk of the Union.**To the Poor Law Commissioners.*

ENCLOSURE in foregoing Letter.*Medical Officer's Report.**November 25, 1843.*

ON the 20th ultimo a medical report was addressed to the chairman, suggesting the propriety of making certain alterations in the hospital department, and of removing the patients then labouring under chronic disease in the infirmary to a distant wing of the building, with a view of preventing the spread of fever. These suggestions were adopted by the Board, and subsequently carried into effect. We have no more fever; there is not now (November 29th) a single case of that disease in the house! I did not then think the alterations suggested would have perfectly arrested the extension of the malady, nor do I now think the practical effect given to them has exclusively done so. The mild type of the fever this year, contrasted with its former truly adynamic character, the paucity of the inmates now, compared with the numbers in the house last year, and the better system of ventilation (sometimes carried to excess for want of glass), of cleanliness, general management, and discipline now prevailing, may have been instrumental in limiting the disease beyond what would or could occur under less favourable circumstances. But still some good may have resulted from the arrangements alluded to; at all events the abatement of fever coincided with their operation.

I feel bound to state this for the gratification of those members of the Board who, influenced by humane feelings, received the original report with deliberate seriousness, and acted on it with a promptness commensurate with its importance.

MICHAEL J. MOORHEAD.

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—December 29, 1843.

Resolved,—That in the present hospital in this workhouse be allocated to the reception of destitute fever applicants in this Union, and that the following Guardians do constitute a committee to carry out this resolution, viz., George Garvey, Francis Berry, Thomas O'Flanagan, James Dillon, and the Tullamore Guardians.

Resolved,—That the committee for carrying out the allocation of the present hospital of the workhouse for fever patients do meet in the Board-room at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and any other subsequent day. Three to form a quorum.

Notice of motion by Thomas O'Flanagan,—That the resolution excluding the admission of fever patients from this workhouse be rescinded.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
SIR, *January 4, 1844.*

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union, on the 29th ultimo, containing a resolution to the effect that the workhouse hospital be used for the reception of poor persons labouring under fever in the Union.

In reference to this resolution the Commissioners have directed me to request the attention of the Board of Guardians to the letter addressed to them on the subject of the provision for fever patients on the 14th ultimo.

The Commissioners are most anxious to meet the views of the Board of Guardians in all cases where they can do so consistently with safety and the rules which they have found it necessary to lay down for their guidance.

The Commissioners are, however, assured that the objections to the conversion of a part of the existing workhouse into a fever hospital, namely, the danger of spreading contagion among the inmates of the workhouse, and the risk of exciting popular prejudice against the workhouse relief, are of sufficient importance to warrant them in withholding their sanction from any arrangement by which it is contemplated that a portion of the existing workhouse accommodation should be appropriated as a fever hospital.

The Commissioners, however, are quite alive to the necessity which exists for providing suitable accommodation for the reception of fever patients in those Unions in which no fever accommodation is at present available.

With this view the Commissioners have, in other Unions similarly circumstanced, sanctioned the erection of an out-ward upon the workhouse site, at such distance from the present building as will prevent the danger and inconvenience attendant upon the appropriation of a portion of the existing workhouse to the reception of those labouring under fever, or other dangerous contagious disease. If the Guardians consider it desirable to erect an out-ward for this purpose under sections 35 and 36 of the Irish Poor Relief Act, the Commissioners will be glad to co-operate with the Guardians in carrying out their wishes in the manner which the Board of Guardians may consider most for their own interests.

The Commissioners could furnish three sets of plans which have been supplied to and adopted by other Boards; and if one of them were selected, the Commissioners would furnish the necessary specifications and working drawings, free of cost, and a contract could be made for the execution of the work under proper control and supervision, the amount to be borrowed for the purpose being repaid by yearly instalments.

I am, &c.,

A. MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Tullamore Union.*

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—5th January, 1844.

The committee appointed at last meeting to carry out a resolution to allocate the hospital for the reception of fever patients, having laid their Report before the Board.

Resolved,—That the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the best means of allocating the hospital for the reception of fever patients exclusively be now entered on the Minutes.

Passed unanimously.

The committee appointed on the 29th ultimo, pursuant to a resolution of the Board to report on the allocation of the hospital for the reception of fever patients exclusively, having communicated with the medical officer, and received his suggestions, are of opinion,

1st.—That no fever patient should be allowed to enter through the front of the workhouse.

2ndly.—That all fever patients be sent round the building to the back entrance of the hospital yards, and be admitted through them.

3rdly.—That direct communication with hospital ward and front building be cut off by permanently closing the doors and windows on the eastern aspect of infirmary.

4thly.—That entrance from male and female hospital yards be made by placing a door in each of the two walls which now separate them, the entrance to be made, male side, through the lunatic ward yard.

5thly.—That chronic patients at present in hospital be submitted to the same rules as were recommended in the medical officer's report of the 20th October last.

6thly.—That the entrances mentioned in paragraph 4 will facilitate communication from the front buildings to infirmary, at the same time preventing direct currents of air passing between them.

7thly.—That the present unoccupied lunatic apartments be appropriated to the use of the understaff of hospital for domestic and other purposes if required.

8thly.—That a sufficient supply of water in hospital yard would enable washing, cooking, and other duties to be performed there, quite independent of the front part of the building.

9thly.—That for an outlay of about 6*l.* water could be conveyed into those yards from one of the present pipes, and for an outlay of 5*l.* more, all the other alterations suggested would be effected.

Proposed by Thomas O'Flanagan, seconded by Samuel Robinson,—

Resolved,—That the removal of the sick hospital patients to the probationary wards be at once adopted to prevent the spread of fever, with which four patients in the hospital are now afflicted,—the medical officer deeming such necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Passed unanimously.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

*Poor Law Commission' Office, Dublin,
January 18, 1844.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union on the 5th instant, containing a resolution to enter on the

Minutes a report of the committee appointed to carry out a resolution to allocate the hospital for the reception of fever patients, and a resolution for the removal of the sick hospital patients to the probationary wards, to prevent the spread of fever, with which four patients in the hospital are now afflicted.

The precautionary measure taken in pursuance of the last resolution seems to be very judicious, inasmuch as it is perhaps the only means at present in the Guardians' power to prevent the spread of the disease.

With regard to the former resolution, however, from which the Commissioners are led to conclude that the Board of Guardians contemplated making a permanent arrangement, by which the hospital of the workhouse might be converted into a fever ward, under the 16th section of the 6 & 7 Vic. cap. 92, the Commissioners are desirous of drawing the attention of the Guardians to the report of the medical officer of the workhouse, dated the 20th of October last, in which the following paragraphs appear, namely,—

“The defective nature of my suggestions may, in some measure, be accounted for by a consideration of the innumerable obstacles to the attainment of a perfect system of accommodation for fever patients in the workhouse, under existing circumstances, and to the preservation of the healthy inmates from the consequences of infectious disease. Under the arrangements contemplated, it may be possible to separate those labouring under fever from those afflicted with other complaints; but it will be quite impossible to prevent infection extending from the diseased to the healthy inmates of the house.

“So long as fever is in the house, no matter what part of it, so long no inmate of the house can feel perfect immunity from disease. Fever cannot be circumscribed, or its influences limited by a stone wall: it may be retarded or accelerated according to a variety of concomitant causes; the susceptibility of some persons to febrile disease, or their power of resisting it, atmospherical vicissitudes, or epidemical constitutions of the air, may conspire in doing so; but so long as you have one case in the house, you cannot calculate upon what part of the house, however remote, the second may occur in: this opinion may be verified by a reference to facts known to many members of this Board.”

The medical officer then details the causes which will generally occasion a considerable influx of persons labouring under fever to the workhouse, and states, “that whenever fever prevails to any extent without doors, we are sure to have it within; and when once there, it cannot be limited to this or that division of the building.”

By the 16th section of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act, it is enacted that “it shall be lawful for the Guardians of any Union, if they shall think fit, subject to such regulations as the Poor Law Commissioners may from time to time prescribe, to provide relief for poor persons affected with fever or other dangerous contagious disease, in a house or houses hired or rented for the reception and medical treatment of such poor persons during their illness and convalescence, or by appropriating for that purpose such portion or portions of the Union workhouses as the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall consider it safe and convenient to be so applied.”

The legislature has thus cast upon the Commissioners the responsibility of giving their consent to, or withholding their consent from the appropriation of any portion of the workhouse to the purposes of the section above cited. Impressed with a due sense of this responsi-

bility, the Commissioners have, after a careful consideration of the subject, declined giving their consent to any arrangement which has hitherto been proposed to them, by which any portion of the existing workhouse building shall be permanently converted into a fever-ward or hospital.

The Commissioners have already, in their letters of the 14th ultimo and 4th instant, detailed their views with respect to the arrangements which may be made by Boards of Guardians for the relief of persons labouring under fever, and they would request the attention of the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union again to those letters.

The general views of the Commissioners with respect to the danger and inexpediency of appropriating any part of the workhouse for the reception of fever patients are fully borne out in the present case by the report of the medical officer of the Tullamore Union, and the Commissioners direct me to state that, with every wish to meet the views of the Board of Guardians, they feel that in this instance they cannot do so consistently with their duty; and the Commissioners hereby decline to give the consent which is necessary on their part under the section above quoted to the alterations proposed to be effected for the purposes of converting the present hospital of the Tullamore Union workhouse into a fever-ward, and to the charging of any expenses so proposed to be incurred upon the poor-rates of the Union.

I am, &c.

A. MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk of the Guardians of the
Tullamore Union.*

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—12th January, 1844.

Resolved,—That the resolution excluding the admission of fever patients into the hospital of the workhouse, on the Minutes of Proceedings of the 10th November, 1842, be rescinded, and that same be notified to the wardens.

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—26th January, 1844.

Resolved,—That the communication from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 18th January, on the subject of appropriating the hospital of this house to a fever hospital, be entered on the Minutes of this day, and that when the establishment of one in connexion with this house be again agitated, 14 days' notice be given, of which the body shall have timely notice.

No. 25.

FOUNDLINGS AND DESERTED CHILDREN:—CORRESPONDENCE relative to the PROVISION for their MAINTENANCE in DUBLIN.

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Poor Law Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 132, *St. Stephen's Green West, June 10, 1843.*

I BEG leave, on behalf of the committee appointed at a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, for the purpose of taking such steps

as might be advisable to effect a change in the existing laws relating to Easter vestries in Ireland, to solicit your co-operation in a measure which we feel to be of deep importance to the peace and welfare of the community. Her Majesty's Government are already in possession of the suggestions which we took the liberty of offering in connexion with this subject, and we have been lately favoured with a detailed statement of certain difficulties that have arisen in carrying these suggestions into effect. The chief of these difficulties relates to the provision for deserted children. Anomalous as the present state of the law upon this point, so far as the city of Dublin is concerned, is admitted to be, the Government seem to apprehend that no alteration can be made therein, so as effectually to provide for these children otherwise than at present, unless by a transfer of them to the workhouses; and inasmuch as this is understood to be objected to on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners, as calculated to interfere with the discipline of those institutions, the Government are consequently averse to proceeding further in the matter. It is not, however, too much to conclude, that if a plan were suggested that should meet the views of the Commissioners, so as to secure suitable provision for such children, without disturbing the system which they consider most advisable to adopt, the Government would sanction it, and proceed with the measure.

Now we conceive that the plan lately suggested by us in our communications with the Government is of this kind. What we propose is, that the law relating to deserted children in the city of Dublin should be assimilated to the law at present in operation in the counties in Ireland; namely, that the grand jury should be empowered to present, for a sum not exceeding 5*l.* annually for each child found deserted; this annual presentment to be continued until the child attains such an age as that the Poor Law Commissioners can, without infringement of their rules, receive it into the workhouse. The only difference between the two cases is, that as there are no presentment sessions in the city of Dublin, some other plan must be adopted to supply its place. What we suggest is, that the grand jury should appoint five or more fit and proper persons, annually, to be a Board of Superintendence of Deserted Children (analogous to the Board of Superintendence of Prisons); that all notices of desertion signed, as in counties, by three or more rate-payers, should come before them, to be by them transmitted to the grand jury, who shall present accordingly.

In this way it is conceived that, whilst our object is gained of doing away with the necessity for Easter vestries, the object which the Commissioners have in view would be equally answered by having such a provision made for these destitute children as will be consistent with their arrangements.

We are anxious to obtain the expression of your opinion upon this proposal, in the hope that it may lead to a settlement of a very perplexing and exciting subject.

I have, &c.

THOMAS NEWLAND, *Clerk.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland,

&c.

&c.

&c.

REPLY to the foregoing.

SIR, *Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, June 13, 1843.*

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to a contemplated change in the existing laws relating to Easter vestries in Ireland, and to state that the Commissioners will give the matter their most careful consideration, and will communicate with you again thereon.

I have, &c.

*To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.*

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

REV. SIR,

June, 19, 1843.

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had under consideration the letter of the 10th instant, which you have addressed to them on behalf of the committee appointed at a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, for the purpose of taking such steps as might be advisable to effect a change of the existing laws relating to Easter vestries in Ireland, requesting the co-operation of the Commissioners in the endeavours which are now being made to effect that object.

It appears from your communication that one of the impediments to the proposed change of the law relating to Easter vestries arises out of the functions at present exercised by that body in making provision for deserted children; and you suggest that, with a view to provide effectually for the maintenance of deserted children otherwise than through the medium of Easter vestries, the presentment for that purpose by grand jury, under the statute 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, should be made applicable to the county and city of Dublin, in like manner as it now is in regard to the other counties of Ireland, the present defect of a presentment sessions in Dublin being supplied by the establishment of a Board of Superintendence of Deserted Children.

The Commissioners do not hesitate at once to say that they will use every means at their disposal to obtain for your proposition that attention from Her Majesty's Government which is due to so important a matter.

The Commissioners wish, at the same time, to explain to you the view which they take of the proposed measures, so far as it may be supposed in any way to affect their department; and in so doing they will freely describe to you the position in which they feel themselves placed in relation to the whole subject.

In the statute under which the Commissioners are acting, the adverse views entertained by the Legislature to the maintenance of institutions in Ireland for the reception of foundling children is so unequivocally expressed that the Commissioners cannot doubt they would be entirely perverting the views of Parliament were they to permit the workhouses provided under the authority of that statute to be converted to any such purpose; and it is therefore quite in accordance with the views of the Commissioners that such provision as may be deemed necessary and proper to be made for the maintenance of children deserted at a tender age should be made quite irrespectively of the Union workhouses in Ireland.

The provisions now existing in Ireland for the maintenance of deserted children, independently of the Irish Poor Relief Act, are twofold; namely, the provision by appointment of overseers, under 11 & 12 Geo. III., and two other amending statutes, and the presentment by grand jury under the 6 & 7 Wm. IV. In all counties, except the city of Cork and the county and city of Dublin, both these modes of procedure exist concurrently, and either may be resorted to; but in the county and city of Dublin, which are specially exempted in the latter statute, the procedure by appointment of overseers, under the 11 & 12 Geo. III., and succeeding statutes, appearing to be at present the only available course.

Under those statutes which provide for the appointment of overseers universally in Ireland, namely the 11 and 12 Geo. III., the 13 & 14 Geo. III., and the 3 Geo. IV., a mode of procedure is laid down of a most stringent character, analogous in a great degree to the provision made for the relief of the poor in England by the statute of the 43rd Elizabeth. The only function which appears necessary to be performed by the vestry under those statutes is, the annual appointment of three overseers, upon whom, when appointed, the duty devolves of assessing, collecting, applying, and accounting for the necessary assessments.

The meeting of the vestry for the appointment of overseers is directed to be held on some day in the first week of June in each year; and although by the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 72, entitled "The Vestries Act," the appointment of overseers may be made at the Easter vestry, it seems by no means necessary that it should be; but it may be made, as before, by a meeting of the vestry in June, and it is therefore independent of the meeting of the vestry at Easter.

The Commissioners are aware that under the terms of the 2nd statute, other functions connected with the provision for maintenance of deserted children have been exercised by many vestries, besides the mere appointment of overseers, but the Commissioners do not find that such a practice is imperatively required by the statute above referred to, nor does its continuance appear to be essential to the administration of this law.

It would not appear right for the Commissioners to express any opinion officially as to the objects which yourself and the other gentlemen of the committee have in view, in endeavouring to effect a change in the law relating to Easter vestries, or as to the expediency of the measures proposed in that behalf, but so far as such a measure can be taken to affect their own department, it has occurred to the Commissioners that so simple a function as that of appointing annually three officers as overseers might, without difficulty or embarrassment, continue to be exercised at a meeting of the parisoners of any parish, of whatever size, and whether that meeting were held under the denomination of a vestry or not, if the Legislature should deem it right to sanction its being held under some other denomination.

The Commissioners think further, that unless they were especially called upon by Government to do so, it would appear scarcely within their province to pronounce any opinion upon the comparative merits of the two existing legal modes for providing for the maintenance of deserted children, namely, the appointment of overseers and the presentment by grand jury; and, in reference to the exact proposition contained in your letter, that is, to extend the presentment by grand jury, for these purposes, to the city of Dublin, the Commissioners feel great difficulty in

expressing any direct approval of that course, inasmuch as they find it recommended in the very able Report of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Grand Jury Laws in Ireland, "That grand juries shall be relieved from the necessity of presenting for the support of foundlings."

The Commissioners will, nevertheless, as before stated, have much pleasure in drawing the especial attention of Her Majesty's Government to the important proposition contained in your letter.

I have, &c.

To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk.

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Poor Law Commissioners.

SIR,

132, St. Stephen's Green West, June 27, 1843.

I HAVE been requested by the Committee for the Abolition of Easter Vestries to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to beg you will convey to the Poor Law Commissioners the best thanks of the committee for the courtesy of their communication, and the kind attention they have given to the subject brought under their notice.

There is, however, one very important point upon which your letter touches, which I should feel much obliged for somewhat fuller information upon. You speak of certain enactments, namely, 11 & 12 Geo. III., 13 & 14 Geo. III., and 3 Geo. IV., which direct the appointment of overseers, and make other regulations respecting deserted children, and you evidently interpret those Acts as *making provision* for deserted children. Now what I should be thankful to be informed is, on what grounds this opinion rests; for certainly, as it appears to us (and as, in truth, has been decided in courts of law), they (the Acts) only admit the assessing *one single* sum of 5*l.* for each such deserted child, so that after the child arrives at the age of twelve months, there is no further provision appointed by those Acts. We have reason to believe that this is the true interpretation of those Acts, not only because we are informed that it has been so decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, but also because, in our communication with the Government, Mr. O'Hanlon, the law adviser to the Irish Office in London, has given it as his opinion that such is the law, an opinion in which we are further aware that Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, concurs. And, supposing it to be correct, you will perceive that this is the very point which constitutes the difficulty of the whole case. It is assumed that there exists a provision for deserted children at present, while the fact is that no such provision exists except for one year.

There is only one other point upon which I would make an observation. The Commissioners say that "so simple a function as that of appointing annually three officers as overseers might without difficulty or embarrassment continue to be exercised at a meeting of the parishioners of any parish of whatever size." The Commissioners do not seem to be aware that of all others this is the function which creates the most difficulty and embarrassment, and has, in fact, led to greater strife and contention than any other; and for this obvious reason, that it is a

question in which *religious* differences are involved. On the religion of the overseers depends the religion of deserted children; and so long as the two great contending parties are each *sincere* in believing the other to be in error, this will be felt to be a point of *principle*, and will therefore continue to divide them. Nor would this contention be lessened by holding a meeting for the same purpose under another denomination. While the *thing* exist, the name will not be of so much consequence as to smooth away religious animosities.

I am, &c.

To A. Moore, Esq.

THOMAS NEWLAND, Clerk.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
June 30, 1843.*

REV. SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant in reply to the letter of the Commissioners of the 19th instant; and in reference thereto, they will feel greatly obliged if you can inform them of the name of the case referred to in your letter as having given rise to a decision in the Court of Queen's Bench as to the construction of the statute 11 & 12 Geo. III., and 13 & 14 Geo. III., so far as the same relate to the maintenance of deserted children.

The Commissioners would feel further greatly obliged if you could obtain for them a copy of any professional opinion given by any of the law advisers of the Crown relating to the same question.

The Commissioners most willingly allow that the points dwelt upon in your last communication have a very important bearing upon the subject, and they would wish to address you further thereon after an opportunity has been afforded to them of referring to the case and the opinion above mentioned.

I have, &c.

To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk.

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Commissioners.

SIR,

132, St. Stephen's Green West, July 1, 1843.

I HASTEN to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and to state in reply that, with reference to the decision alluded to by me as having been made by the Court of Queen's Bench upon the construction of the statutes relating to deserted children, I cannot at this moment cite the case for the satisfaction of the Commissioners. I recollect having heard that such a decision had been made, and have no doubt of being able in a few days to give the necessary information, as soon as a legal friend, who has kindly undertaken to do so, has had time to search the records of the Court.

I can, however, cite the opinions of counsel to which I referred; not, however, in the direct form of opinions upon a case submitted to them, but in a form quite as decisive. I mentioned, I believe, that the committee had had some communication with the Government on the subject of the Vestries Bill; and in answer to a request of ours to be in-

formed of the difficulties that prevented its introduction, we were favoured by a detailed statement of objections to our proposed plans, drawn up by Mr. O'Hanlon, the law adviser to the Irish Office in London. In that statement the following passage occurs:—"I refer to the provision for deserted children. This provision is now, in fact, made far beyond the legal obligation, which is limited to the single sum of 5*l.* for each child, and was so late as the 3 Geo. IV. extended to Dublin (3 Geo. IV., c. 35). Is it possible to repeal this enactment? A similar enactment applies to counties, in the Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, s. 109; but then the provision is more ample, being 5*l.* *per annum.*"

This seems clear, as far as Mr. O'Hanlon's opinion is concerned. Then as to the Attorney-General's view, I quote from a letter of the Archbishop of Dublin to Dr. West, his Grace's chaplain. His Grace speaks of a conversation he had upon the subject with Lord Eliot and Mr. Smith, and proceeds thus:—"The Attorney-General gave his decided opinion that there is no law for collecting an annual 5*l.*, only once for all. And when I urged that one 5*l.* could only be collected for placing the child along with the money at the Foundling Hospital, he could not deny it."

I have the honour to be, &c.

To A. Moore, Esq.

THOMAS NEWLAND.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

July 4, 1843.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to state that they will communicate again with you on the subject to which it relates on receiving the further information promised by you.

I have, &c.

To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Commissioners.

SIR,

132, St. Stephen's Green West, July 10, 1843.

I HAVE been unable to succeed to the extent of my wishes about the case decided in the Court of Queen's Bench. I cannot learn the name of the *plaintiff*; and as the cases are all indexed by that name, I have been unable to search it out. A legal friend, however, who kindly undertook the search, on failing to find it, referred to Judge Perrin, who told him he remembered distinctly the point having been argued in the Court shortly after he became a judge, and it was decided that but a single sum of 5*l.* could be assessed for each child in the city of Dublin. I have obtained also additional evidence. Previously to the passing of the Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, the same law as to provision for deserted children existed in counties; and Judge Jebb, on circuit, decided at Dundalk, Judge Vandeleur at Cavan, and Judge Moore at Galway assizes, that the sum could not be presented for the same child a second time. It was this very state of things that led to

the express enactment in the Grand Jury Act, by which 5*l.* *per annum* are distinctly allowed; of course it would not have been necessary to introduce the phrase *per annum* if the former phraseology was explicit enough. You are aware that this Act does *not* extend to the city of Dublin.

In truth, the construction of the statutes which I have mentioned has never, that I have heard of, been disputed; and my object in writing to the Commissioners was to obtain information from them as to the grounds upon which they rested an opinion as to the meaning of the Acts, which seemed to us quite *novel*. I did not calculate upon being called on to prove that the view I had been led to take was the correct one; which is the harder to do, inasmuch as, being universally admitted (as I believe), *definite* evidence is not so likely to be obtained. No proposition is so difficult of proof as that which is of the nature of an *axiom*.

May I, therefore, most respectfully request of the Commissioners to re-consider the views they have put forward in their letter of the 19th of June? I conclude, from what fell from them when our committee were favoured with an interview, that a copy of this letter has been transmitted to London; and we cannot conceal from ourselves that the tendency of it is to obstruct the progress of the measure which we were anxious to further. We had hoped that we should have had the weight of their influence in favour of some enactment that would remedy the anomalies and inconveniences of the existing law; and we still indulge the hope that, on a fuller review of the whole case, they will be able to give their sanction to our recommendations, or some others of the same kind.

I have the honour, &c.

To A. Moore, Esq.

THOMAS NEWLAND.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
July 18, 1843.*

REV. SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to the letter of the Commissioners of the 30th June last.

In this letter as well as in your previous letter of the 27th June, you call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the provision made for the maintenance of deserted children by the statutes of Geo. III. has been ruled in Courts of justice to extend only to one sum of 5*l.* for each child.

Before replying to your letter of the 27th June, the Commissioners wished to have satisfied themselves, by reference to the decisions of the Courts of law, that the powers given to overseers by the 11th & 12th of Geo. III., to make annual assessments for the maintenance and education of deserted children had been held not to admit of more than one sum of 5*l.* being appropriated by successive overseers to the maintenance and education of each child, the Commissioners having reason to believe that, in many parts of Ireland, both before and since the enactment of the Grand Jury Act, the practice has prevailed of raising annually 5*l.* for the maintenance and education of each child under and by virtue of the statutes passed in the reign of Geo. III.

In your letter of the 10th instant you do not refer to any case by name; but the number of instances which you mention as having been verbally communicated to you, show that some question of this kind has been frequently mooted in the Courts of law in Ireland; and the Commissioners have to apologize to you for the trouble which they fear they caused you in asking for the name of any reported case upon the point in question.

Apart, however, from this question of law, the Commissioners cannot agree with you that, by a compulsory assessment of 5*l.* for one year's maintenance of a deserted child, some considerable provision is not made for that class of destitute infants, as intimated in your letter of the 27th June. That it is not a sufficient provision for all deserted children must certainly be allowed; but even such a provision as it is seems of great importance when considered in reference to the workhouses in Ireland, where the objection to receive destitute children lessens in proportion to the space of time which may have elapsed since their birth.

The intervention, in fact, of *some* provision for deserted children however limited it may be, between the time of their birth and that of their reception in the workhouses, might alone preserve those institutions from being used as foundling hospitals; and although the period of the maintenance of such children elsewhere would, according to the present views of the Commissioners, be extended with advantage beyond one year, the Commissioners cannot altogether regard with indifference the proposed repeal of a general law providing in the most stringent manner for the maintenance and education of deserted children, although it may be contended not to extend beyond one year's maintenance and education of each child. The object which the Commissioners mainly contemplate, so far as the subject of this correspondence regards their own department, is the existence of good security against the workhouses being used as foundling hospitals; and whether this object would be furthered by abolishing one of the two existing modes of providing for foundling children, and extending the other singly and uniformly throughout Ireland, is a question of great importance, and perhaps, of some difficulty; it is one at least upon which the Commissioners would not deem it right to express any decided opinion, unless, as they have already stated, they were called upon by the Government to do so.

The argument which you advance against the continuance of the practice of appointing overseers by assemblages of the parishioners, whether as vestries or under any other denomination, on the ground of its tendency to perpetuate religious discord in parishes, appears to be one of great weight in the general question of the propriety of abolishing the Easter vestries, and to merit great attention from the Government and the Legislature; but the Commissioners do not doubt that you will recognize the propriety of their not joining in the discussion of that question, excepting so far as any proposition connected therewith may be supposed to affect the law in the administration of which the Commissioners are engaged.

The Commissioners regret that you should think the tendency of their former letter was such as to obstruct the progress of the measure which it is your wish to promote; and they beg to state that it was

not their intention to exert any influence, on their part, in the obstruction of that measure.

I have, &c.

To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Commissioners.

SIR, 132, St. Stephen's Green West, July, 19, 1843.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in answer to mine of the 10th instant.

Although anxious to avoid trespassing further on the time of the Commissioners, I cannot refrain from requesting information upon one point to which reference is made in that letter. I believe I am not wrong in interpreting your communication as admitting that the powers vested by *law* in the overseers of deserted children in the city of Dublin do not enable them to assess a sum exceeding 5*l.* for each child. The *practice* has not uncommonly been otherwise, as is generally known; but the *law* is as stated. Passing, however, from this, you state that it is the opinion of the Commissioners that even such a provision is of great importance when considered in reference to the workhouses in Ireland; and "that the intervention of *some* provision for deserted children, however limited it may be, between the time of their birth and that of their reception in the workhouse, might alone preserve those institutions from being used as foundling hospitals." Further you add, "that the Commissioners cannot altogether regard with indifference the proposed repeal" of the law in question. From these statements I conclude that the Commissioners are on the whole satisfied with the existing provision for deserted children; at least that, though the law might admit of improvement, still they, as engaged in administering the Poor Law, and Guardians of the discipline of the workhouses established under that Act, cannot allege any positive objection to it. Now what I wish to be informed is this: Am I to understand that the Commissioners are prepared to receive into the workhouses or under their charge all deserted children from the parishes of the city of Dublin *after* they have passed a period of one year from the time of their desertion? If their overseers discharge their acknowledged duty of providing for such children for a period of 12 months, will the Commissioners receive them when that period has expired? If this question is answered in the affirmative, the case is greatly simplified; if in the negative, the inquiry again recurs, what is the *legal* provision for deserted children during the interval *from* the expiration of one year after their desertion, when the *legal* power of the overseers to provide for them ceases, *to* the period, whatever it may be, when, according to the views of the Commissioners, their legal responsibility to take charge of them arises?

I have the honour, &c.

To A. Moore, Esq.

THOMAS NEWLAND.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

REV. SIR,

July 24, 1843.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, referring to your previous

correspondence with the Commissioners on the subject of the proposed abolition of Easter vestries and the maintenance of deserted children; and requesting to be informed whether the Commissioners are prepared to receive into the workhouses or under their charge all deserted children from the parishes of the city of Dublin after they have passed a period of one year from the time of their desertion; and whether, if the overseers discharge their acknowledged duty of providing for such children for a period of 12 months, the Commissioners will receive them when that period has expired?

In reply, I am directed to state for your information that, by the 41st section of the Irish Poor Relief Bill, it is declared to be lawful for the Guardians, at their discretion, but subject to the orders of the Commissioners, to take order for relieving, in the first place, aged and infirm persons and destitute children, and, in the next place, certain other classes of destitute persons there described; and that hitherto the Poor Law Commissioners have not issued any order controlling the discretion of the Guardians, in any degree, as to the admission or non-admission of any particular class of destitute persons.

The Guardians of the two Unions which comprise the parishes of the city of Dublin have, in the exercise of their discretion, under the section above cited, determined upon not receiving into the workhouse deserted children, for whose maintenance a legal provision exists through the medium of overseers, or otherwise under the statutes passed during the reign of Geo. III., which were extended by the Act 3 Geo. IV., to the city of Dublin.

By the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, the Poor Law Commissioners are directed to take measures for the gradual reduction of the number of inmates of foundling hospitals; and the Commissioners, regarding the apparent views of the Legislature as indicated in that section, have always approved the determination of the Guardians of Unions to avoid, by every proper and legitimate means, permitting the workhouses to be used as institutions for the reception of foundling children.

Under these circumstances it is sufficient to state, by way of reply to your question, that the Commissioners do not at present contemplate any interference, by order or otherwise, with the discretion exercised by the Guardians under section 41 of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

You observe, that you conclude from the statements made by the Commissioners that they are on the whole satisfied with the existing provision for deserted children; at least that they cannot allege any positive objection to it. Although this inference cannot, as the Commissioners think, be deduced from the correspondence, they are prepared to say, nevertheless, that such provision as does exist for deserted children in Ireland is regarded by the Commissioners as tending to the beneficial working of the law which they have been called on to administer, and they have every disposition to avail themselves of that advantage so far as it extends.

The question of the degree in which provision ought to be made for deserted children otherwise than in workhouses, and the question of what might be the most eligible method of making that provision appear to be matters of far too great difficulty and importance to admit of the Commissioners putting forth any opinion on this occasion for the purpose of influencing the Legislature to adopt any specific course in

relation to the subject. Feeling every assurance, therefore, that the clergy of the diocese of Dublin are influenced by the best motives in desiring the abolition of Easter vestries, the Poor Law Commissioners regret that, for reasons already stated, it is not in their power to interfere further in the promotion of that object than they expressed themselves ready to do in their letter of the 19th June last, by drawing the especial attention of Her Majesty's Government to the proposition contained in your letter to the Commissioners of the 10th June.

I have the honour, &c.

To the Rev. Thomas Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk.

Communication from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Poor Law Commissioners.

132, St. Stephen's Green West, November 20, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been requested to inform you that a meeting of the clergymen and churchwardens of the several parishes in the city of Dublin was held by requisition in the early part of July last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of proceeding with reference to deserted children, when it was resolved that the committee then named should take the opinion of competent counsel as to the existing state of the law upon this important subject, and communicate the result to a future meeting. This adjourned meeting was held on Thursday last, when the opinion of Doctor (now Judge) Keatinge, and F. Macdonagh, Esq., Queen's Counsel, was submitted to the persons present. This opinion having been read and considered, the meeting instructed me to send a copy thereof to you for your perusal, and to solicit the favour of a conference with you upon the subject it relates to, at your earliest convenience. A deputation from the meeting representing some of the most important parishes in Dublin will wait upon you on that occasion, when you have appointed the day.

I have, &c.

To the Commissioners of Poor Law,
&c.

THOMAS NEWLAND, Hon. Sec.
&c.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing Letter.

Case on behalf of certain of the Clergy and Churchwardens of Parishes in the City of Dublin.

IT is believed that the law relating to deserted children in the city and county of Dublin, as it at present stands, is as follows:—

By the 11 & 12 Geo. III., the 13 & 14 Geo. III., and 3rd Geo. IV., parishes assembled in vestry have the power of appointing overseers of deserted children, and these overseers, or the vestries, are empowered to assess a single sum of 5*l.* for the maintenance and education of each child deserted under the age of 12 months. These enactments were expressly made in connexion with the Foundling Hospital system, which was then the ordinary mode of providing for deserted infants; and the sum of 5*l.* accompanied by a certain certificate, was to be sent with each child to the Foundling Hospital, where it was at once received and provided for.

Supposing this statement to be substantially correct, the first question that arises is this, Have the Foundling Hospital Acts been repealed so far as to prohibit the governors, or release them from the obligation of receiving such children, if tendered according to the form before mentioned?

It is notorious that *de facto* the Foundling Hospital has ceased to receive children (only providing for those who were inmates at the time when the order was issued to that effect). But upon *what authority* has it so ceased? The government have required that no more children shall be admitted, and will not accordingly introduce into the House of Commons an estimate for any sum except what is necessary for the maintenance of the then existing inmates. But have the Legislature repealed the Act or Acts which rendered it obligatory upon the governors of the Foundling Hospital to admit deserted children when presented in due form?

If not, then the question suggests itself, Are not the governors of the Foundling Hospital compellable to receive children according to the regular course, as hitherto?

Can any order of Government, or any declaration upon their part that they will not provide the means of maintaining the institution, exonerate those governors from an obligation imposed upon them by Act of Parliament? And, in that case, would it not be competent to the minister and churchwardens of any parish to apply for a writ of mandamus to the Court of Queen's Bench, requiring the governors to receive any children regularly presented?

It should be mentioned that within the last month the right of the parish to this provision was asserted successfully. The clergyman and churchwarden of the parish of St. Michan's, acting upon this view of the law, brought a child, with the sum of 5*l.* and the certificate required by law, to the Foundling Hospital left the child in the institution, and returned.

This was done *openly*, and without any attempt at concealment, merely for the purpose of asserting the principle. The child has been kept, and no steps taken to dispute the legality of the act.

It is not, however, admitted by the governors that they have taken the child; they give out that they have thrown the whole responsibility on the *gate porters*, who ostensibly support the child out of doors.

The Poor Law Commissioners, under whose superintendence the hospital is placed by the Poor Law Act (sec. 34,) have, however, taken a most sorry mode of providing against a recurrence, as they think, of such a proceeding. They have ordered a chain to be placed on the door, and directed that no one be admitted until the porter has ascertained their business. This, however, seems absurd and useless; surely if the governors be compellable to receive the child, barring the door, it is submitted, would not release them from the obligation; and the presenting the child in due form, though not actually admitted within the walls of the institution, would be considered in law as a sufficient presentation, and would expose the governors to whatever penalty the law imposes upon the breach of its requirements; at least it would entitle the parties presenting the child to apply for a writ of mandamus, just as much as if the child had been brought inside the walls and been excluded from thence.

A similar attempt by the overseers of St. Anne's, some days ago, to introduce a child to the Foundling Hospital, was defeated by the police being called, and the parties turned out by them.

On the other hand, if the governors be not compellable, then it would be sufficient to refuse to receive the child, and proceed against the party attempting to accomplish by force or stratagem an illegal act.

It may be said that the 34th section of the Poor Law Act gives the unlimited control over such institution to the Commissioners. But may not a question arise upon the concluding words of that section, "due regard being had to the welfare and protection of the objects of the charity"? If there be no other Act rendering such children no longer objects of the charity

then they are still in law objects of the charity. And hence it seems to follow, that the Commissioners *have* not the power to close its doors against such children, *unless* they arrange to make provision for them, otherwise to make no such provision for them, and to refuse to admit them into the institution in which (upon the present supposition) provision is to be made for them, would not fulfil the words of the Act, in having due regard to their welfare and protection.

Looking at the other alternative, and supposing that the Foundling Hospital Acts are repealed, then the question occurs, What legal provision exists in the city of Dublin for deserted children, except for the year for which the first and only sum of 5*l.* can be assessed? Does the law point out any way of providing for them in the second year?

The obvious way would be by sending them to the workhouse. But the Poor Law Commissioners allege that the Poor Law Act so expressly declares the intention of the Legislature to abolish Foundling Hospitals, and the admission of such infants would so decidedly render the workhouse so far from a foundling hospital, that they do not hold themselves at liberty to admit them. Besides, whatever may be said upon this point, are they not quite free to admit or reject according to their own discretion whom they please? and if they do not see fit to admit infants, can they be compelled?

The points, then, for the consideration of counsel are chiefly these:—

1st. Are the Foundling Hospital Acts repealed?

2nd. If not, can the governors be compelled to admit infants deserted? and if so, what course should be adopted for the purpose of asserting the right to compel them?

3rd. If they are repealed, what provision is there for deserted children in the city of Dublin after they have passed the age of 12 months? If there is, what is the course to be pursued to make it available? And general advice and directions are requested.

I am of opinion that the Foundling Hospital Acts are substantially repealed by the Poor Law Acts. The 34th section of the Poor Law Act gives to the Poor Law Commissioners full control over all Foundling Hospitals, and directs measures to be taken for the gradual reduction of the inmates; the concluding words of the section, “due regard being had to the welfare and protection of the objects of the charity,” appear to me to apply to the objects of the charity who have become inmates of the hospitals, and for whose support a tax is to be levied, and not to those who have not been received as inmates; an opposite construction would be quite inconsistent with that part of the same section which provides for the gradual reduction of the inmates. I do not think that, according to the existing law, there is any provision for deserted children (save the single sum of 5*l.* for each child) in the county or city of Dublin. The 109th section of the Grand Jury Act provides an annual sum not exceeding 5*l.* a-year for each deserted child up to the age of 12, but this Act does not extend to the county or city of Dublin. I think a very serious question arises under the Poor Law Act, whether the Poor Law Guardians are not bound to provide in the poor-house for destitute children? but upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, I am of opinion that the words “*at their discretion*,” in the 41st section of the Poor Law Act, vest in the Poor Law Guardians a power of selection and exclusion of children which is only subject to the control of the Poor Law Commissioners; and that they cannot be compelled to receive destitute or deserted children. It is quite clear that they are at liberty to receive them, if they shall think fit so to do. The general administration of the relief for the poor is by the 3rd section of the Poor Law Act expressly put under the control and direction of the Poor Law Commissioners. I think it very probable that on an application to them they would make some order

for the relief of deserted children in Dublin; but if they should refuse to do so, I think the parishes are without any remedy under the existing law.

26th July, 1843,—21, Merrion Square, South.

R. KEATINGE.

Counsel will please to advise—

Referring to the foregoing case and opinion, suppose at the expiration of one year from the date of the infant's desertion, the overseers of the parish in which it had been found should decline to act further, and should, in fact, *desert* the child anew, is there any penalty in which they could be made liable? According to the existing law, there is no provision for deserted children after one year. The office and duty of the overseers quoad *that child* have ceased; they are no longer its guardians. If so, can they be punished for refusing to do that which no law renders obligatory upon them? and if they cannot, would not the Poor Law Commissioners be *obliged* in decency, if not in law, to do something for it? What would be the best form to try the case? whether to let the overseers dismiss some one child, giving notice to the Commissioners of their intention, and object, or how else? And general advice and directions are requested.

1st. It is quite plain that the overseer would not be liable to any penalty for the mere act of declining further to interest himself about the child after his expenditure of the 5*l.*; but if the child were returned to him by the nurse, and if he *then deserted* the child, he would be subject to a common law prosecution for such desertion.

I speak now of a *common abandonment* of the child, but I am of opinion that, looking to the whole state of the law upon the subject of deserted children, a *qualified desertion* of the child by the overseer, as hereinafter mentioned, would not in any manner subject the overseer to an indictment.

I think that an overseer would be justified in adopting one or other of these courses,—First, immediately on the desertion of a child, and its being brought to him, to send it and 5*l.* to the Foundling Hospital, and, if refused admittance, then to the workhouse of the Union, giving notice instantly afterwards to the Guardians. Secondly, instead of at once transferring the custody of the child to the Guardians and Commissioners, to expend the 5*l.* on the maintenance of the child, and then, after the expiration of the year, to send the child to the workhouse, giving notice of the destitute and deserted condition of the child, as before.

2ndly. One or other of these modes would be the best form of raising the question with the Commissioners, and of fixing public attention on the singular condition of the law in the city of Dublin. It is not to be supposed that the Commissioners will give orders for the exclusion of these infants from the workhouse, as they have done from the Foundling Hospital. Should they do so, I am of opinion that the overseer who discharged his duty by the right application of 5*l.* in one or other of the ways above stated would not be liable to an indictment for leaving the infant immediately outside the workhouse.

33, Lower Dominick-street.

FRANCIS MACDONAGH.

N.B. In coming to these conclusions, I have considered the various statutes referable to Dublin, Cork, and the country at large, which want of space prevents my commenting upon.

F. M.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

SIR, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, November 22, 1843.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing the opinions of Dr.

Keatinge and Mr. Macdonagh, relative to the laws relating to deserted children in the city and county of Dublin, and requesting them to appoint a time to receive a deputation of clergymen on the subject.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Gulson and Mr. Power will be happy to receive the deputation at 2 o'clock on Friday next. Should that not be convenient, they will arrange with you another time for the interview, on your calling here for that purpose.

I have, &c.

To the Rev. Thos. Newland,
Stephen's Green.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Communication from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 132, *Stephen's Green West*, December 4, 1843.

I BEG leave, on the part of the deputation which had the honour of waiting on you on the 24th ultimo, with reference to the subject of the existing provision for deserted children in the city of Dublin, to enclose you a copy of the suggestions which the Committee would recommend for the purpose of amending the existing laws upon this point. I need not say that they do not presume to imply that the form in which their suggestions appear is to be held as altogether or technically accurate; they merely threw their ideas into that shape as the most convenient mode of expressing their views.

The deputation desire me to state, further, that they would take it as a great favour if, after having read the accompanying suggestions, you would allow one or more of their body to communicate personally with you with reference to them. They feel that they have in view only the same object which they are assured you likewise desire to see accomplished, namely, a satisfactory settlement of the law relating to deserted children; and they would most gladly receive your objections, if any such occur to you, with the view of remedying them, and listen to any suggestions that may proceed from you, with the sincerest desire to act upon them. There may, too, be parts of the enclosed paper requiring explanation, and for this purpose, also, they would be glad that one of their body should be in personal communication with you.

I remain, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

THOMAS NEWLAND.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing Letter.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relative to the presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland," certain provision is made for deserted children in Ireland, and it is expedient that such provision should be extended to such children in the county, and in the county of the city of Dublin,—

Be it enacted, &c., that a certain Act, passed in the 11th & 12th years of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, and an Act passed in the 13th and 14th years of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled,

and an Act passed in the years of

His Majesty King George the Third, intituled,

be, and the same are hereby repealed. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of so much of the first herein-recited Act as relates to provision for deserted children shall extend to and be in force in the county, and the county of the city of Dublin.

And whereas, in the county of Dublin, Petty Sessions and Presentment Sessions are not usually holden, be it enacted, that in the said county of the city of Dublin the grand jury at Easter term in every year shall, and they are hereby required to nominate and appoint one or more cess-payers in each parish in the county of said city to be Guardians of deserted children, and such persons so appointed as aforesaid shall constitute and be the Board of Guardians of deserted children, in and for the county of the said city; and such Board of Guardians of deserted children shall meet once in each week, and shall investigate the cases of all children alleged to have been deserted within the county of said city; and in every case in which it shall appear to the majority of said Guardians present at any weekly meeting, as aforesaid, that any child has been really deserted, and that no person can be found who would by law be liable for the maintenance of such child, then, and in every such case, such Board of Guardians shall take order for the maintenance of such child, until such child shall have attained the age of 12 years; and such Board of Guardians shall, 20 days at least previous to the first day of Easter and Michaelmas terms, in every year, prepare, or cause to be prepared, an estimate of the expense of maintaining and educating such children, together with such reasonable expenses as shall be incurred by them in carrying this Act into execution, and shall cause the same to be transmitted to the secretary of the grand jury for said city, and said grand jury shall, and they are hereby required to present such sum so estimated, and to cause the same to be placed to the credit of the said Board of Guardians, in the same manner as is provided with respect to presentments made prospectively for the expenses of prisons in said city.

And be it further enacted, that when, at any time after the passing of this Act, any child under the age of two years shall be left exposed and deserted within said city, it shall be the duty of the inspector of the Metropolitan police, upon application made to him to that effect, to cause such child to be taken up and maintained, and to make diligent inquiry into the circumstances under which such child was found so exposed and deserted, and to bring such child to the Board of Guardians of deserted children, at their next meeting, and to render every assistance to said Board in investigating the circumstances under which such child was so found exposed and deserted. And it shall be lawful for such inspector of police, if need so require, to detain any person applying to him to take charge of any child alleged to have been deserted as aforesaid, and to bring such person before any justice of the peace in and of the county of the said city; and such justice shall, and he is hereby authorized, if the circumstances of the case shall appear to such justices so to require, to require such person to enter into recognizance to attend at any investigation of such case of such child as aforesaid; and, in default thereof, to require such person to take back such child, and be liable for the maintenance thereof. And the said Board of Guardians shall, when any child shall be brought before them by any inspector of police as aforesaid, make such order respecting said child as shall seem to them to be necessary according to the provisions of this Act, and shall pay, or cause to be paid, to such inspector such reasonable expenses as he shall have incurred in the premises.

And be it further enacted, that the said Board of Guardians shall have the power of apprenticing or otherwise providing for such children, in such manner and place as the said Board, or the majority of them, shall think fit.

And be it further enacted, that all monies presented under the authority of this Act shall be accounted for in the same manner as is required in all other cases of money presented by the grand jury of said city.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
December 6, 1843.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing suggestions for the amendment of the existing laws relating to deserted children in Dublin; and I am to state that the Commissioners will peruse the papers and communicate further with you thereon. I have, &c.

*To the Rev. T. Newland,
Stephen's Green.*

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Newland to the Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 132, *St. Stephen's Green, December 27, 1843.*

On the 6th instant I received a communication from you, stating that my letter of the 4th instant, enclosing suggestions for the amendment of the existing laws relating to deserted children in Dublin, had been laid before you, and promising to communicate further with me on the subject, after you had perused the papers. As time is now pressing, and the session of Parliament will soon open, our Committee are most anxious to have your opinion upon the matters therein contained. With a view to their taking steps to expedite the measure, either in the form already proposed, or such other form as, upon consultation with competent persons, may be thought advisable. The Committee meet on Friday, at one o'clock; and I should feel much obliged if you would favour me with any communication you may be disposed to make before that time. I am, &c.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.*

THOMAS NEWLAND.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Rev. Thomas Newland.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
December 28, 1843.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, referring to your communication of the 4th instant, relative to the existing laws relating to deserted children in Dublin.

In reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that, since the date of the letter addressed to you by their direction, on the 6th instant, they have been in communication with the Government authorities on the subject to which the draft bill transmitted by you refers; and the Commissioners are led to believe that, until the existing law as regards vestry presentments is proved to be insufficient for the purpose of providing for deserted children, the Government are indisposed to any alteration; and that, with the view of testing the sufficiency or insufficiency of the existing law, further legal proceedings are directed to be taken, in next term, to enforce obedience to the law by those upon whom the responsibility of providing for this class of children is believed at present to rest. I have, &c.

*The Rev. T. Newland,
Stephen's Green.*

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk*

No. 26.

CASTLEREA UNION:—REPORT from Mr. BURKE, Assistant Commissioner, relative to the AFFAIRS of that UNION, and the neglect of the GUARDIANS to open the WORKHOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,

Roscommon, April 22, 1844.

I HAVE to report that I attended at a numerous meeting of the Guardians of the Castlereau Union on Saturday last, the 20th instant. In compliance with my previous directions to the clerk, he had the majority of the rate collectors in attendance, there being fourteen of them for the Union. I went into a most searching examination of their collecting books; and the result proved that out of a rate struck nearly two years since, amounting, at 5*d.* in the pound, to about 2400*l.*, little more than one-sixth remains unpaid, and the greater portion of that from persons valued at sums not exceeding 4*l.*; these, with untenanted premises and insolvencies, would leave little over 100*l.* of the arrear which can be calculated on as available. I stated these facts to the Guardians, and impressed on them the necessity of their setting about making preparations for a second rate, so as to enable them to give relief in the workhouse; and that as the Legislature had adopted the principle of not making those valued at and under 4*l.* liable in future to the payment of rate, except in cases where leases existed previous to the 24th August last, it would be worthy of their consideration whether they should not second the beneficent intentions of the Legislature in this respect, as regards the arrear, and remit all sums due of the present rate by parties so valued; I pointed out the fact of the workhouse being furnished, clothing provided, and a staff of officers not alone on salaries but on allowances for rations for a period approaching two years, and yet the Guardians continuing to deny relief to the destitute.

To these statements the only replies given by the leading members of the Board were, that it would be holding out a bad example to remit any part of the rate now due, and that until all was collected there should be no new rate made; that a Committee of the House of Commons was about being appointed to inquire into the working of the Poor Law, and that it would be better to wait the result of that inquiry before progressing further with the present system; that there was at this moment no symptom of a scarcity of provisions, and the poor were very few in the Union, and that even these would not avail themselves of workhouse relief. I replied that, as Guardians, they were bound to carry out the law as they found it; that if they considered changes in it necessary, they could easily lay their suggestions before the Legislature, but that it was not by the passive resistance they were offering to the existing law that they could hope to amend it; and to think of making no new rate until *all* the arrear of the present one was collected, was just saying that until an impossibility occurred they would not prepare for giving relief to the destitute; and as to the assertion, that the paupers in the Union would not avail themselves of the relief afforded in the workhouse, experience had proved in other Unions the contrary to be the fact; that as to there being no likelihood of a scarce season, it should be borne in mind that potatoes were then double in price what they were at the same period last year.

With respect to what had been urged, as to their being in debt (something under 100*l.*) and that they could not afford to get rate-books, which would cost some 3*l.* or 4*l.*, it was unnecessary to reply to so frivolous an objection.

All my efforts, however, were to no purpose; and the only step which I could prevail on the Guardians to take towards making a new rate, was the issuing of advertisements, calling on the landlords of the Union to furnish lists of such of their tenants as are valued at sums not exceeding 4*l.*, and who held under lease made prior to the 24th August, 1843; and also of such changes in tenancy as may have occurred since the making of the present rate.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

JOSEPH BURKE, *Assistant Commissioner.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 27.

CASTLEBAR UNION :—CORRESPONDENCE with the BOARD of GUARDIANS relative to the Necessity of making requisite Provision for the RELIEF of the POOR.

Extract from Minutes of Guardians of Castlebar Union :—3rd February, 1844.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Blake gives the following notice, to be considered on this day fortnight :—

That, in consequence of the insolvent state of the Union, the Commissioners be requested to co-operate with the Guardians in closing the workhouse for the present.

That the salaries of all the officers who are paid out of the rate be reduced one-half, except only the rate collectors.

That such rate collectors as complete the collection of the present rate in one month receive increased remuneration to the amount of 9*d.* in the pound, in place of the present allowance of 6*d.*

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Castlebar Union.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 15, 1844.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Castlebar Union on the 3rd instant, containing a notice of motion (given by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Blake) to be discussed at the meeting of the Guardians of the 17th instant, to the following effect :—

“That, in consequence of the insolvent state of the Union, the Commissioners be requested to co-operate with the Guardians in closing the workhouse for the present.

“That the salaries of all the officers who are paid out of the rate be reduced one-half, except only the rate collectors.

“That such rate collectors as complete the collection of the present rate in one month receive increased remuneration to the amount of 9*d.* in the pound, in place of the present allowance of 6*d.*”

With regard to the first of these propositions, the Commissioners think it desirable at once to state that they cannot entertain such a proposition as that of closing the workhouse of the Castlebar Union, or co-operate with the Guardians in carrying out any resolution to that effect, if any such resolution should be passed by a majority of the Guardians, which, however, the Commissioners trust will not be the case.

The alleged ground of such a proposition, namely, the insolvent state of the Union, rests upon circumstances which have been entirely within the province and under the control of the Guardians; and the Commissioners would not, on any account, partake of the responsibility which must devolve upon any parties whose acts and proceedings may have led to so signal a defeat of the intentions of the Legislature as would be involved in the closing of a workhouse already opened, against the further relief of the destitute poor.

With regard to the proposal of reducing the salaries of all the officers of the Union (except the rate collectors) one-half, the Commissioners trust, that in the discussion of that question the Guardians will consider that many, if not all, of those officers, have foregone other avocations and means of livelihood, relying upon the permanency (during good behaviour) of their respective appointments, and upon receiving without fail, and without interruption, the full amount of remuneration by which they were induced to apply for those appointments.

The Commissioners, in whom power of regulating the salaries of the officers employed in the administration of relief to the poor is legally vested, will give attention to any resolution relating thereto which the Guardians may arrive at; but the Commissioners trust the views which they have felt themselves bound to express in this letter will not be found at variance with the wishes of a majority of the Guardians who may assemble at the meeting of the 17th instant.

I am, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Castlebar Union.*

*Extracts from Minutes of Guardians of Castlebar Union :—February
17, 1844.*

Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Blake, seconded by Henry J. H. Browne :—

Resolved,—That, in consequence of the insolvent state of the Union, the Commissioners be requested to co-operate with the Guardians in closing the workhouse for the present.

Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Blake, seconded by Henry J. H. Browne :—

Resolved,—That the salaries of all the officers who are paid out of the rate be reduced to one-half, except only the rate collectors.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of Castlebar Union.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February, 29, 1844.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Castlebar Union on the 17th instant, to the following effect, namely, "That, in consequence of the insolvent state of the Union, the Commissioners be requested to co-operate with the Guardians in closing the workhouse for the present," and "That the salaries of all the officers who are paid out of the rate be reduced to one-half, except the rate collectors."

With respect to the former resolution, the Commissioners beg to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians again to their letter of the 15th instant, in which they stated that they could not entertain such a proposition as that of closing the workhouse of the Castlebar Union, or co-operate with the Guardians in carrying out any resolution to that effect. Such a course would be contrary to the provisions of the law for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and the Commissioners, so far from co-operating with the Board of Guardians in carrying into effect the proposition in question, would feel themselves bound to use every endeavour in their power to effect the continuance of the relief to the destitute in the Castlebar Union.

The Board of Guardians appear to have come to this resolution solely on the ground of the temporary embarrassment of the Union funds; and on this point the Commissioners can only again remind the Guardians that the circumstances which have led to this embarrassment have been entirely within the province and control of the Guardians; and the serious responsibility of such a proceeding as that contemplated will be theirs, and theirs alone.

The attention of the Board of Guardians is requested to the circumstance that but one rate of 5*d.* in the pound, amounting to 106*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, has been made in the Union since it was brought into operation in September, 1842. Out of this rate the house requisites, furniture and clothing were to be procured, and the cost of the relief afforded in the workhouse, which has been open since the month of October, 1842, were to be defrayed.

It could scarcely be expected that this sum would meet the expenses to be incurred in procuring the stock of articles requisite to commence affording relief in the workhouse, and to afford relief to the destitute poor of a Union containing a population exceeding 58,000.

The Commissioners trust that the Board of Guardians will re-consider their resolution of the 17th instant, bearing in mind the circumstances above adverted to, and that they will take measures to enforce the collection of the arrears of the rate made in September, 1842, which may be collectable, and that they will cause a further rate to be made with as little delay as may be absolutely requisite for the preparation of the books, and for giving the necessary notice.

With regard to the resolution proposing to reduce the salaries of the officers of the workhouse, the Commissioners have directed me to state that, for the reasons given in their letter of the 15th instant, and in the full hope that the Guardians will not adhere to their proposition of

closing the workhouse, the Commissioners must decline to sanction the reduction proposed.

I am, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Castlebar Union.*

No. 28.

LETTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE CARRICK-ON-SHANNON UNION, ON THE DEATH OF AN APPLICANT TO WHOM RELIEF HAD BEEN REFUSED.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, January 31, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had before them a Report from their Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Otway, showing the result of an inquiry which he has made, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioners, into the circumstances attending the death of Darby Gormley, a poor man who applied for admission to the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon Union on the 14th of December last, and again on the 21st of that month, and who, having failed in obtaining admission to the workhouse on both these occasions, died in circumstances of extreme destitution on the evening of the 24th December, at the door of a cabin near Carrick-on-Shannon.

An inquest was held on the body of this poor man, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was in these terms:—"The death of the aforesaid Darby Gormley was occasioned by the inclemency and cold of the weather, and want of care and attention, being left out all night on a bit of straw, at the door of Patrick Higgins, of said place."

The facts stated in the verdict of the coroner's jury have been confirmed in every material circumstance by Mr. Otway's investigation. It appears, however, that the deceased came to his death in a few hours after he was brought to the door of Patrick Higgins, and that he was not, previously to his death, exposed all day and night at the door of that cabin.

It appears further, from Mr. Otway's Report, that the body was to be seen "lying by the side of the leading high road of the county, on the festival of Christmas, when the greater part of the population were passing to and from their respective places of worship, and who were importuned, as they passed, for money to bury it; and this," Mr. Otway continues, "in a Union with a workhouse open capable of containing 800 persons, and with only 250 inmates in it; and where the deceased had twice ineffectually applied for admission."

The extremity of destitution under which this poor man was suffering at the time when he applied for admission to the workhouse is fully attested by the witnesses examined upon oath in this inquiry. Among those witnesses are the warden of the townland and other rate-payers, who signed a ticket recommending Darby Gormley to the Guardians for admission to the workhouse, which ticket *he* presented to the Board of Guardians at their meeting on the 14th December. These witnesses describe Darby Gormley as labouring at this time under a disease

which was supposed to be dropsy, and which wholly disabled him from labour; he was, in the words of Mr. Church, the warden of the townland, "very badly able to speak at the time, and hardly able to walk." The master of the workhouse says, "he appeared to be in a destitute condition, both weak and emaciated." This relates to the time of his first application on the 14th December. On the 21st, when he applied again, the master says, "I saw him in the hall during the time the Board was sitting, but I am not aware whether he was sent for, and went up to the Board-room or not, having left the hall. I met him afterwards, and he told me that the Board of Guardians would not let him into the workhouse. The Board remained a considerable time after I had seen Gormley in the hall; it was, I think, about 2 o'clock when I saw Gormley in the hall on the 21st, and the Board did not break up until 4 o'clock, or very close to it, when he told me that the Board would not admit him. I could perceive little change in him from the 14th, except that he appeared more disappointed. It was considerably past 4 o'clock when he left the workhouse on the 21st; he lingered about to see some of the Guardians, as if, apparently, in the hope of getting some of them to procure his admission."

The ticket signed by the warden of the townland and three other rate-payers, recommending Darby Gormley to the Board of Guardians for admission, contains these words,—“Suffering from dropsy: I consider this a most urgent case.” The ticket is in the printed form furnished by the Board of Guardians for use, and appears to have been duly filled up, and signed as required.

The above are the leading facts, among others too numerous to detail, which show that Darby Gormley, at the time of his application to the Guardians, was in a state of extreme destitution. The following is Mr. Otway's summary of the evidence on this point:—

“From Gormley's application to Mr. Hugh Church, the warden of Carrick-on-Shannon electoral division, to sign a ticket for his admission to the workhouse on the 14th December, to his death on the 24th, the chain of evidence as to his proceedings and destitution appears complete. His rejection at the workhouse on the 14th December; his unsuccessful application for admission to the infirmary; his return to his own locality at Eastersnow, where he formerly kept a school; his inability to obtain relief there, and ejection from the cabin where he lodged; his return to the workhouse for admission on the 21st, and his lingering about the house until a late hour, in the hope of being at last let in; his attempt again to reach his old home; his refusal of permission to remain in the cabin where he lodged on the nights of the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; and lastly, his carriage from door to door, on the 24th, until he reached (*in articulo mortis*) the cabin of Higgins, where, by the roadside, he died on that night,—is all fully detailed.”

Upon the evidence laid before them, the Commissioners feel bound to state their opinion that the case of Darby Gormley was undoubtedly one of those which it was intended by the Legislature in framing a law for the relief of the poor in Ireland should be the objects of that relief. The Commissioners can also confidently state, from their knowledge of the effects of the law as generally administered in Ireland, that this is one of those cases of which great numbers have occurred since the introduction of that law, and in which the Guardians of the poor of the

several Unions now in operation have, in the exercise of their legal discretion, been enabled to meet urgent and immediate destitution with the most effectual and successful relief, in which they have restored the sick to health, given succour to the indigent, and provided for dying persons an asylum and a pillow in the hour of death, together with the last consolations of spiritual aid and medical attendance.

The Commissioners cannot, therefore, but express their deep regret that in this case the wise and humane intentions of the Legislature should have failed of their accomplishment; and that an object of compassion and sympathy like the deceased, should, within so short a time before his death, after using every means in his power to avail himself of the relief destined for him by the law, have perished, without shelter or assistance, on the highway, within a short distance of an establishment expressly provided for the reception and relief of the destitute poor.

The Commissioners are not disposed to affirm, in the absence of medical evidence to that effect, that this poor man lost his life by the denial of that relief which it was intended by law he should receive, and which the local administrators of the law refused to afford him. It is sufficient cause for regret, if not for indignation, that a human being should, in a civilized country, where laws exist for the relief of the poor, be sternly denied the last comforts of a shelter and a bed in grievous and fatal sickness, which terminated so soon after that refusal in his death. It is in evidence that this poor man, while on the last of his wanderings, after his second application at the workhouse, was talking to the two men who carried him from one house to another, "and praying to the Almighty God that the life might be left in him until he got to Carrick!" The men, however, would take him no further than the next open house (Higgin's), at whose door he was left by them, and where he departed.

The Commissioners cannot close their observations on this case without recurring to those recent proceedings on the part of the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union which have been marked by the refusal of relief in other cases of destitution, as the Commissioners are informed, besides that of the deceased Darby Gormley.

On the 16th November last it appears, from the minutes of their proceedings, that the Guardians passed a resolution in the following terms:—

"Resolved, that we have not sufficient funds to meet any further increase to the number of paupers relieved."

On the 5th December following, the Commissioners received from Mr. Otway a report in the following terms:—

"The workhouse is *now*, and has been for some time, virtually closed; and the Guardians not only do not admit the poor at their weekly meetings, but endeavour to prevent admissions taking place by any other means. On the 16th ultimo, the Guardians passed a resolution declining to admit any more poor, or to increase their expenditure, during the embarrassed state of their finances, although their finances are to my knowledge in a much better state than they have been for the last six months. See amount of credit with their treasurer, instead of being in debt to their treasurer.

"On the 16th, there were 20 most destitute poor, with tickets of recommendation from wardens, and countersigned by three rate-payers. The Guardians would not even allow the applicants to come up to the Board

room to have their degrees of destitution investigated; and they were sent back to their several localities (some at a considerable distance) in a worse state than they were before.

"On the 23rd ultimo, there were 11 applicants for admission. The Board on the remonstrance of the clerk and some of the Guardians, admitted the applicants up to the Board-room, but rejected them all, on the sole ground that their resolution of the 16th ultimo prevented them from making further admissions.

"On last Thursday, the 30th ult., it was with great difficulty that I could get the Guardians to admit the poor into the Board-room, and to investigate each case; all the applicants were however rejected, on the ground of the resolution of the 16th ult.; it was heart-rending to see and hear the poor applicants when rejected. As strongly as language could urge, I urged on the Board to consider the duties they were called on to perform, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and the moral and legal responsibilities they would incur, if any of the poor who were rejected perished through their default."

On the 6th December, the day after the receipt of this report from Mr. Otway, the Commissioners addressed a letter to the Guardians on the subject of those proceedings, adverting at the same time to a resolution passed by them on the 30th November, to make a rate amounting only to 1300*l.*, although the clerk's estimate of the six months' expenditure from the 30th September last amounted to upwards of 2800*l.*; from which fact the Commissioners inferred that it was the intention of the Guardians to continue to restrict the admissions to the workhouse, in accordance with the resolution of the 16th November.

That letter concluded in the following terms:—

"A refusal to admit the destitute poor to a workhouse, while there is room for them therein, is so contrary to the dictates of humanity, as well as to the provisions of the law for the relief of the poor, that the Commissioners must call upon the Board of Guardians to take the subject again into consideration; and the Commissioners trust that the Guardians, bearing in mind the responsibilities of the office, the duties of which they have undertaken to execute, will forthwith abandon the illegal course of proceeding which they have adopted, and will take the necessary steps to make and enforce the collection of such rate or rates as may be required, to enable them fully to discharge their duties as Guardians of the poor."

This admonition, which was addressed to the Board of Guardians on the 6th December, appears to have had no effect upon their subsequent proceedings; for, on the 14th December, the day on which the deceased Darby Gormley is first proved to have applied, it appears from a copy of the application and report book which the Commissioners have now before them, that four other persons besides Gormley, being all who applied on that day, were all, like him, refused (without distinction) admission to the workhouse.

The names and circumstances of these five persons, together with the decision of the Guardians on each case, are severally entered in the application and report book of the Guardians as follows:—

	Age.					Date.
Murray, James . .	35	Single .	Labourer	Feeble of limbs . . .	Rejected	Dec. 14
Gormley, Darby . .	50	Single .	Labourer	Dropsical	Rejected	Dec. 14
Glinn, Michael . .	78	Married .	None .	Lame	Rejected	Dec. 14
M'Keon, John . . .	25	Single .	None .	Lost the use of limbs .	Rejected	Dec. 14
Mahon, Bryan . . .	70	Single .	None .	Pains in his bones . .	Rejected	Dec. 14

The Poor Law Commissioners are now called upon, by the lamentable circumstances which attended the death of Darby Gormley, to repeat to the Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union the admonition conveyed in their letter of the 6th December, and they earnestly trust that on this occasion their suggestions may not be without some effect upon the minds of those to whom they are addressed. It is indeed to be hoped, that the unrelieved sufferings of this unfortunate man may become the means of preserving other poor persons from neglect under circumstances of the same kind hereafter, and may tend to the more careful and effectual relief of those who are really destitute in the Carrick-on-Shannon Union. Should the Commissioners, however, be deceived in this hope, and should a majority of the Guardians of the Union still oppose themselves to the due and proper administration of relief, the Commissioners must finally, to each individual Guardian partaking the sentiments of that majority, offer this suggestion—namely, that he ought not to accept a public office, the legal duties of which he is not prepared to fulfil; that if invested with that office, he ought not to retain it while in the possession of such feelings; and that he is bound under such circumstances, by every sentiment of public honour and of obedience to the State, to surrender his office and leave it to be executed by those who are prepared to fulfil its duties, and to carry out in the manner most beneficial to their fellow subjects the humane intentions of the law.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union.*

No. 29.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON UNION :—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GUARDIANS RESPECTING THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING FUNDS BY A SUFFICIENT RATE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Extract from Minutes of Guardians :—February 15, 1844.

RESOLVED unanimously,—We, the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union Workhouse, are desirous to obtain an advance from our treasurer (the London and Dublin Bank) on account of the Union, of the sum of 1200*l.*, for the purpose of discharging certain pressing liabilities, which if not liquidated will be the occasion of heavy expenses to the Union.

Resolved,—That should the bank comply with the foregoing resolution, all collections of the rates now and hereafter made in this Union shall, when lodged with the treasurer of the London and Dublin Bank, be applied in discharge of the said advance of 1200*l.*, until same be fully paid, together with such interest as may become due on said advance at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be given to the manager of the London and Dublin Bank at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Communication from the Board of Guardians to the Poor Law Commissioners.

SIR, *Carrick-on-Shannon, March 8, 1844.*

By the special direction of the Board of Guardians of the poor of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, I have to transcribe on the other side a resolution unanimously adopted at their meeting on yesterday, relative to obtaining the Commissioners' sanction and authority for borrowing from the treasurer (the London and Dublin Bank) the sum of 1200*l.*, in order to pay off the liabilities, which are now pressing very heavily and very considerably retarding the well-working of the Union, and to request that you will be pleased to direct the particular attention of the Commissioners thereto.

I am also directed to request the answer of the Commissioners on this very important subject with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.

To Arthur Moore, Esq.

WM. RUTHERFORD,

&c. &c. &c.

Clerk of the Union.

Poor Law Commission, Dublin.

RESOLUTION accompanying foregoing Letter.

"Resolved,—That having had a communication with the directors of the London and Dublin Bank, through their local directors, to the effect that previously to their making a determination on the application of the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union for the loan of 1200*l.*, they deem it necessary that the Guardians of the said Union do obtain the authority and sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners to borrow said sum of 1200*l.*, agreeable to the resolution of the 25th day of February last,* and that the Poor Law Commissioners be requested, from the pressing liabilities of the Union, to sanction the same; and that the clerk be directed to communicate with the Commissioners forthwith, and request their answer with the least possible delay."

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR, *March 13th, 1844.*

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had before them your letter of the 8th instant, together with a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, on the 7th instant, on the subject of a loan of 1200*l.* which the Guardians propose to contract to meet the current expenditure of the Union, and to which they request the Commissioners to give their sanction.

The Commissioners very much regret the financial difficulties with which the Board of Guardians have to contend, and which they trust may be only temporary; but however much the Commissioners may desire to do anything in their power to accommodate the Guardians, and to assist them in their present difficulty, they have not authority to sanction the payment of interest for money borrowed to meet the current expenditure of the Union, or to render that legal which is not so in the present state of the law.

* Presumed to be 15th February.

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to interfere more effectually to assist the Guardians in their present difficulty, and they trust that the Board of Guardians will hereafter make and collect sufficient rates to enable them to surmount those difficulties, and that they will be led by experience of the past to keep their funds hereafter in advance of the expenditure.

I am, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

*To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union.*

Extract from Minutes of Guardians :—March 14, 1844.

RESOLVED,—That the Commissioners not having given their sanction to our borrowing from the London and Dublin Bank the sum of 1200*l.*, we direct our clerk to summon a special meeting of the Board for Thursday next, the 21st instant, to take the above subject into consideration.

Resolved,—That the present contractors' period for supplying this house with necessaries terminates on the 25th instant; and that in consequence of the large sums due to them, we find it will be impossible to get persons in future to supply the house with the necessary articles for the support of the same, unless they get from 30 to 50 per cent. more than we could get contractors for, had we funds to pay the present debts; and also the great probability that no contractor can be procured at all: we again beg to impress on the Commissioners the absolute necessity there will be in either having something done in procuring money from the Government or sanctioning the borrowing of the money from the London and Dublin Bank, as the law costs alone which the Union will be put to by not having means to discharge their present debts will amount to ten times the sum the interest of the loan from the London and Dublin Bank would amount to. We further beg to state, that there are already two executions to a large amount against the goods of this establishment, under which the property of the Union will be sold by the first day in next term, unless they are discharged before that period; and that however unwilling the Guardians are to burthen the rate-payers with the interest of any money they would be necessitated to borrow, they nevertheless feel that such a course would not only be a very great saving in the end but would be the means of keeping the house open for the relief of the destitute poor.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 20, 1844.*

SIR,

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had under consideration the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union on the 14th instant, on the subject of the present difficulties of the Guardians with respect to the supply of funds to meet the current expenses of the Union.

The Commissioners fear that the rate which is about to be made in the Union, according to a previous resolution of the Guardians, will do little more than meet the liabilities already incurred.

Had the Board of Guardians determined upon a larger rate, and declared their intention of proceeding in its speedy collection, it is probable that the treasurer might have made temporary advances to the Board of Guardians without interest, and have been compensated for making such advances by the deposit of a considerable sum to meet future expenditure; but under the present circumstances the Commissioners fear that this inducement cannot be held out to the treasurer.

It will be for the Guardians to consider, however, whether an arrangement of the nature referred to could not be made with the treasurer, who is doubtless desirous of accommodating the Board in any manner in which he can properly do so. The allowance of interest for such an advance is not legal, and as the Commissioners have already intimated, they have no power to sanction that which is not authorized by law.

The Commissioners regret much that they cannot afford the Board of Guardians more effectual aid in this matter, and they trust that the Board will be able to make such arrangements as will relieve them from their present difficulties, and that they will adopt measures in future to keep the Union funds in advance of the expenditure.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Guardians, *ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk.*
Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

Extract from Minutes of Guardians :—21st March, 1844.

Resolved,—That having heard the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners read, refusing to countenance the borrowing a sum of 1200*l.* to put a stop to law costs and extricate us from our present difficulties, on the grounds that the law does not authorize such loan, we are of opinion that by the 35th and 89th sections of the Poor Law Act the Commissioners are authorized to sanction such loan, and should they persist in refusing such sanction to us, we beg to tell them that the only alternative left us is to discharge the paupers and close the house, and upon them let the responsibility of such a course rest, and not on the Guardians, who are most anxious by every means in their power to discharge their liabilities with the least expense, as the rate now struck, together with the arrears when collected, would be sufficient to pay the 1200*l.* and the incidental expenses of the establishment.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

SIR,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 27, 1844.

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had under consideration the resolution passed at the meeting of the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union on the 21st instant in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 20th instant, on the subject of the sum proposed to be borrowed by the Guardians to meet the current expenses of the Union.

The Commissioners are willing to authorize in every legal manner the borrowing of money by the Guardians under the 35th and 89th sections of the Irish Poor Relief Act, to which reference is made in the resolution; and so far as the present liabilities of the Guardians may

extend to any of the purposes which are within the scope of those sections, the Commissioners will, on receiving a specific statement thereof, issue the requisite order for the amount required.

At the time of their last addressing the Guardians on this subject the Commissioners were not aware that any of the debts now due from the Guardians had been incurred in respect of any of the purposes specified in the 35th section of the Act.

The Commissioners request that the Guardians will instruct their clerk to make a full statement of the sums now due to their creditors, distinguishing the parts thereof which are for the purposes last mentioned, for which alone the Commissioners are empowered to direct the Guardians to borrow money on the security of the rates.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Guardians,
Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk.

Extract from Minutes of Guardians :—28th March, 1844.

Resolved unanimously,—That in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 27th instant our clerk be directed to furnish a statement of the sums now due to the several contractors and creditors therein required, and we have again to impress on the Commissioners the absolute necessity of their sanction being obtained for the contemplated loan of 1200*l.*, in order to save this Union from utter ruin, as must inevitably be the case if the executions already pending are put into force on the 6th April next, the last day the Guardians have to settle same; also to save the enormous law costs that will be incurred if the sums for which costs have been incurred is not discharged before said time. We further beg to state that we have no contractors for the supply of the necessaries for the support of the paupers, and that we are obliged at present to send to the market to procure same, some of which we find it almost impossible to obtain, the consequence will be that the house must be closed next Board day.

Communication from the Guardians to the Commissioners.

SIR,

Carrick-on-Shannon, April 1, 1844.

IN obedience to the directions of the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, as stated in their resolution passed at their meeting on the 28th ultimo, in compliance with the Commissioners' request contained in your letter dated 27th March, 1844, to that effect,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, a statement of the sums now due to the different creditors up to and ending 25th March, 1844; and I beg to remark that, in addition to the sums therein set forth, law costs to a very considerable amount have been already incurred in consequence of proceedings having been taken, and now pending, by Messrs. C. Neil and Sons, Patrick Cosgrave, and Edward Costello, the exact amount of which I have no means of ascertaining at present.

I have the honour, &c.

WM. RUTHERFORD, Clerk of the Union.

To A. Moore, Esq., Chief Clerk,
Poor Law Commission, Dublin.

Enclosure in foregoing Letter.

STATEMENT of the sums due to the different creditors of the Guardians of the Poor of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union up to and ending the 25th March, 1844.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Description of Article supplied.	Amount.
			£. s. d.
1	Thomas H. Williams .	Bed-ticks and bolster-ticks . . .	26 16 5
2	C. Neil and Sons . . .	Blankets	184 1 6
3	Edward Costello . . .	Oatmeal, potatoes, and sweet milk.	72 12 4
4	Patrick Cosgrave . . .	Clothing, sheets, and coverlets . .	353 3 9
5	Boileaus, Brothers . . .	Medicines	63 15 2
6	P. J. Brennan	Printing and stationery	40 11 11½
7	John Byrne	Butchers' meat	11 18 5
8	James Murray	Turf and straw	62 1 6
9	Michael Lee	Coals	113 14 6
10	Robert Jones	Bread and straw	31 11 10½
11	James Reynolds	Buttermilk and turf	103 4 0
12	Patrick Smyth	Clothing materials, groceries, &c., &c.	41 5 6½
13	Charles Lidley	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	8 8 6
14	John Smyth	Bread	26 18 4½
15	George Church	Groceries, soap, candles, &c. . . .	23 14 8½
16	R. W. Bourns	Potatoes, oatmeal, and sweet milk.	396 15 4½
17	James Reynolds	Supplying workhouse with water . .	88 9 2
18	John Bromell	Advertisements in local paper . . .	7 7 6
19	Charles W. St. George {	One year's rent of workhouse site, {	21 2 8
20	John Bohan	due Nov. 1843	
21	Officers and Porter . . .	Making boundary ditch	16 12 6
22	{ Exchequer Commis- }	Salaries	216 17 9½
23	{ sioners }	Instalment of workhouse loan, due {	420 0 0
		1st July, 1843	
		Sundry small items	10 0 0
		Amount due for vaccination	33 5 0
		Total	2,374 8 6¾

Carrick-on-Shannon,
1st April, 1844.

WM. RUTHERFORD,
Clerk of the Union.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
April 3, 1844.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, containing a statement of the sums due by the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union to different creditors on the 25th March last.

The Commissioners have carefully examined the items in this list, and they have also referred to the resolution of the 21st March, expressing the desire of the Guardians to be authorized to borrow money to meet these liabilities, which authority they consider the Commissioners have power to give them under sections 35 and 89 of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

The power given to the Guardians to borrow money by the 89th section is expressly confined by that section to cases in which it is made lawful by the provisions of the Act to charge or secure money on the rates of the Union or of any electoral division thereof; and it is necessary in this case to refer to the 35th section to see what the purposes

are for which money borrowed by the Guardians is chargeable with interest on the future poor-rates of the Union.

By the last-mentioned section, sums expended by the Commissioners in building, altering and enlarging a workhouse, or in purchasing or hiring land or buildings for such purpose; also all sums which the Guardians have been directed by the Commissioners to expend in upholding and maintaining a workhouse, and in furnishing and fitting up the same, or in providing utensils, instruments, or machinery for setting the poor to work therein, the Guardians are authorized either to raise as poor-rate, or to borrow and charge the same with interest on the future poor-rates,

The authority both of the Commissioners and the Guardians in respect to the borrowing of money under the 35th section being limited to the purposes there specified, the Commissioners have examined the schedule of the debts still due by the Guardians, amounting in the whole to 2,374*l.*, in order to distinguish the items which are referable to those purposes, and which therefore the Commissioners can authorize and direct the Guardians to borrow money to discharge. It appears to the Commissioners that the only item of this nature in the entire schedule is that described as due to Mr. John Bohan for "making boundary ditch," amounting to the sum of 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The borrowing of so small a sum would not relieve the Guardians from the pressure of their present difficulties, and the Commissioners presume, therefore, that it will not be their wish that a loan for so small an amount should be contracted.

The sum of 420*l.*, due for an instalment of a previous loan, is one of the liabilities which the Commissioners think ought without doubt to be discharged from the current rates, and not fixed upon future rates.

The remaining items in the schedule consist of what may be termed the ordinary and current expenses of administering relief to the poor, and carrying out those enactments of the Legislature with the execution of which the Guardians have been entrusted, and for the execution of which the law has invested them with ample power to furnish themselves with sufficient funds.

It is not for want of suggestion from the Commissioners, and from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the district, that the Guardians have omitted to provide themselves with sufficient funds to meet their liabilities; and the Commissioners regard with extreme regret the fact stated in your letter, that, in addition to the sums set forth in the schedule, law costs to a very considerable amount have already been taken by the creditors, and which are now pending.

To meet these heavy liabilities, it appears that the balance in the hands of the treasurer is 92*l.* 19*s.*, and that there remains a sum of 407*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* of the two rates already made, which has not been collected; making the total assets of the Guardians amount to something less than 500*l.*

Since the commencement of the operation of the Union nearly two years ago, it appears that the Guardians have laid only two rates, amounting together to the sum of 2,560*l.*, being at the rate of 10*d.* in the pound on the net annual value of the rateable property, namely, 61,450*l.* From the funds so raised, the extraordinary expenses attendant on the opening of a Union had to be paid, and under these cir-

cumstances the Commissioners cannot doubt that the present difficulties of the Union arise solely from the circumstance that the Guardians have failed to make and enforce the collection of sufficient rates to meet what might be reasonably and fairly expected to be the ordinary current expenditure of a Union like that of Carrick-on-Shannon.

The only course which the Commissioners can now suggest to the Guardians as a means of extricating themselves and the Union from the present difficulties, is to determine promptly upon the making and levying of a sufficient rate, not only to discharge their present liabilities, but to carry on the administration of relief for the ensuing half-year.

The rate which the Guardians determined to make on the 4th January last, and which will amount in the whole to 1,696*l.*, appears to be inadequate to the purposes in question, and the Commissioners must therefore recommend the Guardians, previously to the signing of the rate-books, to reconsider the rates of poundage which ought, under the existing circumstances of the Union, to be inserted therein, for the purpose of levying a sufficient rate on each electoral division.

If the Guardians should now determine on taking prompt and efficient steps, there is reason to hope that the confidence of the creditors of the Union may be restored, and that further forbearance will be shown, instead of a determination to execute legal process against the Guardians; in which case, further expense to a considerable amount, which otherwise must ultimately fall upon the rate-payers of the Union, will in all probability be saved.

I am, &c.

C. WALMISLEY, *First Clerk.*

*The Clerk of the Guardians of the
Carrick-on-Shannon Union.*

Resolution of Guardians:—April 4, 1844.

Resolved,—That the clerk be directed to have the rate-books presented to the chairman and Guardians for signature on next Board day.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

April 10, 1844.

SIR,

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the Minutes of Proceedings of the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union at their meeting on the 4th instant, by which it appears that the clerk was directed to present the rate-books for signature by the chairman and Guardians on the next Board day.

In reference thereto, I am directed again to call the attention of the Guardians to the fact stated in the letter of the Commissioners of the 3rd instant, that the rates which the Guardians have determined to make on the several electoral divisions of the Union are insufficient to meet the present liabilities of the Guardians, and to provide for the current expenditure of the Union. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners deem it right again to urge upon the Guardians the necessity of determining forthwith to make sufficient rates on the several electoral divisions to enable them to discharge their public duty according to the provisions of the law under which they have been appointed to act as Guardians of the poor.

Should the Guardians now determine upon making sufficient rates for this purpose, the signing of the rates must of course be postponed, so as to enable the books which have been prepared to be altered, by inserting in the proper column the higher rates of poundage which may be agreed upon.

The Commissioners are informed by Mr. Otway, Assistant Commissioner, that he purposes to attend the meeting of the Guardians which will be held on Thursday, the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

The Clerk of the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union. B. BANKS, Clerk First Class.

Extract from the Minutes of the Guardians:—April 11, 1844.

The clerk submitted to the Board the rate-books for the signature of the chairman of the day and two Guardians, in accordance with the resolution of the 4th instant, and at the same time laid before the chairman the letters of the Commissioners of the 3rd and 10th instant respectively :

Moved by Charles R. Peyton, Esq., seconded by Wynne Peyton, Esq.

Resolved,—That in consequence of the representation made by the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Otway), stating that the rate now laid on is not adequate to meet the current expenses of the house, and pay the debts, and that it would be advisable to increase the rate before the books are signed :—

Resolved,—That the signing of the books be postponed to this day week, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Otway's statement, which, if borne out, then to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the rate.

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—April 18, 1844.

Resolved,—That on examining the accounts of the Union, we find that the rate which was intended to be laid on appears not to be sufficient for the purpose of paying our liabilities, and the current expenses of the Union. We consider it would be to the advantage of the rate payers to increase the rate, so as to prevent another rate from being struck in a short time.

Resolved,—That the rate be increased $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound, on the valuation of each electoral division in the Union, beyond that proposed in the resolution of the 4th January last, and that the clerk be directed to increase the rate accordingly.

The motion having been put from the chair, the Board divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	7
Against it	1

Majority in favour of motion 6

Mr. Slack and Mr. M'Keon having previously left the room.

Moved by Charles R. Peyton, Esq., seconded by Alexander Faris, Esq.

Resolved,—That the Commissioners be requested to sanction our overdrawing on the treasurer by way of a temporary loan the sum of

1200*l.*, to enable us to keep the house open, as we will most reluctantly be obliged to have the paupers turned out of the house if this temporary loan is not got. The Guardians have this day increased the rate, so as to cover the liabilities of the Union and the current expenses, but the collection of same cannot be commenced in time to save the Union from being put to heavy law expenses, and to provide for means for the support of the paupers.

Extract from Guardians' Minutes:—April 25, 1844.

The clerk having completed the rate-books by adding the additional rate of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound, according to the Board's resolution of the 18th instant, presented the same to the Board this day for signature.

Resolved,—That the same be signed by the chairman of the day and two Guardians as required.

Resolved,—That the clerk do cause the necessary notices that a rate has been made to be posted in the different electoral divisions of the Union, and that the clerk do employ a person to perform this duty.

Resolved,—That the collectors' notices on rate-payers, and all other books which may be requisite for the collection of the poor-rates, be forthwith supplied.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

SIR,

May 1, 1844.

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have had under consideration the resolution contained in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, on the 18th instant, requesting the Commissioners to give their sanction to an arrangement with the Union treasurer to overdraw the account with him to the amount of 1200*l.*

In reference thereto the Commissioners have directed me to state that they see no objection to the Guardians overdrawing their account with the treasurer as a means of relieving themselves from immediate embarrassment, provided the treasurer be willing to grant them such temporary accommodation during the collection of the increased rates which have been recently made and signed. The Commissioners, as already stated in their previous correspondence with the Guardians, can give no sanction to the contracting of a loan for any purposes other than those for which provision has been made in the Irish Poor Relief Acts, and they have no power to render any arrangement of that kind legal, by giving their sanction to it, which is not legal according to the provisions of the existing law.

The Commissioners cannot do more under the circumstances than suggest that if the Guardians express to the treasurer their intention to cause a prompt collection of the rates to be made, whereby a considerable sum may be soon expected to be deposited in his hands, it is possible that in consideration thereof he will make temporary advances sufficient to relieve the Guardians from their more immediate and pressing embarrassments.

I am, &c.

*To the Clerk to the Board of
Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union.*

C. WALMISLEY, *First Clerk.*

No. 30.

**DESTITUTION RELIEVED.—SELECTION OF CASES FROM
RETURNS OF PAUPERS RELIEVED IN THE THREE MONTHS FROM 10TH
JANUARY TO 9TH APRIL, 1844, IN UNIONS IN IRELAND.**

Abbeyleix Union.—John Sinnott, aged 54—Roman Catholic—stuff-weaver—married—ejected from farm—admitted (with wife and four children) 11th January, by Board of Guardians—himself bodily infirm—cripple, and bent together with pains in his limbs—the rest healthy—bad clothes—in want of food—emaciated looking—present condition, all healthy, but husband in bad health. (Will not recover.)

Ellen Murphy, aged 7—Roman Catholic—motherless—deserted by father—admitted 18th January, by Board of Guardians—almost naked—hungry and filthy dirty—present condition, in good health—at school. (Father in America.)

Michael Finn, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted 18th January, by Board of Guardians—cancer in the mouth, which is in a dreadful state—discharged 5th February voluntarily—in bad health. (Cancer will kill him.)

Denis Dunn, aged 85—Roman Catholic—schoolmaster—widower—no children alive—ejected from his house—admitted 18th January, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—out of health, almost dead—filthy dirty. (Since dead.)

William Maher, aged 55—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted 23rd January, by master—in fever, and placed in fever hospital—carried to workhouse—discharged 30th January voluntarily—in good health. (Recovered fever.)

Anne Chaple, aged 33—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted with her child, by Board of Guardians, 25th January—herself with very bad cancer—very ill—her child healthy, filthy, and in rags—present condition—mother in bad health—in hospital—(will not recover)—child in good health, at school.

Mary Flinn, aged 30—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—four children alive—admitted 1st February, by Board of Guardians, with her four children—all in rags—full of vermin, and filthy dirty—present condition, in good health. (Husband died about eight months ago.)

Maria Waters, aged 25—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—two children alive—admitted 5th February by master—in fever, and sent to fever hospital—discharged 29th February voluntarily—in good health. (Recovered the fever.)

Mary Rorke, aged 51—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted 8th February, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—out of health—pains in limbs—in rags—present condition, in bad health—in hospital. (Will not live long.)

Matthew Aspil, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted 27th February, by master—bodily infirm—cripple—his leg mortifying—was carried to workhouse. (Since dead.)

William Duff, aged 11—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians, 14th March—sickly—in rags and half starved. (Went to service 14th May.)

Catherine Keenan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—

admitted 14th March, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—out of health—good clothes—clean, but emaciated—present condition, in good health—in women's ward.

James Kavanagh, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted 21st March, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—very feeble—in rags—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward.

Thomas Coyle, aged 67—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—admitted 21st March, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in rags, and very dirty—discharged 26th March. (Latterly a beggar.)

Antrim Union.—Jane Barron, aged 32—Presbyterian—married—deserted by husband—admitted by warden, 18th January—bodily infirm—out of health—ill clothed—conveyed seven miles to the workhouse. (Since dead.)

Jane M'Keane, aged 48—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden, 1st February—out of health—dirty—almost starved—walked to workhouse—discharged voluntarily, 3rd February, in delicate health.

Robert Logan, aged 3—Presbyterian—bastard—motherless—admitted by warden, on the 3rd February. This pauper's case was bad beyond description—conveyed to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in school.

Samuel M'Millan, aged 48—Presbyterian—shoemaker—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 8th February—mentally infirm—lunatic—walked two miles to workhouse. (Since dead.)

John M'Gee, labourer, aged 70, and Grace, his wife, aged 40—Protestants—admitted by warden, 13th February, with their five children—father and mother out of health—children delicate—all, very dirty, infested with vermin, and almost starved—discharged voluntarily 1st April—all in good health.

Mary Gormally, aged 40—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by warden, 15th February—bodily infirm—cripple, ill-clothed, and almost starved—walked to workhouse—discharged 3rd April voluntarily, in good health.

Stephen Miller, aged 76—Presbyterian—baker—and Nancy, his wife, aged 85—Roman Catholic—admitted by warden, 15th February—both bodily infirm, out of health, in rags, and very dirty—walked one mile to workhouse—wife since dead—husband discharged voluntarily, 29th February, in delicate health.

James Kennedy, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—and Mary, his wife, aged 34—mendicant—admitted by warden, 29th February, (with their three children)—husband, bodily infirm, delicate health—wife, delicate health—both, very dirty, and almost starved—walked four miles to workhouse—discharged voluntarily, 18th March, in good health.

Eliza Loughlin, aged 80—Presbyterian—single—admitted by warden, 26th March—bodily infirm—out of health, in rags, infested with vermin—conveyed to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Mary Morrison, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by warden, 28th March—bodily infirm, out of health, infested with vermin, in rags—conveyed to workhouse, present condition, in bad health—in females' ward.

Constantine Brady—aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by warden, 2nd April—bodily infirm—dangerously ill, infested with vermin, in rags, conveyed to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Armagh Union.—Matthew Whitly, aged 60—Protestant—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th January—bad leg—very dirty, and all in rags—present condition, healthy—in men's ward.

Mary M'Gurk, aged 62—Roman Catholic—cook—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th January—very dirty, and all in rags—discharged 14th February.

Owen Rafferty, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th January—extremely dirty—infested with vermin—discharged 5th February.

Francis Donnelly, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th January—lame, extremely dirty, infested with vermin—present condition, healthy, in men's ward.

Owen Green, aged 57—Roman Catholic—ragman—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 30th January—palpitation of the heart—extremely dirty, infested with vermin. (Died 9th February.)

John Taylor, aged 67—Protestant—carpenter—widower—admitted by master 3rd February—bodily infirm, extremely dirty, infested with vermin. (Died 19th February.)

Bridget Daly, aged 30—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 13th February—delicate, almost starved, and in rags—discharged 1st April.

Susan Cummins, aged 55—Protestant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 20th February—very weak—naked—present condition, unhealthy—in women's ward.

Catherine Smith, aged 45—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 20th February—swelled limbs, thinly clothed, and dirty. (Died 22nd February.)

Archibald Clarke, aged 70—Protestant—tailor—married—deserted by wife—admitted by Board of Guardians, 5th March—bad leg, almost starved, and in a bad condition—discharged 20th March, in good health, voluntarily.

Margaret Mallen, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 5th March—very infirm, brought in a cart—extremely dirty. Present condition, healthy—in women's ward.

Margaret Mallan, aged 57—Protestant—single—admitted by master 20th March (with her four children)—all in a starving condition. Present condition, healthy.

Mary Kerr, aged 40—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 26th March—lame, extremely dirty, with vermin. Present condition, healthy—in women's ward.

Athlone Union.—Gerald Byrne, aged 54—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted, (with wife and six children,) January 13th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clean—ill-clothed—awful cancer of face. (Died March 10th.)

James Byrne, aged 45—Roman Catholic—stone-cutter—married—admitted, (with wife and four children,) January 15th, by master—bodily infirm—in the last stage of consumption. (Died January 16th.)

Mary Nolan, aged 33—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted, with her two children, by Board of Guardians, January 27th—herself,

bodily infirm—all, ragged, dirty, and nearly starved—present condition, in good health.

Julia M'Donnell, aged 99—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 17th—bodily infirm—ragged, dirty, and very feeble—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Mary Gilbert, aged one week—Roman Catholic—foundling—admitted February 17th by Board of Guardians—rolled up in rags. (Died March 8th.)

Thomas Coughlan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted March 7th by master—bodily infirm—awful cancer of the face—ragged and dirty. (Died 15th April.) Was in the house previously; was discharged February 12th.

Maria Murphy, aged 12—Roman Catholic—motherless, deserted by father—admitted March 23rd by Board of Guardians—in rags, seemingly in great distress—present condition, in good health—in girls' school.

Owen Stohan, aged 21—Roman Catholic—single—admitted April 6th by Board of Guardians—mentally infirm—cripple, epileptic—ragged and dirty—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Athy Union.—Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 55—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 16th—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags and filthy—present condition, in bad health—in idiot ward.

James Murphy, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 23rd—bodily infirm—epileptic—filthy, and in want—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Paul Mahon, aged 48—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st—badly infirm—cripple—ragged, and in great distress—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Nancy Reilly, aged 71—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st—rather clean, but in want. (Since dead.)

Nancy Doran, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—bodily infirm—clean, but in want. (Died February 20th.)

Judith Quinlan, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—bodily infirm—cripple—unclean and destitute. (Died February 19th.)

Owen Gillan, aged 72—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th—infirm—filthy and hungry—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Catherine Marshall, aged 58—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 22nd—infirm—ragged and destitute. (Died February 29th.)

Margaret Dowd, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 29th—infirm—in a wretched state—present condition, in bad health—in women's ward.

Thomas Grady, aged 78—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 29th—infirm—filthy. (Died March 18th.)

John Barclay, aged 43—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted, (with wife and two children,) by Board of Guardians, March 11th—bodily infirm—destitute. (Died March 22nd.)

Hugh Curtis, aged 70—Roman Catholic—admitted by Board of Guardians March 14th—bodily infirm—ragged and in want—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Mary Cassidy, aged 77—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 21st—bodily infirm, clean, but in want—present condition, in bad health—in women's ward.

Patrick Nowlan, aged 95—Roman Catholic—widower—admitted March 21st by Guardians—bodily infirm—destitute and ill-clothed—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Michael Daily, aged 85—Roman Catholic—admitted March 28th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—destitute—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Anne Daily, aged 105—Roman Catholic—married—admitted March 28th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—old age, and in want. (Died April 19th.)

Ellen Stanley, aged 66—Roman Catholic—admitted April 4th by Board of Guardians—ragged. (Died April 11th.)

Bailieborough Union.—Edward Reilly, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted March 11th by Board of Guardians—hungry, dirty, and nearly naked—present condition, in good health.

Ellen Clarke, aged 13—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted March 18th by Board of Guardians—ragged, dirty, and covered with vermin—present condition, in good health—in female school.

Mary Cooney, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted March 18th by Board of Guardians—ragged, dirty, and in vermin—present condition—in good health, in female ward.

Robert Lynch, aged 17—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted April 1st by warden—bodily infirm—dirty, filthy, ragged, and covered with vermin—present condition, in good health—in men's ward.

John Fitzsimons, aged 74—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted January 15th by Board of Guardians—hungry and naked—covered with vermin—present condition, in good health—in men's ward.

Rose Reilly, aged 34—Roman Catholic—married, deserted by husband—admitted with her five children, by Board of Guardians January 29th—all, almost naked and starved—present condition, in good health.

Sally Kearnan, aged 42—Roman Catholic—married, deserted by husband—admitted with her two children, by Board of Guardians January 29th—all, almost naked and nearly starved—present condition, in good health.

Vesty Lynch, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted February 5th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—epileptic—ragged and almost starved—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Hugh Smith, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted February 5th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ragged and almost starved. (Died February 12th.)

Ballina Union.—Betty Deignan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—married—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 22nd January—bodily infirm—a cripple—came in a barrow—sickly and weak—in want of care—good clothes—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward—her husband turned her out—she lived in a cabin, and got 1s. per week from her step-daughter—her husband is in the Marshalsea.

Michael Mahan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 24th January—bodily infirm—epileptic—idiot—came in rags—vermin and dirt—hungry, and in want of care—discharged February 1st, in bad health, voluntarily—has no friends—supported himself on the streets, going from house to house.

James Rea, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, 29th January—bodily infirm—came in with rags and dirt—weak, delicate, and blind—discharged February 6th, in good health, voluntarily—has a wife, who lives with his step-daughter, but poorly.

William Reach, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—five children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 29th January—came in rags and dirt—sickly and weak from age—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—has a wife, who stops with one of her children, but lives poorly.

Thady Gaughan, aged 83—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—five children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 5th February—bodily infirm—came on horseback, in dirt, covered with a blanket, weak and hungry—present condition, middling health—in infirm ward—has a wife, who lives with her children, but they are all very poor.

Anthony M'Coughlin, aged 72—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, 5th February—bodily infirm—came in wretchedly—in bad clothes, and want of food—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward—has seven children—three of them in England, the rest scattered about—they are all poor.

Catherine Igo, aged 32—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 12th February, with her three children—came in for want of food, having no means to support her long and weak family—present condition, all in good health—her husband died shortly since, and she has no friends or means of support.

George Stewart, aged 44—Protestant—no previous occupation—married—six children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 12th February—bodily infirm—came in badly clothed, and in bad health, not able to earn—since dead—had a wife and children, who are very poor—he died in the workhouse on the 22nd February, being in a bad state of health coming in.

Edward Howley, aged 90—Roman Catholic—farmer—and Barbara, his wife, aged 77—admitted by Board of Guardians, 12th February—came in with his wife, badly clothed and destitute—his wife was brought on a cart, her limbs having been broken—himself discharged 28th February, voluntarily, in good health—has two daughters, one of them married, and deserted by her husband, and the other at service.

Bridget Mulla, aged 35—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 26th February, with her six children—came in destitute, in bad clothes, with her long family, having no means of support, a distance of eight miles—present condition, all in good health—have no friends—were turned out of their land—when she had no means of working, having a large and weak family, she was forced to beg, until she claimed relief.

John Hopkins, aged 35—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, 27th February—came in sickly, with his wife and son, and two step-children, being a mendicant, not able to earn for their support, from his continual sickness—with bad clothes—present condition, husband and wife, in bad health, children in good health—they have no friends, but begged about, he not being able to earn, from sickness, these two years.

Barbara Gallaha, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 4th March—came in with very bad clothes, rags, and hungry—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward—has no friends whatsoever.

Michael Rochford, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 11th March—bodily infirm—came in nearly naked, in rags, without food, and hungry—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Mary Cowley, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, 18th March—came in weak and hungry, in rags and dirt—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward—has only one child, who is in the workhouse.

John Doddy, aged 37—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 27th March—bodily infirm—came in half starved, covered with a piece of a blanket—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—he was in the workhouse before, but left it, and was glad to get leave to come in again.

Robert Devitt, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 27th March—bodily infirm—came in half starved, in rags and dirt, covered with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—has no friends—lived by begging.

Anthony, Patrick, and Mary Mally, aged 10, 8, and 6, respectively—motherless—deserted by father—admitted by Board of Guardians, 27th March—three children—recommended by a country Guardian as poor objects, without food or clothes—present condition, good health—at school—they have been deserted by their father, and no account of him—they have no friends who could relieve them.

Bridget Roam, aged 30—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th March—mentally infirm—cripple—epileptic—came in on a barrow, in rags and dirt, without food—present condition, in good health—in idiots' ward—she was in the workhouse before, and left it without reason.

Thomas Murphy, aged 52—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, 1st April, with his two children—came in weak and sickly—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—he was forced to give up his land and come into the workhouse from sickness.

Patrick Cullen, aged 13—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by

Board of Guardians, 1st April—came in sickly, in rags, without food—a great object—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—has no friends whatever who would relieve him.

William Willis, aged 14—Protestant— orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians, 8th April—came in feeble, sickly, with bad clothes—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—has no friends who are liable to support him—he is a great object.

Ballinasloe Union.—Nabley Kelly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 31st January—cripple—clothes good, but dirty—destitution reported by warden. (Since dead.) Second admission—period of relief—first admission 9 days—second 13 days—total 22 days.

Catherine Rice, aged 22—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by master, March 8th—clothes bad—in fever—conveyed in a car six miles—destitution reported by person who brought her—present condition, in fever ward.

Michael Healy, aged 13—Roman Catholic—deserted by father—admitted by master, March 11th—clothes bad—dangerously ill—destitution certified by warden—present condition, in fever ward. (Second admission—period of relief—1st admission, 7 days.)

Mary Saunders, aged 24—Protestant—single—admitted by master, March 12th—clothes good—dangerously ill—destitute condition certified by warden—present condition, in fever ward.

Patrick Beasely, aged 32—Roman Catholic—weaver—married—deserted by wife—admitted by master, March 13th—clothes very bad and dirty—in a very weak state—destitution reported by the medical officer. (Since dead.) Fifth admission—period of relief—1st admission, 4 days—3rd, 6 days—4th, 14 days.

Catherine Norton, aged 20—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by master, March 20th—in fever—clothes bad—destitute state reported by the medical officer—present condition, in fever ward.

Mary Skelly, aged 60—Roman Catholic—married—admitted by master, March 26th—in fever—clothes bad—reported by medical officer. (Since dead.)

Patrick M'Manus, aged 33—Roman Catholic—butcher—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 27th—bodily infirm—out of health—clothes bad—destitution apparent—present condition, in infirm ward—(7th admission.)

Ballycastle Union.—Mary Mitchell, aged 50—Protestant—servant—widow—three children alive—admitted with two children, by warden, January 11th—herself, scrofulous—all, very dirty—ragged—infested with vermin—present condition, mother in bad health, in infirmary—children in good health, at school.

Sally Craig, aged 68—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—five children alive—admitted by warden, January 16th—dropsical—could not be in a worse state for filth, rags, and vermin—discharged January 24th, voluntarily, in bad health.

Sarah M'Nully, aged 45—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—three children alive—admitted (with two children) by warden January 20th—came in in a filthy state—present condition, good health—in day-room.

Jane Dugan, aged 50—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by

Board of Guardians, February 27th—idiot—dirty—infested with vermin—in the lowest state of destitution—brought by two boys from Ballycastle—present condition, health tolerable—in female infirm ward.

Daniel Mulhillan, aged 55—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden, March 1st—idiot—dirty—infested with vermin—in the lowest state of destitution—brought from Ballycastle by a warden—present condition, healthy—in male infirm ward.

Archibald Hamilton, aged 48—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by wife—three children alive—admitted by master, March 20th—bodily infirm—dirty—ragged—starved appearance—applied personally—discharged April 2nd, much improved, by order of the Board of Guardians. (This pauper was discharged for leaving the work he was employed at, and going to Ballycastle without leave.)

Martha Browne, aged 80—Protestant—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted by master, March 28th—bodily infirm—infested with vermin—in the lowest state of wretchedness—present condition, health middling—in infirm ward.

Jane Crusty, aged 66—Protestant—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—three children alive—admitted by master, April 2nd—lunatic—infested with vermin—had a most wretched appearance—present condition, health middling—in infirm ward.

Ballymena Union.—Edward Mulholland, aged 25—single—admitted February 15th, by Board of Guardians—an idiot—ill-clothed and dirty—drawn on a cart five miles—present condition, in good health—in the idiot ward.

Margaret M'Lean, aged 66—Presbyterian—beggar—widow—admitted February 19th, by warden—cripple—ill-clothed and dirty—drawn in a cart two miles—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

John M'Dermot, aged 48—Protestant—tailor—widower—admitted 27th February, by warden—ill-clothed and dirty. (Since dead.)

Mary Ewart, aged 9—Protestant—orphan—admitted January 11th, by Board of Guardians—epileptic—ill-clothed and dirty—present condition, in bad health—in school-room.

William M'Clure, aged 44—Presbyterian—beggar—admitted January 11th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and dirty—drawn on a cart five miles—present condition, in bad health—in infirmary—blind.

Hugh M'Cann, aged 33—Presbyterian—beggar—married—two children alive—admitted January 25th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and dirty. (Since dead.)

Margaret Morton, aged 50—Presbyterian—beggar—single—admitted January 20, by warden—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and dirty—drawn on a cart six miles. (Since dead.)

Ballymoney Union.—Dennis M'Garry, aged 101—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 29th—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty—discharged March 4th, voluntarily, in infirm health.

Elizabeth Quin, aged 71—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—six children alive—admitted by warden's order, February 3rd—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Mary Quin, aged 40—Presbyterian—mendicant—single—admitted by warden's order, February 3rd—bodily infirm—cripple—ragged and dirty. (Since dead.)

Hugh White, aged 85—Presbyterian—labourer—single—admitted by Board's Order, February 5th—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty. (Since dead.)

Sarah Coal, aged 81—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted by master, March 11th—bodily infirm—ragged—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Daniel M'Cormick, aged 90—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—five children alive—admitted by Board's Order, March 18th—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Andrew Pollock, aged 71—Presbyterian—mendicant—married—seven children alive—admitted by Board's Order, April 1st—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Ballyshannon Union.—Mary Dolan, aged 61—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted 14th January by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ill clothed—infested with vermin and hungry. (Since dead.)

Mary Vent, aged 85—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted 20th January by warden—ragged, hungry, and out of health—present condition, in good health—in female ward.

Alley Crawford, aged 27—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted 20th January by warden—epileptic, badly clothed, out of health, and in want of nourishment, present condition, in good health.

Patrick M'Bride, and Mary his wife, aged 64 and 44 respectively—Roman Catholics—mendicants—four children alive—admitted January 25th by Board of Guardians, with three children—husband, bodily infirm, dangerously ill, and in great want of nourishment—wife, ragged and hungry—children, ill-clothed, and in want of food—father since dead—mother and children in good health.

William Smith, aged 30, Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted January 27th by warden—cripple—ill-clothed, and in great distress—present condition, in good health.

Daniel Campbell, aged 30—Roman Catholic—servant—married—two children alive—admitted March 9th by warden—bodily infirm—ragged, and almost starved—discharged March 17th in improved health, voluntarily.

John M'Guire, aged 16, Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 13th by warden—in rags, and almost starved—present condition, in good health.

Paul Runion, aged 25—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children alive—admitted March 13th by warden—bodily infirm, dangerously ill, and in great want of nourishment—present condition, in improving health.

Baltinglass Union.—William Toole, aged 52—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 18th—cripple—miserable appearance—destitution made known by a Guardian—present condition, healthy—in men's day-room.

James Corrigan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 25th—cripple—exceedingly filthy—recommended by a Guardian—was conveyed in a cart 8 miles—discharged February 3rd—sickly—voluntarily taken out by his sister.

Mary Toole, aged 52—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st, with her four children—all, infested with vermin—and very ragged—recommended by a Guardian—present condition, healthy—one son discharged April 4th, healthy—voluntarily—sent to service by the master.

Thomas Woolshan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mechanic—widower—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 8th—bodily infirm, miserable appearance, almost starved—destitution made known by application to the Board—present condition, infirm—in men's infirm ward.

Anne Malone, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 8th, with her daughter—daughter, bodily infirm, epileptic—both, exceedingly filthy, almost starved—recommended by a Guardian—present condition, mother, healthy; daughter, sickly.

Rose Lawler, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—widow—three children alive (admitted with two daughters) by Board of Guardians February 22nd—clean in person, almost starved—recommended by a Guardian—walked 6 miles—present condition, healthy.

James Hanlon, aged 50—Roman Catholic—dealer—married—admitted (with wife and daughter) by Board of Guardians February 22nd—bodily infirm—miserable appearance—walked 3 miles—present condition healthy—in men's day-room.

Patrick Hayes, aged 7—Roman Catholic—bastard—mother in gaol—admitted by Board of Guardians February 22nd—exceedingly filthy and ragged—destitution made known by application to the Board—present condition, healthy—in boys' school.

Mary Tallon, aged 33—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 7th, with her infant daughter—both clean in person, but starving—recommended by a Guardian—walked 5 miles—present condition, healthy.

Mary Fox, aged 46—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians March 7th, with daughter aged 4—both clean, but starving—destitution made known by application to the Board—present condition, healthy.

Patrick Brian, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted, with his wife and two children, aged 60, 15, and 10 respectively, by Board of Guardians March 21st—all, covered with itch and rags—recommended by a warden—walked 5 miles—present condition, healthy.

Mary Byrne, aged 46—Roman Catholic—labourer—widow—admitted, with her son, aged 2, by Board of Guardians, March 21st—both starving and dirty—recommended by a Guardian—discharged April 8th, healthy and voluntarily.

Banbridge Union.—Elizabeth M'Glogan, aged 63—Roman Catholic

—mendicant—widow—4 children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 15th—almost starved, and infested with vermin—present condition, in fever hospital.

Martha Dunbar, aged 65—Presbyterian—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 5th—almost starved—clothing dirty, and in rags—present condition, in good health.

Ann and Margaret M'Clure, aged 10 and 7 respectively—Protestants—orphans—admitted by Board of Guardians February 5th—both, almost starved, clothing in rags—present condition, healthy—in female school.

Hugh M'Bride, aged 50—Presbyterian—labourer—widower—4 children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 26th—bodily infirm, almost starved, and nearly naked—present condition, in men's hospital.

James Burns, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—7 children alive—admitted by warden February 26th—almost starved, naked, and infested with vermin—present condition, in good health—in men's ward.

Mary Anne, Patrick David, and [Daniel Doherty, aged 11, 9, 7, and 4 respectively—Roman Catholics—orphans—admitted by Board of Guardians March 4th—all in dirty clothing, in rags, and infested with vermin—present condition, in good health—at school.

Robert Hamilton, aged 13—Protestant—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians March 4th—almost starved, dirty, and clothing in rags—present condition, in men's hospital.

John Craig, aged 16—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 4th—mentally infirm—hungry—clothing dirty, and in rags—present condition, in good health—in male idiot ward.

Mary Rowan, aged 60—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 4th—bodily infirm, almost starved, clothing dirty, and infested with vermin—present condition, in female hospital.

Mary Anne Lyle, aged 53—Presbyterian—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians March 11th, with her child, aged 8—both, almost starved—clothing dirty, and in rags—present condition, in good health.

Hugh Firey, aged 12—Protestant—orphan—admitted by master March 12th—almost starved, and naked—present condition, good health, in men's school.

Margaret Buckley, aged 30—Protestant—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—almost starved, and clothing infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

Robert Kilpatrick, aged 75—Protestant—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 25th—almost starved, naked, and infested with vermin—present condition, in men's hospital.

Bandon Union.—Lawrence Sullivan, aged 25—Roman Catholic—peasant—single—admitted January 18th, by warden, very infirm—out of health—in rags—destitution made known by application to warden. (Since dead.) First admission.

Daniel Coughlan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—wife in England—no child alive—admitted January 20th, by warden

—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—destitution made known by application to warden. (Since dead.)

Catherine Donovan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—single—admitted January 23rd, by warden—dying—ill-clothed—destitution made known by application to warden. (Since dead.)

John Buckley, aged 72—Roman Catholic—peasant—widower—two children alive—admitted January 24th, by Board of Guardians—dangerously ill—destitution made known by application to Board—discharged February 25th, in very bad health, voluntarily.

Dennis Donovan, aged 24—Roman Catholic—blacksmith—single—admitted January 27th, by warden—dangerously ill—destitution made known by application to warden—present condition, in delicate health—in men's ward. First admission.

Margaret Foley, aged 40—Roman Catholic—single—admitted January 31st, by Board of Guardians—out of health—nearly blind—infested with vermin—destitution made known by application to Board—present condition, in good health—in women's ward.

Daniel Sonnough, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted February 21st, by Board of Guardians—ill-clothed—dirty—in rags—covered with sores—by application to Board—discharged March 26th, in good health, voluntarily—(admitted before January 30th—discharged February 16th—again admitted February 17th—discharged February 19th, 1844).

Daniel Coughlan, labourer, and Judy his wife, aged 40 and 50 respectively, admitted by Board of Guardians, February 21st—husband, infirm—almost starved—wife, dangerously ill—in rags—by application to Board. (Wife since dead.) Husband discharged March 26, in bad health, voluntarily.

John Brien, aged 76—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children alive—(wife came to the workhouse April 6th)—admitted February 21, by application to Board of Guardians—rheumatic—half naked—present condition, infirm—in men's ward—admitted before, December 2nd, 1841—discharged October 30th, 1843—again November 1st, 1843—discharged February 16th, 1844.

John White, labourer, and Ellen his wife, aged 60 and 68 respectively—Roman Catholic—one child alive—admitted March 2nd, by warden—husband out of health—destitution made known by application to warden—wife, dangerously ill. (Since dead.) Present condition of husband, in bad health, in aged men's ward (husband admitted before December 9th, 1843—discharged January 7th, 1844—wife, her first admission).

Patrick Feen, aged 60—Roman Catholic—single—admitted March 13th, by Board of Guardians—dangerously ill—infested with vermin—destitution made known by application to Board. (Since dead.)

Belfast Union.—Thomas M'Aulay, aged 27—Presbyterian—weaver—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 16th—epileptic—in a dying state—very dirty, and in rags—discharged March 1st, in bad health, voluntarily.

Mary Burke, aged 16—Roman Catholic—servant—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 16th—bodily infirm—totally helpless—paralysed—dirty—present condition, in bad health—in idiot ward.

Biddy Carr, aged 67—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no chil-

children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 16th—ill-clothed and dirty. (Died February 1st.)

Catherine Smith, aged 70—Roman Catholic—housewife—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 6th—bodily infirm—very dirty—clothing bad—person meagre looking—present condition, in good health—in day-room.

James Neille, aged 6 weeks—Presbyterian—mother in fever hospital—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 6th, in a bad state of health—dirty, and famished looking. (Died February 13.)

Thomas Shannon, aged 3—Protestant—both parents in the Belfast Fever Hospital—admitted by warden, February 9th—in rags, hungry and dirty. (Died March 12th.)

Catherine Adams, aged 85—Protestant—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by warden, February 12th—very infirm—conveyed on a cart—ill-clothed. (Died March 14th.)

Jane Oakley, aged 20—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 13th—bodily infirm—in rags—very dirty, and hungry. (Died February 19th.)

Ellen Smith, aged 40—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no children alive—admitted by warden, February 16th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed, dirty, and hungry. (Died February 26th.)

John Corr, aged 30—Roman Catholic—painter—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 20th—bodily infirm—ill health—dirty and hungry. (Died March 2nd.)

Jane M'Donnell, aged 40—Presbyterian—housewife—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—decently dressed, cleanly, but weak looking. (Died March 6th.)

Rose M'Garrell, aged 22—Roman Catholic—servant—admitted by warden, March 5th—clothing destroyed, being so filthy—hungry—discharged March 20th, in good health, by Board Order.

William Hanna, aged 50—Protestant—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted by warden March 8th—ill clothed—infested with vermin. (Died April 13th.)

Margaret Walsh, aged 70—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 12th—bodily infirm—ill clothed, and dirty. (Died March 14th.)

Mary Flemming, aged 70—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 12th—bodily infirm—very dirty looking—clothes bad. (Died April 2nd.)

Anne Dixon, aged 37—Protestant—winder—widow—three children alive—admitted by warden, March 13th—in rags—dirty and hungry. (Died April 1st.)

Mary Gibson, aged 30—Protestant—sewer—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 19th—bodily infirm—consumption—ill clothed and dirty. (Died April 2nd.)

Carriackmacross Union.—Patrick Markey, aged 53—Roman Catholic—fiddler—widower—admitted by master, 14th January—bodily infirm—paralytic—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by himself at workhouse—present condition, in bad state of health—in male ward—previously relieved from February 28th, 1843, to January 3rd, 1844.

Catherine and Michael M'Cabe, aged 11 and 7 years respectively—

Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 30th—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known to Guardians by their aunt—present condition, in good health—at school.

Michael Keirnan, aged 78—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted February 6th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by himself at workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in male ward.

Mary Murry, aged 51—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted January 7th, by warden—bodily infirm—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by warden—present condition, in bad health—in infirmary.

Mary Reburn, aged 27—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted February 7th, by warden—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by warden—present condition, in good health—in female ward.

Anne Donaghy, aged 21—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted February 13th, by Board of Guardians—epileptic—dangerously ill, and in rags—destitution made known by herself—present condition, in good health—in female ward.

Mary M'Crudden, aged 24—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted February 16th, by master—bodily and mentally infirm—an idiot—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by herself to master—present condition, in good health—in female hospital.

Anne Loughran, aged 60—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted March 12th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—almost starved, and in rags—destitution made known by her relations to Guardians—present condition, in bad state of health—in infirmary.

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.—Anne M'Dermott, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 18th—bodily infirm—cripple—in a most deplorable state, with filth, vermin, and disease—brought to workhouse in a cart—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward. This woman formerly lived in the town of Carrick in comfortable circumstances.

Jane and Bridget Doy, aged 8 and 6 respectively—Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 25th—the one hungry, ill-clothed, dirty, and neglected—the other hungry, in rags, dirty, and covered with skin disease—came to the house from Carrick—present condition, in good health—in school.

Felix and Peter Short, aged 10 and 9 respectively—Roman Catholic—orphans—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 8th—nearly naked, and hungry, and in a most deplorable state of destitution—brought to workhouse by warden—present condition, in good health—in school.

Sarah Kelaher, aged 20—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—epileptic—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 15th—bodily and mentally infirm—nearly naked, shivering, and in rags, and in a deplorable state—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

John Leonard, aged 12—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 7th—dropsical—ill-clothed, dirty, and infested with vermin, and completely destitute—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Mary, Michael, and Bridget Foley, aged 10, 8, and 4, respectively—Roman Catholic—orphans—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 14th—two, with skin disease—all, in rags, dirty, and hungry—present condition, one, in good health, in school—two, in bad health—in hospital.

John Lavin, aged 47—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 28th—in rags, filthy, and diseased, and his appearance most wretched—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

James, Mary, Patrick, and Bernard Hogan, aged 10, 8, 4½ and 2½, respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 25th—deserted by father—the first, clothes in rags, dirty, and apparently neglected—the second, clothes in rags, dirty—the third, very ill-clothed, dirty, and apparently neglected—and the fourth, clothes bad, dirty, and covered with skin disease—came to workhouse from Carrick. (The mother of these children is at present an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Ballinasloe.)

Carrick-on-Suir Union.—John Egan, aged 46—Roman Catholic—silk-dyer—widower—admitted with his child, March 14th, by master—himself, ill-clothed and dangerously ill—child, in rags—infested with vermin, and almost starved—father died 18th March—child in good health.

Anne Carrol, aged 70—Protestant—labourer—widow—admitted March 25th, by warden—in bad health—conveyed on a car to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Catherine Lynch, aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—widow—admitted February 27th, by warden—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—infested with vermin—conveyed on a car. (Died March 16th.)

Ellen Connell, aged 21—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 2nd, by warden—in rags, and almost perished with cold and hunger—discharged, voluntarily, in good health, March 9th.

James Quick, aged 35—Roman Catholic—clerk—single—admitted March 5th, by warden—ill-clothed—out of health, and half starved—present condition, health improved—in men's ward.

John Kerton, aged 24—Roman Catholic—tailor—married—admitted March 5th, by warden—bodily infirm—labouring under paralysis—brought on a car to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Mary Walsh, aged 61—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted February 5th, by warden—almost starved—discharged February 7th, slightly improved, voluntarily.

Mary Hanrahan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—dealer—widow—three children alive—admitted February 6th, by warden—out of health—labouring under cancer of breast. (Died March 26th.)

Bridget Hackett, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted February 9th, by warden—in rags—out of health. (Died February 16th.)

Bridget Cusack, aged 5—Roman Catholic—fatherless—admitted January 13th, by Board of Guardians—in rags, and dirty, and delicate looking. (Since dead.)

Patrick Tobin, aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—two children alive—admitted January 15th, by warden—bodily infirm—feeble looking, and unable to labour—present condition, in tolerably good health—in men's ward.

Castlebar Union.—James Moran, aged 80—Roman Catholic—beggar—widower—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 13th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—dirty—walked to workhouse 10 miles. (Died March 13th.)

James Gordon, aged 78—Roman Catholic—hatter—married—nine children alive—admitted, with his wife, aged 78, by Board of Guardians, January 27th—husband bodily infirm—ill-clothed—dirty—wife tolerably clothed—clean—walked to workhouse—husband died March 19th—wife discharged March 23rd, in good health, voluntarily.

Hana Clarke, aged 57—Roman Catholic—beggar—widow—two children alive—admitted by warden's order, February 7th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—filthy—in rags—brought in a cart to workhouse. (Died February 25th.)

Lackey Quigly, aged 60—Roman Catholic—beggar—married—deserted by wife—admitted by warden's order, February 28th—bodily infirm—ragged, filthy, and very dirty. (Died March 4th, 1844.)

David Crean, aged 80—Roman Catholic—beggar—widower—three children alive—admitted by master and clerk, March 30th—bodily infirm—ragged—dirty—miserable looking—hardly able to walk—was brought in a cart to workhouse—present condition, in very bad health—in hospital.

Anne Barret, aged 36—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted by warden, 26th March—mentally infirm—ill-clothed, dirty, and filthy—conveyed in a cart to workhouse—present condition, in bad health, in hospital.

Castleblayney Union.—Patrick Caraghin, aged 67—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 17th—bodily infirm—unhealthy—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—destitution known to Guardians. (Since dead.)

Patrick M'Ginty, aged 44—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 20th—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—ill-clothed—dirty—destitution known to Guardians. (Died April 1st.)

Agnes Mathews, aged 70—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 21st—badly burned—dangerously ill—ill-clothed—dirty—destitution known to Guardians—conveyed to workhouse in a cart. (Since dead.)

Mary Burnel, aged 50—badly burned—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 21st—speechless—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—conveyed to workhouse in a cart. (Since dead.)

John Carolan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 28th—bodily infirm—unhealthy—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—destitution known to Guardians—present condition, unhealthy—in day-room.

Edward Stephenson, aged 47—Protestant—mechanic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 20th—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—destitution made known to the Board by the Rev. Mr. Hale. (Since dead.)

Nathaniel Johnston, aged 81—Protestant—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 20th—bodily infirm—unhealthy—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—destitution known to Guardians—present condition, unhealthy—in infirm ward.

Cavan Union.—James Rourke, aged 77—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 16th—infirm—starved—in rags, and filthy—present condition, in good health—in male ward.

Mary M'Cabe, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 23rd—infirm—starved—in rags, and filthy—present condition, in good health—in female ward.

Margaret, Anne, and Eliza M'Corry, aged 14, 5, and 3 respectively—Roman Catholic—orphans—admitted January 23rd—all, wretchedly filthy, and ill-clothed—present condition, one, in bad health, in hospital—two, in good health.

Catherine Donoghoe, aged 44—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 30th—idiot—almost naked—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Anne Leonard, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 13th—bodily infirm—starved—ill-clothed, and filthy—discharged February 28th, voluntarily—in good health.

Mary and Abbey Brady, aged 16 and 11 respectively—Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 14th—both, starved and ill-clothed—present condition, in good health.

William Godfrey, aged 50—Protestant—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 13th, with wife and five children—himself, bodily infirm—all, almost naked, and very filthy—discharged March 18th, voluntarily—all, in good health.

William and James Bannon, aged 10, and 9, respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—both, wretchedly destitute and starved looking—present condition, in good health—at school.

Mary Reilly, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—bodily infirm—wretchedly destitute and starved looking—present condition, in good health.

Philip Winn, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 19th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and starved—discharged voluntarily, April 22nd, in good health.

Frank Dixon, aged 76—Protestant—weaver—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 26th—bodily infirm—wretchedly clothed and starved looking—discharged April 11th, voluntarily—in good health.

Charles Curry, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, April 9th—bodily infirm—very bad state of health, and very filthy appearance—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

John and William Reilly, aged 11 and 9, respectively—Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted by Board of Guardians, April 9th—very wretched and starved looking—present condition, good health—in female school.

George King, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, April 9th—ill-clothed, and very wretched appearance—present condition, sick—in infirm ward.

Celbridge Union.—Christopher Becker, aged 15—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 31st—ragged, and very dirty—infested with vermin—discharged March 19th, in good health, voluntarily.

Thomas Barns, aged 61—Protestant—tailor—married—deserted by wife—four children alive—admitted by warden, February 17th—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty—present condition, infirm—in men's ward.

Frank Ryan, aged 41—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 28th—bodily infirm—ragged, and very dirty. (Died March 7th.)

Anne Fleming, aged 24—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by warden, March 26th—ragged, and very dirty. (Died the day she came in.)

Catherine Kelly, aged 71—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted by warden, April 8th—ragged and very dirty—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Clogheen Union.—Denis Cleary, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted January 15th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags—present condition, unhealthy.

Bridget Downey, aged 64—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted January 22nd, by Board of Guardians—in rags—present condition, unhealthy.

Ellen Cluney, aged 65—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted January 29th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—pretty clean. (Died April 2nd.)

Catherine Flinn, aged 34—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—admitted (with her five children) by Board of Guardians, March 4th—in rags—present condition, in good health.

Clones Union.—John Hughes, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 1st—dirty looking, and miserable indeed—discharged February 7th, in middling health, voluntarily.

Anne M'Caffry, aged 42—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—four children alive—admitted by warden, February 5th, with three children—all brought to apparent destitution—present condition, all in good health.

James Mohun, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 8th, with his child—both appeared in great distress—present condition, in good health.

Anne M'Mahon, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 8th—bodily infirm—want and distress appeared evident—discharged March 21st, in good health, voluntarily.

Rowly Allen, aged 83—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 15th—bodily infirm—looked very destitute—discharged February 23rd, in good health, voluntarily.

Catherine Brady, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 15th—looked very destitute. (Since dead.)

Pat Finegan, aged 75—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 14th—condition, filthy and detestable. (Since dead.)

Coleraine Union.—Samuel Craig, aged 12—Protestant—orphan—

admitted by Board of Guardians; January 14th—almost starved—healthy—in rags—dirty—destitution made known by a Guardian—present condition, in good health—in boys' school.

Catherine Douglas, aged 30—Protestant—mendicant—single—four children alive—admitted (with three children) by Board of Guardians, January 16th—herself, unhealthy, children, healthy—all, almost starved, and ill-clothed—destitution made known by Protestant chaplain—discharged voluntarily, January 25th, in good health. (This woman has again returned with all her family.)

Mary Hamilton, aged 81—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 23rd—almost starved—unhealthy—ill-dressed—clean—discharged February 12th, voluntarily, in bad health.

Mary, John, and Margaret Leslie, aged 12, 10, and 8 respectively—Protestant—deserted by parents—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 6th—all, almost starved—healthful—ill-clothed—clean—destitution made known by a Guardian—present condition, all in good health—at school.

Jane Kane, aged 82—Presbyterian—mendicant—married—infirm by age—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 6th—unhealthy—ill-clothed—dirty—destitution made known by a Guardian. (Since dead.)

Matthew Davison, aged 40—Protestant—mendicant—married—deserted by wife—two children alive—admitted by master, February 6th—almost starved—unhealthy—badly clothed—present condition, in bad health.

David Adams, aged 55—Protestant—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—almost starved—unhealthy—ill-clothed—dirty—destitution made known through Guardians—discharged March 15th, in good health. (Deserted by wife, and turned out by his children.)

William Griffin, aged 31—Protestant—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—mentally infirm—almost starved—unhealthy—in rags, and very much infested with vermin—destitution made known by a Guardian—discharged March 5th, in good health.

Daniel Shaw, aged 54—Protestant—mendicant—married—deserted by wife—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 5th—sick—mentally infirm—almost starved—in rags, and very much infested with vermin—destitution made known by a Guardian—discharged March 17th.

Cootehill Union.—Thomas Kincart, aged 48—Protestant—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, with his three children, January 12th—all, extremely filthy—walked three miles to workhouse. (One child since dead.) Father and two children discharged February 29th, in good health, voluntarily.

Terence Clarke, aged 11—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 12th—nearly naked—walked three miles—present condition, in good health—in boys' school.

Catherine Smith, aged 32—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 19th, with her three children—herself and one child, almost starved—one child, very hungry—one, in rags—came three miles. (One child since dead, the rest in good health.)

William Corry, aged 45—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th—extremely filthy—walked four miles. (Since dead.)

Judith Carrol, aged 34—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 2nd, with her child—both, nearly naked—walked three miles—present condition, in good health.

Patrick Maguiness, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 9th—bodily infirm—very filthy—walked four miles—present condition, in good health—in day ward.

Peter Prunty, aged 16—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags—carried five miles—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

John Walker, aged 74—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians April 5th—in rags—walked six miles—present condition, in good health—in day ward.

Donegal Union.—George M'Coole, aged 55—Roman Catholic—tinker—and Catherine his wife, aged 55—seven children living—admitted, with four children, by warden, 22nd January—father and one child, bodily infirm—father and two children came to workhouse on a cart dangerously ill and in want of food—mother and two children came to workhouse on foot, ill-clothed and hungry—one child died in workhouse 14th March—the rest discharged, by order of Board of Guardians, 15th March, in good health.

Eleanor Connolly, aged 15—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 22nd February—bodily infirm—came on foot to workhouse, dangerously ill, ill-clothed—present condition, in good health—in hospital.

John Lynch, aged 45—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by warden 28th February—bodily infirm—came on a cart to workhouse, out of health, ill-clothed, and in great distress—present condition, in bad health—in hospital—deserted by his wife—who went to Scotland and left him.

Mary Magan, aged 65—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—one child alive—admitted 6th March by warden—bodily infirm—came to workhouse on foot, in a very weak state, and in great want of food—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Thomas Cashan, aged 77—Protestant—clerk—widower—two children living—admitted 14th March by warden—bodily infirm—came to workhouse on a cart, in bad health, and want of food—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward.

Edward Cassidy, aged 45—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted 14th March by warden—came to workhouse on foot, nearly blind, in want of food—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Patrick Gallagher, aged 15—Roman Catholic—dealer—single—admitted 6th April by warden—bodily infirm—came to workhouse on foot, dangerously ill, in want of medical attendance—discharged 17th April, in good health, voluntarily.

Downpatrick Union.—Patrick Saye, aged 77—Roman Catholic—labourer, widower—admitted 13th January by Board of Guardians—

dirty and infested with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

John Leek, aged 70—Presbyterian—labourer—widower—admitted 20th January by Board of Guardians—in rags—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

John Walsh, aged 75—Protestant—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted 27th January by Board of Guardians—in rags, and infested with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Sarah Moore, aged 68—Presbyterian—widow—admitted 10th February by Board of Guardians—cleanly, but ill-clothed. (Died 17th February.)

Anne Anderson, aged 84—Presbyterian—widow—two children alive—admitted 17th February by Board of Guardians—poorly clothed. (Died 28th March.)

Thomas Smith—labourer—and Catherine his wife, beggar—aged 56 and 55 respectively—Roman Catholic—no children alive—admitted 2nd March by Board of Guardians—both dirty and in rags, and out of health, and conveyed to the workhouse on a cart five miles. (Husband died 22nd March.) Wife discharged 30th March, in bad health, voluntarily.

Mary M'Kinney, aged 80—Roman Catholic—beggar—widow—no children alive—admitted 6th March by warden, ill-clothed, and in bad health. (Died 1st April.)

Agnes Glover, aged 66—Presbyterian—beggar—single—admitted 9th March by Board of Guardians—brought in a cart seven miles—dirty and ill-clothed—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Maria Diamond, aged 75—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted 19th March by warden—brought seven miles on a cart to workhouse, nearly dead. (Died same day.)

Francis Donnelly, aged 34—mendicant—single—admitted 23rd March by Board of Guardians—cripple—idiot—dirty, ill-clothed, and infested with vermin—came on a cart six miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in idiot ward.

Drogheda Union.—Michael Reilly, aged 23—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 18th January—consumptive—clean. (Since dead.)

James Boden, aged 82—Roman Catholic—weaver—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 1st February—bodily infirm, weak, infested with vermin—present condition, much better.

Margaret Orr, aged 40—Roman Catholic—married—admitted by warden 2nd February, in a dying state. (Since dead.)

Laurence Bellew, aged 16—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 8th February—sickly, not able to walk—present condition—much better—in day-room.

Ann M'Ardle, aged 50—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 8th February—dropsical, infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

James M'Bride, aged 68—Roman Catholic—mendicant—admitted by warden 22nd February, in a dying state, very filthy. (Since dead.)

Patrick Connor, aged 68—Roman Catholic—weaver—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 29th February, in a dying state, infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

John Reilly, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 20th March—bodily infirm, very weak, filthy, infested with vermin—present condition, much better.

Rose Foley, aged 30—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden 30th March, in a dying state, infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

Denis Coyle, aged 67—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 4th April—bad health, very filthy—present condition, better.

Nelly Maguire, aged 70—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by warden 5th April—very weak, infested with vermin—present condition, much better.

South Dublin Union.—Laurence Connor, aged 49—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 15th January—bodily infirm, ragged, and filthy—present condition, in consumption—in male infirm ward.

James O'Connor, aged 41—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 15th January—bodily infirm—ragged, old clothes—present condition, consumptive—in male hospital.

Margaret Heffernan, aged 30—Roman Catholic—cotton-spinner—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd—bodily infirm—ragged old clothes—present condition, consumptive—in female hospital.

Bridget Brennan, aged 56—Roman Catholic—plain-worker—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd—bodily infirm—ragged, and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died February 8th.)

Abigail Donnelly, aged 65—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—present condition, debility—in women's ward.

Mary Donnelly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health—present condition, in consumption—in female infirm ward.

Susan Connell, aged 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd—ragged and filthy—out of health. (Died February 19th.)

Richard Fitzgerald, aged 30—Roman Catholic—dealer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 23rd—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health—present condition, in consumption—in male hospital.

Elizabeth M'Keefe, aged 80—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 29th—bodily infirm—ragged old clothes—present condition, debility—in female infirm ward.

John M'Auley, aged 40—Roman Catholic—painter—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 30th—bodily infirm—ragged old clothes—present condition, consumptive—in male hospital.

William O'Neill, aged 60—Roman Catholic—clerk—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 5th—bodily infirm—very old clothes—dangerously ill. (Died March 4th.)

Sarah Gillard, aged 60—Protestant—shoebinder—widow—admitted

by Board of Guardians February 5th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died February 13th.)

Michael Robinson, aged 75—Roman Catholic—servant—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 5th—bodily infirm—ragged—old clothes—dangerously ill. (Died February 15th.)

Charles Toole, aged 44—Roman Catholic—servant—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 6th—bodily infirm—cripple—ragged and filthy—paralysed—present condition, disabled—in men's ward.

Margaret Dunne, aged 35—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 6th—bodily infirm—ragged old clothes—out of health—present condition, consumptive—in female infirm ward.

Catherine M'Donnell, aged 58—Protestant—engine-winder—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 12th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health. (Died March 25th.)

Mary Hayes, aged 41—Protestant—dealer—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 19th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health—present condition, in consumption—in female infirm ward.

William Smyth, aged 39—Protestant—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 19th—ragged and filthy in the extreme—discharged March 26th—in good health, voluntarily.

Patrick Murray, aged 84—Roman Catholic—dealer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 23rd—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill—present condition, debility—in male infirm ward.

Ellen Henry, aged 51—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—bodily infirm—in a most wretched condition—dangerously ill—present condition, in consumption—in female infirm ward.

Margaret Oakes, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—bodily infirm—cripple—in a most wretched state—present condition, disabled—in female infirm ward.

James Bradley, aged 55—Protestant—dealer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—bodily infirm—cripple—very old clothes—paralysed—present condition, disabled—in male infirm ward.

Michael Walsh, aged 45—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—bodily infirm—extremely filthy and ragged—out of health—present condition, debility—in men's ward.

Margaret M'Dermot, aged 55—Roman Catholic—gilder—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 26th—bodily infirm—cripple—extremely filthy and ragged—out of health—present condition, disabled—in women's ward.

Sarah Murphy, aged 70—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 28th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health—present condition—debility—in female infirm ward.

Catherine M'Donnell, aged 76—Roman Catholic—widow—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 4th—bodily

infirm—ragged and filthy—out of health—present condition, debility—in female infirm ward.

Maria Logan, aged 45—Roman Catholic—plain worker—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 4th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died March 16th.)

Nicholas Keysberry, aged 66—Roman Catholic—baker—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 7th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died March 19th.)

John Montgomery, aged 61—Protestant—cabinet-maker—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 11th—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died March 14th.)

Catherine Kearns, aged 48—Roman Catholic—servant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 11th, with her three children—bodily infirm—ragged and filthy—dangerously ill. (Died March 19th.)

Mary Kelly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—no previous occupation—widow—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 13th—bodily infirm—very old clothes—out of health—present condition, in consumption—in female hospital.

Anne M'Donnell, aged 21—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 18th—bodily infirm—ragged and barefoot—paralysed—present condition, in consumption—in female infirm ward.

John Burnett, aged 30—Roman Catholic—dealer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, April 1st—bodily infirm—ragged old clothes—out of health—present condition, in consumption—in hospital.

Dungannon Union.—John Love, aged 54—Protestant—widower—no children alive—admitted by master, 28th February—bodily infirm—out of health—dangerously ill—discharged 6th March, in good health—had fever when admitted—was a traveller, and took ill on his way.

Sarah Campbell, aged 87—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 29th February—bodily infirm—naked, starving, and dirty—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

William M'Cay, aged 18—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 4th April—bodily infirm—dangerously ill when admitted—was drawn to workhouse, six miles. (Died 5th April.)

Felix Cassidy, aged 84—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, 4th April—bodily infirm—filthy, ragged, and hungry—present condition, in tolerable health—his third admission—first, from 11th to 26th August, 1842—second, from 24th November, 1842, till 1st February, 1843.

Anne Lindsay, aged 66—Protestant—widow—admitted, with her two children, 4th April, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ill-clothed, blind, dirty, and in a dying state—had been begging about for the last 20 years—present condition, in a bad state of health.

Mary Brawley, aged 40—Roman Catholic—peasant—married—deserted by husband—admitted with her three children, by Board of Guardians, 18th January—all, drawn in a cart, a distance of six miles,

to the workhouse—mother, in a wretched state of destitution—one child, filthy, hungry, and in rags—two children, filthy, dirty, and in rags—discharged 13th February, in good health, voluntarily.

Robert Kenny, aged 30—Protestant—ragman—married—admitted, with Sarah, his wife, and two children, 25th January, by Board of Guardians—all dangerously ill and dirty, being in fever—discharged 27th March, in good health, voluntarily.

Mary M'Veigh, aged 63—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted 7th February, by master—bodily infirm—ill health—drawn to the workhouse, three miles—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

David Forrest, aged 11—Protestant—orphan—admitted 15th February, by Board of Guardians—in rags and starving—present condition, in good health—at school.

Mary Leonard, aged 40—Protestant—widow—four children alive—admitted 18th January, by Board of Guardians, with two children—herself pregnant, dirty, in rags, and starving—children in rags and starving—present condition, all in good health—her husband died about 12 months ago—had no means of supporting a small family, and was obliged to seek workhouse relief.

Dunmanway Union.—Timothy Sweeny, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 27th January—bodily infirm—clothing ragged, full of vermin—walked five miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Mary Browne, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by warden, 5th February—mentally infirm—almost starved—in rags, and infested with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in infirm female ward.

Mary Leary, aged 30—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted, with her two children, by warden 13th February—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—clothing bad—brought on a cart. (Since dead.)

Dennis M'Carthy, aged 75—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—one child alive—admitted by warden, 13th February—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—infested with vermin—walked to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Catherine Leary, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 17th February—blind, ragged, and dirty—led by a woman to workhouse—present condition, not in good health—in infirm ward.

James Jeffers, aged 27—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 17th February—bodily infirm—idiot—clothing ragged and very dirty—brought on a cart—present condition, not in good health—in infirm ward.

James Sullivan, aged 75—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 24th February—bodily infirm—cripple—hungry and dirty—brought five miles in a cart—present condition, not in good health—in infirm ward.

Anne M'Namara, aged 35—Roman Catholic—weaver's wife—married—deserted by husband—admitted, (with her four children,) by

warden, 5th March—hungry, and in great distress—walked to the house—present condition, in good health.

John Crowley, aged 20—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 9th March—cripple—out of health—clothing clean—brought on a man's back—present condition, in bad health—in male ward, hospital.

Mary Barry, aged 17—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by warden, 10th March—dangerously ill—brought on a cart—discharged 20th March, in good health, voluntarily.

Anne Collins, aged 5—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by warden, 19th March—hungry, ragged, and filthy—walked to house—present condition, in good health—in girls' school.

Daniel Sullivan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 23rd March—cripple—very destitute—brought in a cart—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

James Hurly, aged 24—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, 30th March—mentally infirm—infested with vermin—walked four miles—present condition, in good health—in male ward.

Catherine Callaghan, aged 38—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted, (with her three children,) by Board of Guardians, 30th March—epileptic—in rags, and very filthy—walked five miles—present condition, not in good health.

Mary Donoran, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—six children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 6th April—in great distress—clothing bad—walked four miles—present condition, in good health—in female ward.

Denis Donovan, aged 25—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden, 9th April—epileptic—idiot—infested with vermin—full of sores—walked to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Dunshaughlin Union.—Bridget Hacket, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—no children alive—admitted by warden, February 22nd—sick—dirty and ragged—came on a dray. (Died February 25th.)

Anne West, aged 32—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—cripple—ragged—known to Guardians—carried on a dray—present condition, in hospital.

Bridget Gavan, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 27th—infirm from old age—ragged—destitution made known to Guardians—walked to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Edenderry Union.—Bryan Mullen, aged 96—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—five children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 13th—clean, but in rags—Discharged April 8th, voluntarily—in good health.

James Kennedy, aged 30—Roman Catholic—mendicant—three children alive—admitted, with wife and three children—all in rags, half starved, and dirty—discharged February 17th, voluntarily, in good health.

John Tyrrell, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—ad-

mitted January 27th, by Board of Guardians—extremely dirty looking and out of health. (Died March 6th.)

Owen Langan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted February 3rd, by Board of Guardians—ill-clothed, and dangerously ill—in rags. (Died March 4th.)

John, Rose, Ellen, and Bridget Crawley, aged 11, 9, 4, and 2, respectively—Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted February 17th, by Board of Guardians—all almost naked—starved looking, and extremely dirty—present condition, in good health.

Frank Egerton, aged 49—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—admitted, with his three children, February 17th, by Board of Guardians—all extremely dirty and ragged—present condition, all in good health.

Patrick Rooney, peasant, and Anne, his wife, aged 50 and 52 respectively—Roman Catholic—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—ejected from farm—husband, cripple—both, very dirty—poor sickly-looking objects—present condition, both, in bad health.

Bridget Colby, aged 80—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—very dirty, and dangerously ill. (Died March 6th.)

Anne Reilly, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—one child alive—admitted by warden March 3rd—extremely dirty and ragged, and infested with vermin—brought in from street of Edenderry in a dying state, and on a car. (Died April 4th.)

Ennis Union.—Thomas Griffy, aged 70—Roman Catholic—admitted by Board of Guardians January 10th—infirm—ill-clothed—in rags—applied to Board. (Since dead.)

Thomas Hinchy, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—six children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 17th—ill-clothed—out of health—applied to the Board—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

George Clanchy, aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—infirm—ill-clothed—carried to the Board. (Since dead.)

Michael Flanagan, aged 50—Roman Catholic—married—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—unhealthy—ill-clothed, dirty, and infested with vermin—carried to the Board. (Since dead.)

Mary Humeen, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—infirm—badly clad—carried before the Board. (Since dead.)

Roger O'Neill, aged 75—Roman Catholic—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—badly clad—carried before the Board—present condition, healthy—in men's ward.

Ellen Neylan, aged 23—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by master March 12th—ulcerated leg—idiot—bad—dirty clothes—brought in a car to workhouse—present condition, infirm—in idiots' cell.

Mary Halloran, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 20th—unhealthy—bad clothes—brought to the Board—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Bridget M'Namara, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 27th—unhealthy—in rags—carried on a car to the workhouse—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Enniscorthy Union.—Mary Hayden, aged 40—Protestant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th, with her three children—herself, bodily infirm—all, in rags—personal application—discharged February 29th, mother, in bad health, children, in good health, voluntarily.

Catherine Sullivan, aged 43—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians February 2nd, with her four children—herself, bodily infirm—all, hungry and ragged—personal application—discharged February 13th, mother, in bad, children in good health, voluntarily.

Lawrence Doyle, aged 73—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians February 16th—bodily infirm—hungry and ragged—personal application. (Died April 5th.)

John Cullen, aged 60—Roman Catholic—tailor—single—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 1st—bodily infirm—ill-clothed, and in very bad health—personal application. (Died March 11th.)

Anne Kelly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—very sickly—personal application. (Died February 11th.)

John Lawler, aged 96—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—very feeble—personal application—discharged February 5th, in bad health, voluntarily.

Judith Doran, aged 46—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians February 2nd, with her child, both, ill-clothed, in rags—child, in bad health—personal application—child died February 4th—mother discharged February 14th, in good health, voluntarily.

Moses Gramell, aged 75—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 27th—bodily infirm—hungry, and in rags—personal application—present condition, in very bad health—in idiots' ward.

Ellen, Catherine, and Jane Coulter, aged 12, 9, and 7 respectively—Protestant—motherless—deserted by father—admitted by Board of Guardians March 8th—all, hungry, and in rags—personal application—present condition, one, in bad health, in hospital; two, in good health, at school.

Betty Gollohoe, aged 60—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 8th—cripple—epileptic—blind—in rags, and hungry—personal application—present condition, in bad health, in infirm ward.

Samuel Anthony, aged 50—Protestant—painter—married—wife in workhouse—admitted by warden March 31st in a dying state—conveyed in a car from the town. (Died same day.)

Fermoy Union.—Michael Maynor, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 10th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—from infirmity could not work.

Mary King, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two

children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 16th—bodily infirm—appeared very feeble—in rags, and dirty. (Since dead.)

Mary Sullivan, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden January 23rd—dirty and ill-clothed. (Since dead.)

David Mahony, aged 74—Roman Catholic—servant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 24th—aged and infirm—nearly blind—bad clothes—discharged February 9th, voluntarily—in good health.

Bridget Moriarty, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden January 27th—infirmit—extremely dirty, and covered with rags—present condition, in bad health—in women's ward.

Julia Morrissey, aged 24—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—bad state of health—wretched appearance from ill-health—present condition, in bad health—in women's ward.

William O'Brien, aged 53—Roman Catholic—watchman—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—with cancer—epileptic—dangerously ill—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Johannah Mahony, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—infirmit—extremely destitute—present condition—in bad health—in infirm ward.

David Fitzgerald, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mason—married—admitted by warden March 9th, (with his wife and three children)—extremely destitute from ill-health—present condition, in bad health.

Richard Purcell, aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 20th—infirmit—cripple—miserable appearance—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

John Carroll, aged 30—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by warden March 23rd—in extreme misery and wretchedness—discharged March 24th, voluntarily, in good health.

Anne Howard, aged 55—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden April 6th—infirmit—cripple—in apparent misery—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Galway Union.—John Connolly, aged 9—Roman Catholic—bastard—admitted by Board of Guardians January 31st—almost starved, and ill-clothed—discharged March 20th healthy, voluntarily—taken out by aunt.

Patrick Grealy, aged 90—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—with scrofula—dangerously ill, and ill-clothed—present condition, sickly—in hospital.

Michael Brannan, aged 50—Roman Catholic—servant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 28th—dangerously ill—brought to workhouse by daughter. (Died March 10th.)

John M'Govern, aged 70—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—married—admitted by Board of Guardians February 28th—ill-clothed—and almost starved—discharged March 11th healthy, voluntarily.

Honora Reeney, aged 10—Roman Catholic—deserted by father—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—almost starved—present condition, healthy—at girls' school.

William Kelly, aged 60—Roman Catholic—carman—widower—

admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—dirty, ragged, and infested with vermin—present condition, healthy—in male ward.

Gorey Union.—Elizabeth Nowlan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 13th—infirm—hungry and miserable—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Eliza Kelly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted—(provisionally)—by Board of Guardians February 23rd—in a wretched state, starving—present condition, in delicate health—in women's ward.

George Hollingsworth, aged 7—Protestant—admitted by Board of Guardians March 23rd—cripple—in wretched state—deformed—present condition, in good health—in boys' ward.

Anne Mullen, aged 19—Protestant—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians April 6th, with her child—herself, badly clad and barefooted—wretched-looking—child, wretched-looking and starved—present condition, mother in good health; child delicate.

Gort Union.—Anne Fox, aged 2—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians January 12th—ragged, dirty, and sickly. (Died January 25th.)

John Higgins, aged 50—Roman Catholic—no previous occupation—married—one child in house—admitted by Board of Guardians January 12th—ragged, dirty, and sick—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Margaret Quirk, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 2nd—bodily infirm, bad clothes, dirty, and sick—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Michael Lyons, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 9th—bodily infirm, ragged, dirty, and sick—present condition, in middling health.

John Grady, aged 76—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 16th—bodily infirm, ragged, dirty, and sick—present condition, in middling health.

Henry Mahon, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children in house—admitted by Board of Guardians February 23rd, with wife and two children—all, ragged, dirty, and in fever—present condition, in hospital.

Thomas Lane, aged 54—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—married—admitted by master March 5th—ragged, dirty, and sick—present condition, in bad health, in hospital.

Kells Union.—Mary Ward, aged 40—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 16th—nearly naked and filthy. (Since dead.)

Matthew Reilly, labourer, and Bridget his wife, aged 68 and 35 respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted, with their three children, by Board of Guardians January 30th—all, in a wretched condition—discharged voluntarily March 30th in a healthy state.

Henry Gibney, weaver, and Mary his wife, aged 72 and 46 respectively—Roman Catholics—admitted, with their three children, by Board of Guardians February 6th—all, ragged and filthy—present condition, husband infirm, in infirm ward; the rest healthy.

Mary M'Guire, aged 100—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—

admitted by Board of Guardians February 13th—bodily infirm, dirty, and ragged—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Mary Ward, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 20th—bodily infirm, ragged, and filthy. (Since dead.)

Bridget Reilly, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 20th—ragged and filthy—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Frederick Gearty, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mason—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 27th—infirm in his thigh, filthy, covered with vermin—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Pat Mooney, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 27th—extremely bad condition—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Kilkeel Union.—Patrick Murray, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden January 10th—bodily and mentally infirm, blind, lunatic, in rags, and infested with vermin—destitution made known to warden—conveyed in a cart to workhouse a distance of 10 miles—present condition, healthy—in male idiots' ward.

Elizabeth Flanagan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—spinster—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 17th—bodily infirm, in rags, and infested with vermin—destitution made known personally at the workhouse to the Board of Guardians—walked to the workhouse, a distance of one mile—present condition, healthy, in old women's ward. (Admitted twice previously; periods of relief, first admission, 372 days; second, 122 days.)

James Lake, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by master January 24th—bodily and mentally infirm, out of health, in rags, infested with vermin—destitution made known personally at the workhouse to the master—walked to the workhouse, a short distance—discharged January 30th, sickly, voluntarily. (Admitted once previously, period of relief two days.)

John Quinn, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by master February 5th—suffering from a very severe accident—ill-clothed—destitution made known by a medical gentleman to the master—carried to the workhouse, a distance of one mile—present condition, in middling health—in old men's ward. (This man's leg was amputated immediately after his admission to the workhouse.)

Ellen Clement, aged 30—Episcopalian—no previous occupation—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—bodily infirm, blind, dangerously ill, pretty well clothed, and clean—destitution made known personally at the workhouse to the Board of Guardians—walked to the workhouse, a short distance. Since dead. (Admitted once previously, period of relief 309 days.)

Mary Bradshaw, aged 50—Episcopalian—mendicant—widow—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—bodily infirm, dangerously ill, almost naked—destitution made known by the chaplain of the workhouse—carried to the workhouse, a short distance—discharged February 12th in bad health, voluntarily.

Robert Cochrane, aged 90, and Hannah Cochrane, his wife, aged 60—Episcopalian—mendicants—admitted by master March 19th—

husband, bodily and mentally infirm, and dangerously ill ; wife, bodily infirm, out of health ; both, ill-clothed and dirty—destitution made known by a person with whom they lodged—conveyed in a cart to workhouse, a distance of one mile. (Husband since dead ; wife in middling health—in old women's ward.)

Thomas Mars, aged 67—Roman Catholic—mechanic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians April 3rd—bodily and mentally infirm, out of health, in rags, and dirty—destitution made known personally at the workhouse to the Board of Guardians—walked to the workhouse, a short distance—present condition, in middling health—in old men's ward. (This is the second admission of this pauper during the quarter.)

Kilkenny Union.—John Bowe, aged 67—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted January 10th by warden—ragged, delicate—not able to work. (Since dead.)

Daniel Reardon, aged 76—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted January 11th by Board of Guardians—ragged, ill-health, has no means of support—present condition, in ill-health.

Daniel Phelan, miner, and Leticia his wife, aged 65 and 60 respectively—no children alive—admitted January 14th by warden—husband, ragged, in bad health, not able to work ; wife, ragged, in bad health—husband not able to support her—both conveyed on a car to the workhouse, 12 miles—present condition, bad health—in infirm wards.

Andrew Lannon, aged 20—Roman Catholic—no occupation—single—admitted January 15th by warden—ragged, paralysed, not able to work—walked six miles to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in fever hospital.

Robert Holmes, aged 35—Roman Catholic—coach driver—married—no children alive—admitted January 20th by warden—clean, destitution from delicacy—walked to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Patrick Ryan, aged 51—Roman Catholic—single—admitted February 1st by Board of Guardians—clean, in bad health, not able to work. (Since dead.)

Mary Barry, aged 63—Roman Catholic—widow—no children alive—admitted February 7th by warden—clean, in ill-health, had no means of support—conveyed 12 miles to the workhouse on a car—present condition, in bad health—in female infirm ward.

Ellen Drennan, aged 28—Roman Catholic—married—admitted February 15th by Board of Guardians (with her four children)—clean, in good health—husband being in fever she had no means of supporting her family—walked 12 miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health.

Mary Cameford, aged 30—Roman Catholic—married—admitted February 29th (with her four children)—ragged, delicate—husband seeking employment—she could not support her family—conveyed to the workhouse on a car 9 miles—discharged April 6th, voluntarily, in good health.

Margaret Flinn, aged 30—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted March 5th by warden—(with her three children)—pregnant, ragged, and delicate—not able to support her children—discharged in delicate health, voluntarily.

John Carrol, and Mary his wife, both aged 60—Roman Catholics—no children alive—admitted March 7th by Board of Guardians—both, ragged—husband, in good health—not able to work, nor to support his wife—wife, delicate—walked six miles to the workhouse—husband discharged March 13th, voluntarily, in good health. (Wife dead.)

Mary Murphy, aged 29—Roman Catholic—widow—no children alive—admitted March 14th by Board of Guardians—cripple, ragged, ill-health—no means of support. (Since dead.)

Patrick Brian, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted March 21st by warden—infirm, ragged, no means of support—conveyed to the workhouse on a car 16 miles—discharged March 26th in delicate health, voluntarily.

Kilmallock Union.—John Kennelly, aged 20—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 11th—sickly—without food—clean—walked to the workhouse. (Died March 12th.)

William Fitzgerald, aged 73—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by warden January 16th—sickly—without food—was brought in a cart to the workhouse—clean. (Died February 25th.)

Cornelius Daly, aged 74—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by warden January 18th—without food—clean—was brought in a car to workhouse. (Died January 22nd.)

Mathew Heaphy, aged 84—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 29th—old and feeble—without food—clean—was brought in a car to the workhouse. (Died March 10th.)

Richard Coote, aged 63—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by warden January 29th—sickly—without food—miserable—was brought in a cart to the workhouse. (Died March 7th.) This man admitted to hospital to be cured, and his family out, but he was poor.

John Loney, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden February 2nd—sickly—without food—clean—walked to the workhouse. (Died March 1st.)

Martin Quilty, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by warden February 7th—feeble—without food—clean—was brought in a car to the workhouse. (Died March 10th.)

Ellen Hogan, aged 75—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden March 6th—old and feeble—without food—miserable—was brought in a car to the workhouse. (Died March 15th.)

Mary Fitzgerald, aged 22—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden March 15th—sickly—without food—clean—walked to the workhouse. (Died March 17th.)

Mary Madden, aged 63—mendicant—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden March 20th—sickly—without food—clean—was brought in a car to the workhouse. (Died March 21st.)

Thomas Carroll, aged 14—Roman Catholic—mendicant—fatherless—admitted by warden March 20th—sickly—without food—clean—walked to the workhouse. (Died March 7th.)

Ellen Horgan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—three children alive—admitted by warden March 20th—sickly—with

out food—miserable—was brought in a car to the workhouse—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Ellen Sheeran, aged 68—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden March 25th—sickly—without food—miserable—was brought in a car to the workhouse—present condition, in tolerable health.

Bryan Magwyre, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted by warden March 28th—old—feeble—without food—miserable—was brought in a car to the workhouse. Discharged April 20th, in good health, voluntarily.

James Wall, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians April 4th—sickly—without food—miserable—walked to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health. (This man came to be cured.)

Honora Hayes, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians April 8th—sickly—without food—miserable—was brought in a cart to the workhouse.

Kilrush Union.—Martin Murray, aged 24—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 6th by Board of Guardians—ill—clothed and out of health—came himself for relief—present condition, in hospital. (This man was a labourer, got ill about 12 months ago. He lived with his father, who was unable to maintain him longer by reason of his poverty.)

Michael Slattery, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—six children alive—admitted (with wife and one child) January 10th by Board of Guardians—infirm—clothes bad—filthy, and health much impaired—discharged, voluntarily, March 23—health improved.

Mary Burke, aged 60—Roman Catholic—dealer—widow—three children alive—admitted February 14th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clothes good—was brought to workhouse by her son, from the fever hospital. (Since dead.) It was supposed that this woman was threatening fever; she was in the fever hospital for a few days, and thence removed to workhouse.

Anthony Frawley, aged 25—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted February 14th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clothes pretty good—dangerously ill of dropsy—and refused admission to County Hospital. (Died February 26th.)

Michael Brennan, aged 35—Roman Catholic—tailor—married—admitted February 21st by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clothes bad—dangerously ill, and turned out by his father-in-law with whom he lived. (Died March 24th by the rupture of a blood-vessel.)

Patrick M'Namara, aged 27—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—bodily infirm—clothes very bad, and appearing consumptive—discharged February 27th, voluntarily, not much improved in health—first admitted February 7th to April 19th, 1843.

Kinsale Union.—Catherine Carthy, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by warden January 17th—bodily infirm—ill—clothed—dirty, and infested with vermin—present condition, in middling health—in female ward.

Cornelius Regan, aged 64—Roman Catholic—mechanic—widower

—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st—bodily infirm—cripple—ill-clothed—infested with vermin, and very dirty—discharged April 15th, in bad health, voluntarily.

John Coghlan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted (with son aged seven years) by Board of Guardians February 1st—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—infested with vermin, and very dirty—present condition, in bad health—in male ward.

Edward Keating, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mechanic—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed, dirty, and infested with vermin—discharged February 27th, in bad health, voluntarily.

James Croneene, aged 76—Roman Catholic—seaman—widower—admitted by warden February 26th—bodily infirm—cripple—ill-clothed—dirty, and infested by vermin—almost starved—present condition, in good health—in male ward.

James Dempsey, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 29th—bodily infirm—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—almost starved—discharged May 1st, in good health, voluntarily.

Mary Forde, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden March 4th—ill-clothed—dirty—infested with vermin—came six miles. (Died March 27th.)

Matthew Murphy, aged 62—Roman Catholic—peasant—married—admitted by warden March 9th—badly clothed—dirty and starved—discharged April 2nd, in good health, voluntarily.

Catherine Lane, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden March 13th—bodily infirm—badly clothed, and dirty—came four miles to workhouse. (Died March 18th.)

Daniel Connel, aged 1—Roman Catholic—bastard—deserted by both parents—admitted by Board of Guardians March 14th—bodily infirm—badly clothed, and dirty—starved—present condition, in middling health—in nursery.

John Looney, aged 25—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by warden March 15th—bodily infirm—cripple—badly clothed and dirty—starved—present condition, in middling health—in male ward.

Larne Union.—John M'Feel, aged 30—Roman Catholic—nailer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 10th January—almost starving, ill-health, in rags, and dirty—present condition, in hospital.

James Hope—aged 19—Presbyterian—beggar—single—admitted by warden 24th January—lame, hungry, in rags, dirty, and infested with vermin—present condition, in day-room.

Margaret M'Allin—Roman Catholic—bastard—admitted to workhouse 30th January—almost starving, in rags, and very dirty—present condition, in nursery.

Joseph Young—aged 9—Protestant—beggar—bastard—admitted by Board of Guardians 31st January—starving, in rags, and very dirty—present condition, at school.

Andrew Kerney—aged 73—Presbyterian—blacksmith—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th February—infirm, almost starved, ill-health, in rags, and dirty—present condition, in day-room.

Mary M'Gill, aged 85—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th February—infirm, almost starving, in rags, and very dirty—present condition, in day-room.

Isaac Thompson, aged 50—Presbyterian—labourer—married—five children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th February, with his wife and three children—all almost starving, ill-clothed, clean—present condition, father in day-room, mother and one child in nursery, and two children at school.

Robert Hagan, aged 27—Protestant—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th February—infirm, dangerously ill, clean—present condition, in hospital.

Henry, Mary, Eliza, and Anne M'Gavack, aged 12, 10, 8, and 6, respectively—Roman Catholic—motherless—deserted by father—admitted by Board of Guardians 14th February—all almost starving, in rags, and dirty—present condition, at school.

Mary Apsley, aged 34—Presbyterian—servant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians 14th February, with her three children—all almost starving, ill-clothed, and dirty—present condition, mother in washhouse, children at school.

Margaret Henderson, aged 33—Protestant—seamstress—married—deserted by husband—admitted by warden 27th March, with her four children—all almost starving, in rags, and dirty—present condition, mother and one child in nursery, the rest at school.

Limerick Union.—Bridget Gallery, aged 24—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 10th January—drop-sical, in a bad state of health, and miserable. (Since dead.)

Judy Carroll, aged 64—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 17th January—infirm from age, in a very miserable state, out of health—present condition, in bad health—in infirm female ward.

Bridget Nunan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 19th January—paralytic and dumb, in a very miserable and ragged state.—(Since dead.)

Johanah Hanrahan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 30th January—ulcerated, and infirm from age, in a miserable state, almost dead. (Since dead.)

Patrick Maloney, aged 77—Roman Catholic—corn-broker—married—admitted by Board of Guardians 8th February—foundered from age, in a ragged and miserable state—present condition, in bad health—in male ward.

Thomas Barrett, aged 36—Roman Catholic—carpenter—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 12th February—affected with enlargement of the heart, almost dead, in a ragged and miserable state—present condition, in very bad health—in male infirm ward.

Patrick Maloney, aged 33—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 2nd February—in a dying state, in a miserable and ragged state. (Since dead.)

Dominick Kearney, aged 24—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians 24th February—in a dying state, in a miserable and ragged state. (Since dead.)

Mary Naughtin, aged 16—Roman Catholic—servant—single—ad-

mitted by Board of Guardians 28th February—spitting of blood, in a miserable and ragged state—present condition, in bad health—in female hospital.

John Magner, aged 14—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 5th March—disabled and almost dead, in a most miserable and ragged state—present condition, in bad health—in male hospital.

Charles Collier, aged 22—Roman Catholic—turf-porter—single—admitted by Guardians 6th March—swelled foot, in a miserable and ragged state. (Died 18th March.)

Sarah Grogan, aged 35—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 13th March—cough and oppression, in a miserable and ragged state. (Since dead.)

Ellen Purcell, aged 62—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 16th March—in a miserable, ragged, and dying state—discharged 24th March, voluntarily, in bad health.

James Lynch, aged 42—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 24th March—in a most miserable and ragged state. (Died 27th March.)

Lisburn Union.—Sally Sands, aged 60—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted 16th January by warden—bodily infirm—destitute from infirmity and mental debility—discharged April 6th, healthy, voluntarily.

William Brady, aged 43—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted 17th January by master—infirm, dangerously ill, and destitute—present condition, infirm—in hospital—child with friends.

Elizabeth Kennedy, aged 70—Protestant—spinner—widow—one child alive—admitted 30th January by warden—infirm—destitute from old age and infirmity—discharged 27th March infirm, voluntarily.

Mary Bell, aged 66—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted 30th January by warden—bodily and mentally infirm—destitute, being imbecile and infirm—present condition, infirm—in day room.

Betty Hood, aged 48—Protestant—winder—widow—four children alive—admitted 4th February by master—infirm—very unhealthy—lame—brought to house in a cart—present condition, infirm—in hospital—has two children in America, and two apprenticed to weavers.

David Smylie, aged 54—Presbyterian—labourer—married—six children alive—admitted 6th February by warden, (with one child)—bodily infirm—cripple—lost use of his limbs in fever—wife allowed to remain out and keep five children—present condition, infirm—in hospital.

Molly Doherty, aged 60—Protestant—mendicant—widow—admitted 12th March by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and dirty—sent in a cart to the workhouse. (Since dead.)

William Smith, aged 26—Presbyterian—labourer—single—admitted 19th March by warden—bodily infirm—dirty—in rags—infested with vermin—rheumatic.

John Grant, aged 73—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted 26th March by warden—bodily infirm—clean and decent, but consti-

tution worn out and past his labour—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Ann Brown, aged 25—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted 25th March by warden—bodily infirm—cripple—clean and decent-looking, but appears in last stage of consumption—sent in a cart—present condition, infirm—in hospital.

Esther Smiley, aged 80—Presbyterian—mendicant—married—admitted 26th March by warden—cripple—clean and decent-looking—sent in a cart—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Lismore Union.—Michael Tihily, aged 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians 10th January—bodily infirm—very delicate—ill-clothed—brought to workhouse in a woman's arms. (Since dead.)

Mary Scanlan, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 17th January—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—ill-clothed—personal application at the workhouse. (Since dead.)

John Walsh, aged 16—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 24th January—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—walked to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Maurice Hegarty, aged 54—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th February—affected with cancer—hungry—ill-clothed—dangerously ill—made personal application—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Mary Walker, aged 75—Protestant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 6th March—mentally infirm—almost starved—out of health—in rags—infested with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Henry Smith, aged 47—Protestant—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 27th March—bodily infirm—hungry, ill-clothed, and dirty. (Died 18th April.)

Lisnaskea Union.—Bernard Carland, aged 54—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted 20th January by Board of Guardians—infirm—bad health and dirty—came seven miles to the workhouse. (Since dead.)

Richard Deery, aged 34—Protestant—mechanic—single—admitted 27th January by Board of Guardians—infirm—in bad health, and middling clothing. (Since dead.)

John Murphy, aged 55—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted 24th February by Board of Guardians—infirm—dirty—all over with sores—came five miles to workhouse—present condition, bad health—in hospital.

Robert Wilson, aged 75—Protestant—mendicant—widower—admitted 24th February by Board of Guardians—very dirty and very infirm—came three miles to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Patrick Murray, labourer, and Alley his wife, aged 52 and 40 respectively, Roman Catholics—admitted 16th March by Board of Guardians, (with their three children)—infirm—dirty, and badly clothed—present condition, in bad health.

William Wilson, aged 80—Protestant—peasant—married—admitted

22nd March by master—blind and infirm—dangerously ill—middling clothes—conveyed in a cart to workhouse—present condition, in middling health—in hospital.

Charles Dull, aged 36—Protestant—labourer—single—admitted 2nd April by warden—very infirm—clean, but in very bad health—conveyed to workhouse in a cart three miles. (Since dead.)

Patrick Kelly, weaver, aged 63—Roman Catholic—two children alive—admitted 6th April by Board of Guardians, (with his wife and two children)—dirty and ill-cloth—in bad health—came four miles to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health.

Londonderry Union.—Patrick Gellagher, aged 64—Roman Catholic—tailor—widower—six children alive—admitted January 13th, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—came from Glasgow a few days before admission—in bad health—ragged, and ill-fed—present condition, infirm in men's ward.

Susannah Kennedy, aged 84—Roman Catholic—widow—four children alive—admitted January 17th, by Board of Guardians—infirm—very dirty, and lousy—brought in a cart to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Catherine, Rose, Mary, and Eleanor Gubbin, aged 12, 10, 8, and 5, respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted February 17th by Board of Guardians—father and mother taken to county infirmary in typhus fever—no support left for these children—present condition, all in good health—at school.

Patrick M'Gowan, aged 21—Roman Catholic—hawker—single—admitted February 17th, by Board of Guardians—infirm—unable to work, from disease in his leg—present condition, infirm—in men's ward. (Second admission.)

William M'Crearty, labourer, and Anne, his wife, both aged 81—Roman Catholic—three children alive—admitted March 20th, by Board of Guardians—both bodily infirm—husband ragged and very much out of health—wife in much the same personal condition—present condition, both infirm. (Second admission for husband.)

Unity Hargan, aged 68—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 21st, by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—a beggar in very ragged state, and in last stage of consumption. (Died April 4th.)

Isabella M'Clay, aged 77—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted April 4th, by master—bodily infirm—dirty and ragged—paralytic—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Edward Lavery, aged 20—Roman Catholic—blacksmith—single—admitted April 8th, by master—in bad health—came from county infirmary, from which he had been discharged as incurable—present condition, in infirm health—in hospital.

Longford Union.—Bryan Ward, aged 60, Roman Catholic—labourer—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 10th, (with his wife and three children)—very badly clothed and wretched looking. (Since dead.)

Bridget Healy, aged 21, Roman Catholic—admitted by master, February 14th, in rags, and near death from labour—was delivered of a still-born child in the house—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Owen Carroll, aged 54—Roman Catholic—tanner—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 17th—in bad clothes, and extremely

destitute for want of food—present condition, in good health—old men's ward.

Anne O'Neill, aged 32, Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 17th (with her five children)—in very bad clothes, and dirty—appeared to have been recently beat—stated that her husband beat her, and then went off—discharged February 26th, in good health, voluntarily.

James Madden, aged 85—Roman Catholic—mendicant—admitted by master, February 19th—came on crutches—a wretched looking object—discharged February 20th, in bad health, voluntarily.

Anne Kerr, aged 34—Protestant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by master, March 6th (with her four children)—badly clothed and very destitute looking—present condition, in good health—in nursery.

Mary, Anne, and Alley, Doorigan, aged 9, 7, and 5 respectively—Roman Catholic—fatherless—deserted by mother—admitted by master, March 14th—almost naked, and nearly perished from want—present condition, one in bad health—in hospital—two in school—in good health.

Peter Cunningham, aged 78—Roman Catholic—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 16th—in rags, and covered with vermin—bad health—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Sarah Walsh, aged 26—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by master, March 17th—a cripple—in rags—covered with vermin and dirt—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Bridget Quinn, aged 71—Roman Catholic—married—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 23rd—bad clothes, and dirty—out of health. (Since dead.)

Bryan Kelly, aged 60—Roman Catholic—cobbler—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 30th—pains in his bones—very bad clothes—dirty and sickly looking—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Catherine Sleaven, aged 66—Roman Catholic—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 30th—disjointed bone—borrowed clothing, which were returned to the owner—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Lurgan Union.—John M'Convil, aged 48—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—deserted by wife—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 18—bodily infirm—nearly naked, and miserable appearance—drawn to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Sarah M'Corry, aged 34—Roman Catholic—spinner—widow—three children alive—admitted by warden, January 22nd, with one child—both in fever—came to workhouse in a cart—dirty—filthy—ragged and miserable—discharged February 10th—both convalescent, voluntarily.

Abel Bullock, aged 33, Protestant—shuttle-maker—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 25th—under diarrhœa—well clothed and decent—carried in by men. (Since dead.)

John Lavery, aged 73—labourer—married—five children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 25th—bodily infirm—poor and naked—walked to workhouse—since dead—had a wife and five children outside, but they were very poor and not able to keep him.

Biddy M'Loughlan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—broom-maker—widow—admitted by warden, February 5th, with her two children—all in fever—mother, wretched and miserable looking—children, very dirty and badly clothed—all came in a cart to workhouse—all discharged convalescent—voluntarily.

Margaret M'Auly, aged 35—Protestant—spinner—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 22nd, with her two children—all dirty, and badly clothed, and drawn in a cart to workhouse—present condition, all in good health—was previously in with fever, and [her husband died here] went out when convalescent, but had to return to workhouse.

Hugh Archer, aged 38—Protestant—mason—married—admitted by warden, March 5th—in fever—dejected, but decently clothed—drawn to workhouse—(since dead)—wife and four children in workhouse.

Rebecca M'Kendry, aged 26—Roman Catholic—spinner—married—(husband outside)—admitted by warden, March 5th, with her daughter—both in fever—mother most miserable and distressed—child dirty and badly clothed—carried by mother to workhouse—present condition, mother healthy; child delicate.

Sarah Hull, aged 76—Protestant—spinner—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 7th, with affection of chest—idiotic—very wretched—dirty and ill-clothed—drawn to workhouse. (Since dead.)

Sarah Arnold, aged 84—Roman Catholic—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, March 7th, with affection of lungs—wretched and filthy looking—came in a cart. (Since dead.)

William and Mary Dynis, aged 10 and 7, respectively—Protestant—motherless, and deserted by father—admitted March 14th, by Board of Guardians—starved, and nearly naked—present condition, in good health—at school.

Margaret Merrick, aged 29—Roman Catholic—dealer—widow—admitted (with three children) March 15th, by warden. All in fever—drawn to workhouse—very dirty, and miserable looking—present condition, convalescent—in recovery ward.

Ellen Doughlan, aged 52—Roman Catholic—spinner—widow—four children alive—admitted April 4th, by Board of Guardians—dropsical—very wretched and filthy—drawn to workhouse—present condition, dropsical—in hospital.

William King, aged 60—Protestant—flax-dresser—married—has wife and three children alive—admitted April 4th, by Board of Guardians—rheumatic—came to workhouse in a wheel-barrow—very wretched and dirty—present condition, rheumatic—in hospital.

Macroon Union.—Jeremiah Murphy, aged 90—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted April 6th, by Board of Guardians—in rags, and infested with vermin—present condition, in good health—in aged and infirm ward.

Cornelius Mahony, weaver, and Margaret, his wife, aged 70 and 63 respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted March 9th by Board of Guardians—in rags, and dirty—present condition, both in good health. (Former admission May 27th, 1843.)

John Sullivan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted February 24th by Board of Guardians—a cripple—in rags, and dirty—conveyed in a cart—present condition, sick—in hospital.

Margaret Mahony, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted January 13th by Board of Guardians—in rags, and infested with vermin—present condition, sick—in hospital.

William —, aged 36—single—admitted January 19th by warden—idiot—in rags, and dirty—can give no account of himself—present condition, in good health—in able-bodied ward.

Magherafelt Union.—Henry M'Nickell, aged 80—Roman Catholic—peasant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 11th—bodily and mentally infirm—most filthy, and in rags—destitution made known by a personal application—walked to workhouse three miles—present condition, in men's infirm ward.

John Brown, aged 20—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by master January 12th—mentally infirm—idiot—very wretched, dirty, and in rags—destitution made known by a personal application—walked to workhouse—present condition, in men's day ward.

Sarah Carlton, aged 10—Protestant—mendicant—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st—very dirty, and almost starved—application through a Guardian—walked to workhouse, three miles—present condition, at girls' school.

Thomas Carlton, aged 6—Protestant—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians February 1st—very dirty, and almost starved—application through a Guardian—walked to workhouse, three miles—present condition, at boys' school.

Elizabeth Campbell, aged 50—Protestant—servant—single—admitted by master February 12th—mentally infirm—lunatic—outrageous, and very filthy—conveyed to workhouse by relations, two miles—present condition, in day ward.

Patrick Lunnan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 2nd—bodily infirm—very wretched—in rags, and most filthy—destitution made known personally—walked to workhouse—present condition, in men's day room.

William Connor, aged 82—Protestant—shoemaker—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians March 14th—bodily infirm—dangerously ill, and in rags—destitution made known by a Guardian—walked to workhouse, two miles—present condition, in men's infirm ward.

James Conroy, aged 72—Roman Catholic—weaver—widower—three children alive—admitted by master March 21st—filthy, and in rags—destitution made known by a personal application—walked to workhouse, one half mile—present condition, in men's day ward.

Eliza Hughes, aged 14—Roman Catholic—servant—motherless—deserted by father—admitted by master April 2nd—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—conveyed to workhouse—destitution made known by personal application—present condition, in hospital.

Mallow Union.—Catherine Shehan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—spinner—widow—admitted January 25th by Board of Guardians—badly clad. (Died February 11th.)

Margaret Collins, aged 23—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—one child alive—admitted January 25th by Board of Guardians—very infirm—very badly clad, but cleanly. (Died March 7th.)

Jeremiah M'Carty, aged 70—Roman Catholic—basket-maker—married—four children alive—admitted January 26th by warden—

mentally infirm—badly clad, and dirty—walked seven miles. (Died March 9th.)

Edmund Hoolahan, aged 65—Roman Catholic—tailor—single—admitted February 21st by warden—very infirm—cripple—well clad. (Died March 8th.)

Jeremiah Harrington, aged 50—Roman Catholic—farmer—widower—ejected from farm—admitted (with his two children) March 14th by Board of Guardians—sore legs and infirm—in rags, and dirty—brought by a car—present condition, in good health, in men's ward.

Edmund Murphy, aged 35—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 15th by warden—very infirm—badly clad, but clean—walked to workhouse. (Died March 20th.)

Michael Callaghan, aged 35—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 21st by Board of Guardians—infirm—badly clad, and dirty—brought by a car nine miles—present condition, improved much—in hospital.

Manorhamilton Union.—Michael Clancy, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by warden January 19th (family previously admitted)—in rags, almost starved, but clean—present condition, in good health—in men's ward.

Pat M'Nulty, peasant, and Bridget, his wife, aged 55 and 50 respectively—admitted by warden January 18th with their four children—father, filthy and in rags—mother, hungry and filthy—children, almost starved—infested with vermin, and in rags, and two in bad health—present condition, parents and two children in good health—one in bad health, in hospital, and youngest child dead.

Ellen Dolan, aged 34—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by warden January 24th (with one child)—afflicted with fever, and filthy—discharged March 10th, voluntarily, in good health.

Patrick M'Nama, aged 28—Roman Catholic—peasant—single—admitted by warden February 8th—bodily infirm, very dirty, and in bad health. (Died March 16th.)

Sarah Connolly, aged 40—Roman Catholic—beggar—widow—admitted by warden February 15th with her five children—mother badly clothed—children in rags, filthy, infested with vermin, and half starved—present condition, all in good health.

Tolty M'Manus, aged 70—Roman Catholic—peasant—widower—three children alive—admitted by warden January 18th—extremely filthy, and every way destitute. (Since dead.)

Michael M'Glone, aged 104—Roman Catholic—widower—no children alive—admitted by warden February 29th—destitute—filthy, in rags, and very feeble—present condition, in tolerable health—in infirm ward.

John Greene, aged 98—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—no children alive—admitted by warden March 7th, with his wife Sarah, aged 97—himself infested with vermin, and in rags—wife, cripple, very filthy, and feeble—present condition, both in bad health, and in infirm ward.

Bridget Regan, aged 27—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by warden March 14th (with her three children)—in rags and dirt—infested with vermin, and otherwise filthy—present condition, in good health.

Owen Maguire, aged 67—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden March 14th—destitute—bodily infirm—very filthy and unwell. (Died on the day he was admitted.)

Mary M'Hugh, aged 50—Roman Catholic—beggar—married—deserted by husband—admitted by warden March 21st, with her three children, aged 13, 11, and 9 respectively—all ragged, filthy, and hungry—present condition, in good health.

Midleton Union.—John M'Grath, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted by warden January 15th—bodily infirm—in rags—very dangerously ill—destitution proved. (Since dead.)

Fanny Ahern, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 15th—bodily infirm—nearly naked—infested with vermin—hungry. (Since dead.)

Hannah Sullivan, aged 56—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 15th—bodily infirm—tolerably clad—grievously ill—destitution proved. (Since dead.)

Mary Harvey, aged 71—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 15th—bodily infirm—ill clad—dangerously ill—half starved—present condition, in bad health—in surgical ward.

James Brien, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—no child alive—admitted by warden, January 30th—bodily infirm—clothing bad—dangerously ill—destitution proved. (Since dead.)

Ellen Rourke, aged 32—Roman Catholic—peasant—married—deserted by husband—admitted (with her four children) by warden, February 5th—all miserably clothed—dirty, nearly starved—present condition, all in good health.

Peggy Mornane, aged 69—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no child alive—admitted by warden, February 10th—bodily infirm—in a miserable state—dangerously ill—discharged March 22nd, in bad health, voluntarily.

Daniel Moore, aged 20—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by warden, February 11th—bodily infirm—in rags—almost starved—most dangerously ill. (Since dead.)

Margaret Fitzgerald, aged 88—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 12th—bodily infirm—nearly naked—infested with vermin—conveyed four miles to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in aged ward.

Denis Lehan, aged 18—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted February 14th, by warden—bodily infirm—nearly naked—dangerously ill—half starved—destitution manifest—present condition, in bad health—in surgical ward.

Michael M'Carthy, mechanic, and Ellen, his wife, aged 67 and 69 respectively—Roman Catholic—one child alive—admitted February 16th, by warden—both in rags, wretched, half starved—destitution proved—present condition, good health—first admission, January 1st, 1844—discharged February 9th.

Richard Rogers, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mechanic—widower—two children alive—admitted February 28th, by warden—bodily infirm—miserable in the extreme—in rags—out of health—present condition in bad health—in hospital ward.

James Scanlan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—no children alive—admitted February 29th, by warden—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags—infested with vermin—out of health. (Since dead.)

William Dooly, aged 101—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—four children alive—admitted March 1st, by warden—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags, half naked—hungry—conveyed eight miles to workhouse—present condition, bad health—in aged ward.

Denis Kilty, aged 42—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 6th, by warden—bodily infirm—cripple—tolerably clothed—dangerously ill—destitution proved—present condition, in bad health—in surgical ward.

Betty Regan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—one child alive—admitted March 11th by Board of Guardians—in rags—filthy—hungry—destitution proved—present condition, in good health—in aged ward—first admitted October 17th, 1843; discharged February 14th, 1844.

Norry, Johanna, and Catherine Lawton, aged 7, 6, and 4 respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted March 11th by Board of Guardians—all dangerously ill in fever—discharged March 27th, in good health, voluntarily.

Michael Scully, aged 74—Roman Catholic—mechanic—widower—no child alive—admitted March 15th, by warden—bodily infirm—cripple—in rags—filth—half-starved—out of health—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Denis Hayes, aged 30—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 18th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—badly clothed—dangerously ill—conveyed to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in surgical ward.

John Donovan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted March 21st by warden—bodily infirm—in rags—dangerously ill—present condition, in bad health—in medical ward.

Ellen Lane, aged 36—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—no child alive—admitted March 22nd by warden—bodily infirm—in rags—dangerously ill—discharged April 7th, in bad health, voluntarily.

Ellen Riley, aged 13—Roman Catholic—servant—orphan—admitted March 23rd by warden—bodily infirm—tolerably clad—dangerously ill—present condition, in good health—in surgical ward.

Daniel Hennessy, aged 23—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 25th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—badly clad—dangerously ill—present condition, in bad health—in medical ward.

Margaret Kilbride, aged 28—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted March 31st by warden—bodily infirm—wretched in every particular—conveyed to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Patrick Geary, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted April 9th by master—bodily and mentally infirm—idiot—in rags—infested with vermin—nearly starved—present condition, in bad health—in idiot ward.

Mohill Union.—Patrick Peter, Michael, and Margaret Dolan, aged 12, 10, 8, and 5 respectively—Roman Catholic—mendicants—orphans

—admitted March 15th by master—all in rags, and infested with vermin—discharged March 27th, voluntarily.

Mary Gorman, aged 35—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted March 19th by master, with five children, all nearly starved and in rags—discharged March 22nd, voluntarily, in good health, except one child. (They were found lying by a wall, and supposed to have fever.)

Margaret M'Keon, aged 16—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single— orphan—admitted March 21st by Board of Guardians, hungry and ragged—present condition, in bad health—in the female ward.

Patt Finnegan, aged 26th—Roman Catholic—linen-weaver—single—admitted January 25th by Board of Guardians—in bad health, and badly clothed. (Since dead.)

Edward Heslin, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—admitted (with one child) February 15th, by Board of Guardians—in rags, and bad health. (Since dead.)

James, Margaret, and Catherine Moffatt, aged 13, 11, and 9 respectively—Roman Catholic—mendicants—orphans—admitted March 7th by Board of Guardians—all in rags and almost starved—present condition, one in bad health—in hospital; the rest, in good health—at school.

Monaghan Union.—Biddy M'Manus, aged 75—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 10—bodily infirm—out of health, and ragged. (Died March 1st.)

Edward Murphy, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 17th—bodily infirm—ill health—sent in a car to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

James M'Fadden, aged 60—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 31st—bodily infirm—in bad health, and naked. (Died February 6th.)

Nelly Wilson, aged 84—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 16th—bodily infirm—sickly and ragged—present condition, in bad health—in female infirm ward.

Henry Agnew, aged 18—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden February 25th—naked and starving—discharged February 29th—in good health, voluntarily.

Peggy M'Cormack, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted March 6th—bodily infirm—in very bad health. (Died March 12.)

Pat Hamil, aged 71—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—cripple—dirty and ragged—present condition, in good health—in male ward. (Third admission.)

John Connell, aged 46—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 20th, with his two children—bodily infirm—health very bad, and naked—present condition, in bad health—in hospital. (Wife left him and could not be found.)

Mary Reid, aged 86—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians April 3rd—health very bad, and carried to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Naas Union.—Sarah Carroll, aged 40—Roman Catholic—pedler—married—deserted by husband—four children alive—admitted with her four children February 28th by Board of Guardians, herself pregnant—a case of great destitution—no support for some days, being deserted by husband two months previous to seeking admission—the children, cleanly—present condition, all in good health.

Elizabeth Smith, aged 87—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 28th—bodily infirm—admitted to workhouse in a dying state. (Died March 4th.)

William Clarke, aged 65—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 29—came in a bad state of health, lame and debilitated—present condition, middling health—infirm ward.

Anne Branagan, aged 80—Roman Catholic—peasant—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—bodily infirm—admitted in a dying state. (Died April 8th.)

Mary Commons, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—palsy—in a debilitated state, and badly clothed—present condition, in middling health—in nursery.

Robert and Patrick Cunningham, aged 14 and 3 respectively—Roman Catholic—fatherless—admitted March 29th by Board of Guardians—mother taken off the roadside to fever hospital, and these two children were taken into the workhouse—present condition, the children in good health—at school.

Mary Dunne, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians April 3rd—bodily infirm—came in a very sickly state—went immediately to hospital—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Eleanor Flood, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted April 3rd by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in a very delicate state of health—no means of support—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward.

Navan Union.—Terence Conaty, miller, and Catherine his wife, worker, both aged 50—Roman Catholic—admitted January 17th by Board of Guardians, with their two children—husband afflicted with asthma—in bad health—wife and children in good health—all starving—in rags—dirty—condition made known by warden—present condition, husband in ill-health; wife and children in good health. (All in previously, on two occasions, nine months.)

James Nevin, aged 13—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted January 31st by Board of Guardians—almost starved—in rags—very dirty—in good health—present condition, in good health—in workhouse. (Previously in three times, seven months.)

Mary White, aged 76—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—decline—hungry—in rags—dirty—out of health—known by warden. (Died February 27th.) Previously in from February 22nd to April 12th, 1843.

Michael Gaherty, blacksmith, and Catherine his wife, washer, aged 63 and 69 respectively—Roman Catholic—admitted February 21st by Board of Guardians—both infirm—hungry—ill clothed—dirty—hus-

band, in bad health—wife, dangerously ill—present condition, husband ill in infirmary. (Wife died March 3rd.) Husband previously in 12 days.

Patrick Vaughey, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted February 28th by Board of Guardians—infirm—hungry—ill clothed—dirty—dangerously ill—present condition, convalescent—in infirmary.

Mary M'Ginnis, aged 35—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted February 28th by Board of Guardians—hungry—in rags—filthy—in delicate health—destitution made known by warden—present condition, in good health—in laundry.

Mary Riley, aged 36—Roman Catholic—worker—married—deserted by husband—admitted 28th February by Board of Guardians, with her six children—all, hungry—ill clothed—dirty—in good health—destitution made known by warden—present condition, all in good health.

John Clarke, aged 20—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 3rd by master—almost starved—in rags, and dirty—in good health—destitution made known by master—present condition, in good health—in idiot ward. (Previously in the house six months.)

Michael Kiernan, aged 13—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted March 20th by Board of Guardians—nearly blind—almost starved—ill clothed and dirty—in good health—destitution made known by warden—present condition, in good health—at school. (Previously in 14 months.)

Catherine Byrne, aged 32—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—one child alive—admitted March 22nd by master—almost starved—ill clothed—dirty—in good health—destitution made known by master—present condition, in nursery.

Nenagh Union.—Philip Hogan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 11th—ill clothed, dirty. (Died January 20th.)

John Tobin, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 11th—ill clothed, dirty. (Died January 22nd.)

Ellen Rogan, aged 80—Roman Catholic—peasant—widow—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, January 11th—ill clothed, dirty, and infested with vermin. (Died January 14th.)

Daniel Magrath, aged 83—Roman Catholic—farmer—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 22nd—in rags, infested with vermin. (Died March 14th.)

Newcastle Union.—Daniel Sullivan, aged 22—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians, February 6th—bodily infirm—clean—dangerously ill—destitution made known before the Board. (Died February 23rd.)

John Collins, aged 12½—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted February 6th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clean—walked to workhouse dangerously ill—destitution made known before the Board of Guardians—present condition, in delicate health—in male school.

John Sullivan, aged 52—Roman Catholic—pensioner—married—admitted with his wife and child, by Board of Guardians, January 13th—bodily infirm—in rags—dangerously ill—destitution made known to the Board. (Died March 3rd.)

Darby Murphy, aged 50, labourer, and Mary his wife, aged 46—admitted February 13th by Board of Guardians, with their two children—all in rags—destitution of wife and family caused by severe illness of husband—present condition, husband in bad health—wife and children in good health.

Patrick Cregan, aged 57—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—admitted February 13th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—clean—dangerously ill—destitution made known before the Board of Guardians—discharged April 1st in bad health, voluntarily.

James Lynch, aged 66—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—deserted by wife—admitted February 20th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in rags—dirty—dangerously ill—destitution made known before the Guardians. (Died March 21st.)

Catherine Hurly, aged 22—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden March 5th—bodily infirm—epileptic—in rags—conveyed in a cart—sent in by the parish warden—present condition, delicate health—in female ward.

Daniel Mohily, aged 60—Roman Catholic—stone-cutter—married—admitted, with, his wife and four children, by Board of Guardians, March 19th—bodily infirm—in rags—conveyed in a cart, dangerously ill—discharged March 30th in bad health, voluntarily.

James Cronan, aged 55—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—three children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 19th—very ragged and dangerously ill—destitution made known before the Board—present condition, in bad health—in hospital male ward.

Mary Kenney, aged 36—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by master March 26th—in rags—dirty—dangerously ill. (Died March 28th.)

New Ross Union.—Moses Doyle, aged 80—Roman Catholic—tailor—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians January 17th—miserable clothing. (Died February 22nd.)

Martin Lawler, aged 45—Roman Catholic—horse-rider—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 6th—bodily infirm—destitute appearance. (Died March 3rd.)

Margaret Conway, aged 35—Roman Catholic—applewoman—widow—admitted, with her three children, by Board of Guardians, February 14th—bodily infirm—poor—miserable appearance. (Died March 10th.)

John Maher, aged 42—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted, with his wife and four children, by Board of Guardians, February 21st—husband, apparently in great destitution; wife, in miserable appearance; children, in poor and very bad clothing—present condition, all in good health, except one child. (Since dead.)

Moses Kavanagh, aged 35—Roman Catholic—soldier—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 21st—mentally infirm—half-starving—badly clothed—present condition, good health—in male ward.

Martin Kehoe, aged 46—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—bodily infirm—dirty and filthy appearance. (Died March 10th.)

Mary Skallon, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 28th—bodily infirm—miserable appearance. (Died March 7th.)

John Hughes, aged 25—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—bodily infirm—destitute appearance—present condition, bad health—in hospital.

William Connolly, aged 18—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—bodily infirm—very miserable appearance—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Newry Union.—Catherine Mullegan, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 13th—infirm, dirty, ragged, and disabled—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Mary Courtney, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 20th—dirty, ragged, and infirm—discharged February 3rd, infirm.

James Campbell, aged 58—Protestant—pensioner—admitted by Board of Guardians January 27th—infirm, very weak, and dirty. (Died February 17th.)

Sarah O'Neill, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 27th—infirm, very weak, and dirty—present condition, infirm—in hospital.

John White, aged 55—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 27th—infirm—very dirty, ragged, and weak. (Died April 3rd.)

Mary Carr, aged 80—Presbyterian—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 3rd—infirm—dirty, and ragged—discharged February 15th, voluntarily—infirm.

Catherine Lands, aged 60—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by warden February 7th—dirty, ragged, and infirm. (Died February 13th.)

Patrick Donnelly, aged 1—Roman Catholic—father transported—admitted by Board of Guardians February 10th—dirty and ragged—apparently dying—present condition, in good health—in nursery.

Loughnan Rice, aged 64—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—infirm—very debilitated—present condition, health improved—in men's ward—daughters at service.

Mary Carr, aged 40—Roman Catholic—dealer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 23rd—very dirty and ragged, and much emaciated—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

James Ewart, aged 76—Presbyterian—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 23rd—dirty and ragged, and much emaciated—present condition, improved—in infirm ward.

John Patterson, aged 90—Presbyterian—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 30th—bodily and mentally infirm—dirty and ragged, and of unsound mind—discharged April 5th, voluntarily—infirm.

Isaac Quinn, aged 80—Presbyterian—mendicant—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians April 6th—bodily infirm—dirty and ragged—present condition, infirm—in men's ward.

Newtownards Union.—Robert Grey, aged 80—labourer—widower—admitted January 24th—very ill health, and infested with vermin. (Died February 10th.)

Thomas M'Gurren, aged 25, weaver, and his wife, aged 35—admitted, with their child, January 30th—the husband dangerously ill,

almost starved—the wife and child hungry, out of health, dirty, and in rags—(husband since dead)—wife and child discharged February 7th, in middling health, voluntarily.

Elizabeth Freel, aged 70—Episcopalian—widow—one child alive—admitted February 28th—infested with vermin—nearly blind and in rags—discharged March 1st, good health.

Joseph Cosgrave, aged 20—Episcopalian—single—servant—admitted February 29th—came to workhouse dangerously ill from broken leg, a house having fallen upon him. (Since dead.)

Catherine Murray, aged 77—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted February 29th—dangerously ill. (Died next day.)

Robert M'Clement, aged 70—Presbyterian—labourer—widower—admitted March 9th by warden—bodily infirm—very bad health—infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

A. Jane Kill, aged 31—Presbyterian—servant—single—admitted March 17th—dangerously ill of fever—had to be drawn to hospital—present condition, middling—in fever hospital.

Joseph Baird, aged 50—Episcopalian—dealer—single—admitted March 25th by warden—bodily infirm—dangerously ill—had been sent from Scotland. (Died March 31st.)

John Regan, aged 69—Presbyterian—labourer—married—six children alive—admitted, March 27th by Board—bodily infirm—without food—very dirty—almost naked—sickly—present condition, health middling—in infirm ward.

Mary Snowden, aged 42—Presbyterian—dealer—married—three children alive—admitted, with one child, March 28th, by warden—in fever—the mother dangerously ill (since dead)—the child sickly and almost starved—the child discharged April 3rd; sent to father, who resides at Newtownards.

Jane Service, aged 56—Episcopalian—single—admitted April 3rd by warden—bodily and mentally infirm—epileptic—this person is very infirm, lost her speech, can't take food without being fed by another person—present condition, in bad health—in idiot ward.

Mary M'Roberts, aged 44—Presbyterian—servant—married—three children alive—admitted April 5th by warden—mentally infirm—very dirty, in rags, and almost starved—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Mary M'Nulty, aged 34—Roman Catholic—sewer—single—admitted April 6th by master—bodily infirm—very sickly when admitted—was lying at workhouse-gate—this pauper the master admitted supposing her very ill—discharged April 9th in middling health, voluntarily.

Nancy Brown, aged 61—Protestant—no previous occupation—single—admitted April 4th by warden—bodily and mentally infirm—very sickly and infirm—had been drawn to workhouse—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward.

Newtown Limavady Union.—Mary Given, aged 49—Episcopalian—mendicant—deserted by husband—admitted with daughter, aged 11, by Town Guardians, February 27th—herself bodily infirm—both, ragged, dirty, filthy, infested with vermin—present condition, mother in hospital, child at school. This woman is previously entered as admitted with her husband on January 17th, 1844; they left the house on the 6th February, 1844; and the husband having deserted her and her

child, they were brought in a cart 12 miles to workhouse, almost perished, having been out in the snow and frost.

Joseph Lighton, aged 65—Presbyterian mendicant—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 1st—blind, badly dressed, dirty, and quite emaciated from want—he was drawn in a cart to the workhouse. He was admitted March 29th; left April 4th, 1842; admitted August 2nd, and left August 9th, 1842.

Owen Coleman, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 5th—bodily infirm—very badly dressed, dirty, and afflicted with leprosy—present condition, in hospital.

Ellen Tonna, aged 84—Roman Catholic—beggar—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 5th—blind, badly dressed, dirty, and invested with vermin—present condition, in infirm ward.

Margaret M'Veigh, aged 32—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 5th by a Guardian—paralytic, ragged, dirty, filthy, and infested with vermin—present condition, in infirm ward—previously admitted May 13th, 1842; she left February 6th, 1844.

James Logan, aged 33—Roman Catholic—tailor—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 22nd—paralysis—cripple, badly dressed, but clean—brought in a cart to workhouse—present condition, in infirm ward.

Oldcastle Union.—Mary Corr, aged 63—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 18th—out of health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—carried four miles to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Mary Menaghan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th (with her two children)—hungry—in good health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—walked half a mile to workhouse—discharged, voluntarily, March 22nd, in good health.

John Reilly, aged 50—Roman Catholic—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th—cripple—out of health—in rags, infested with vermin—destitution made known to warden—carried five miles to workhouse—present condition, bad health—in idiots' ward.

Owen Raily, aged 12—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians February 15th—in good health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—walked four miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health—at boys' school.

Catherine English, aged 18—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 29th—cripple—out of health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—carried four miles to workhouse. (Died March 17th.)

Bridget Nulty, aged 25—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians March 7th—out of health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—carried two miles to workhouse. (Since dead.)

James, Bridget, and Daniel Nulty, aged 7, 5 (years), and 10 months respectively—Roman Catholic—motherless—deserted by father—admitted by Board of Guardians March 14th—all, in good health—in rags—dirty—destitution made known to warden—walked two miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health.

Mary Brady, aged 84—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by master March 29th—hungry—in rags—dirty—good health

—destitution made known to master—walked three miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in women's ward.

Thomas Madder, aged 70—Roman Catholic—currier—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians April 4th—good health—ill-clothed, dirty, and hungry—destitution made known to warden—walked eight miles to workhouse—present condition, in good health—in men's ward. (Second admission; first, September 9th, 1842.)

Omagh Union.—Anne M'Gartland, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd, with her four children, aged 14, 12, 8, and 5 respectively—all ill clothed, in rags, and hungry—present condition, in good health.

Margaret Quigly, aged 32—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd, with her three children, aged 9, 7, and 4 respectively—all hungry, ill clothed, in rags—present condition, all in good health.

John Long, aged 60—Protestant—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 6th—in consumption—hungry and ill clothed. (Died February 29th.)

Parson's Town Union.—Mary Walsh, aged 40—Roman Catholic—servant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians January 13th—walked to the workhouse—destitute and filthy—present condition, healthy—in nursery.

Mary Smith, aged 28—Roman Catholic—servant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians February 17th—walked to the workhouse—filthy, and in old rags—present condition, healthy—in day-room.

Michael Loughlan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 17th—walked to the workhouse—hungry, and in old bad clothes—present condition, sickly—in hospital.

John Gaynor, aged 60—Roman Catholic—farmer—widower—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 17th—walked to the workhouse—dirty and ill clothed. (Died March 20th.)

Margaret Ireland, aged 24—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 2nd—cripple—limped to the workhouse—ill clothed, and infested with vermin—present condition, healthy—in work-room.

Ellen Fitzgerald, aged 66—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 2nd—bodily and mentally infirm—carried to the workhouse—infested with vermin and in rags—present condition, sickly—in idiot ward.

John Higgin, aged 52—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians March 9th (with three children)—walked to the workhouse—ill-clothed and hungry—present condition, healthy.

Mary Odlum, aged 1—Roman Catholic—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians March 16th—carried to the workhouse—hungry, and in a state of nudity—present condition, healthy—in nursery.

Anne Shannon, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 16th, with her four children, aged 12, 9, 4, and 2 respectively—all almost starved and dirty—old rags—walked to the workhouse—discharged March 27th, in good health, voluntarily.

Thomas Hctor, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—ad-

mitted by Board of Guardians March 30th—bodily infirm—cripple—walked to the workhouse—hungry, and covered with vermin—present condition, healthy—in hospital.

Michael Guinan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 30th—bodily infirm—walked to workhouse—in rags, and filthy—discharged May 8th, in good health, voluntarily.

Denis Scully, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians March 30th—bodily infirm—walked to workhouse—in rags, and filthy—discharged April 6th, good health, voluntarily.

Rathdrum Union.—John Fortune, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 16th, with his wife, aged 40, husband a cripple—both badly clad and hungry—personal application—present condition, husband discharged February 16th, in bad health, voluntarily. (Wife died January 25th.)

Sarah Dunne, aged 37—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians February 27th, with her six children, herself pregnant—all badly clad, dirty, and hungry—made personal application—present condition, all in good health.

Thomas Dillon, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer, single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 5th—badly clad—sickly—very destitute—admitted through warden's note—present condition, in bad health—in day-room.

John Wright, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—bodily infirm, naked, filthy, hungry, and sickly—in a car. (Died March 28th.)

Rathkeale Union.—Margaret Walsh, aged 30—Roman Catholic—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 22nd, with one child—mother, sore leg—both, without food, dirty, and ragged—applied personally for admission with her child; was then in great distress—present condition, both healthy. The husband of this pauper was in the army, and died about six months ago, not leaving her any means of support; and all her clothes being pawned, she was obliged to come into the house; has one child, about 12 years old, in Belfast, where he is supported by his father's friends.

Maurice Mourun, aged 23—Roman Catholic—butcher—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 5th, in bad health—no food—dirty and ragged—came himself to the workhouse, and was in great distress. (Since dead.) This pauper was a journeyman butcher, but getting into bad health, was unable to support himself, and had to come into the workhouse.

Michael Neale, labourer, aged 88, and Mary, his wife, aged 84—Roman Catholic—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 4th—both infirm, in want of food, dirty, and ragged—both applied personally for admission—present condition, both infirm—in infirm ward. This old couple supported themselves as long as possible by their own exertions; but at last being overtaken by age and infirmity, they were obliged to come into the house. They have two sons, labourers, neither able to support them.

John Weare, labourer, and Mary, his wife, mendicant, both aged 50—admitted March 25th by Board of Guardians—husband, bodily in-

firm—both clean and not ragged—applied personally for admission—present condition, husband infirm—in infirm ward—wife sick in hospital. This pauper was a labourer until last harvest, when, in consequence of cold, he became sickly and unable to work. Since then he and his wife supported themselves by disposing of their furniture and effects, and they received occasional relief from their neighbours.

Alice Gavan, aged 17—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted April 1st by Board of Guardians—consumption—clean and not ragged—was brought on a car—employed by parish warden—present condition, in consumption—in hospital. This pauper was in service till she got consumption, and then not being able to work, and having no means of support, she had to come into the workhouse.

Margaret Kennedy, aged 70—Roman Catholic—higgler—widow—three children alive—admitted April 8th by Board of Guardians—bed-ridden—clean and not ragged—applied previously for admission, and appeared in want—present condition, sick—in hospital. This pauper was a pedler, till being overtaken by age and infirmity, she was obliged to come into the workhouse. She has three children; two sons in the army, and one daughter in service.

Roscommon Union.—Catherine Gately, aged 35—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted February 7th, by warden (with her five children)—herself tolerably clad—all carried to the workhouse about half a mile, being in a state of typhus fever—present condition, convalescent—in idiot ward.

Margaret Hanegan, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted February 20th by Board of Guardians (with her two children)—herself bodily infirm—badly clad—in a very weak state and dangerously ill—eldest child, in rags, appeared hungry and destitute—youngest child, in a very destitute state, hungry—all walked to the workhouse (about five miles)—mother died February 22nd—children discharged March 6th, in good health, voluntarily.

Thomas Henegan, aged 44—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians—very wretchedly clad, and in a dying state—walked to the workhouse. (Died March 11th.)

Mary Hadian, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two children alive—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians—in rags—carried on a cart to the workhouse, about three miles—in a dying state—unable to appear in the Board-room, and died the day of admission.

Margaret Murphy, aged 50—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted March 12th by Board of Guardians—carried on a cart 13 miles to the workhouse, and so exposed to the inclemency of the weather, principally through want of clothing, as well as by travelling the greater part of the previous night, that she died immediately after her arrival at the workhouse. An inquest was held on the body of said Margaret Murphy, with a view of preventing a repetition of such cruel conduct upon the part of the relatives of paupers.

John Beirne, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—no child alive—admitted March 19th by the Board of Guardians—very badly clad—walked to the workhouse—appeared weak. (Died April 4th.)

Patrick Walsh, aged 22—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 26th by Board of Guardians—epileptic—badly clad—walked to the workhouse—unhealthy—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward—(second admission).

Patrick Shannon, aged 70—Roman Catholic—dealer in soft goods—single—admitted April 2nd by Board of Guardians—badly clad—walked to the workhouse—in a very weak dying state when admitted. (Died April 9th.)

Roscrea Union.—Mary Hill, aged 3—Roman Catholic—deserted by parents—admitted by master January 21st—almost naked and dying—present condition, infirm in hospital.

Daniel Kelly, aged 85—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by master February 5th—cleanly, but miserably ragged—present condition, good health—in day ward.

William Dunne, aged 60—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—admitted by master February 5th—dirty, ragged, almost naked—present condition, infirm—in day ward.

John Fern, aged 72—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 9th—bodily infirm—dirty—worn and emaciated—quite ragged—present condition, infirm—in day ward.

William Lahay, aged 74—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 9th—bodily infirm, ragged—worn and emaciated—present condition, infirm—in day ward.

Catherine Guilfoyle, aged 83—Roman Catholic—no previous occupation—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians February 16th—bodily infirm—worn and emaciated—husband died in house—present condition, sickly—in day ward.

David Crown, aged 40—Roman Catholic—schoolmaster—single—admitted by Board of Guardians February 23rd—bodily infirm—sickly emaciated—asthmatic—ill clad. (Died March 24th.)

Thomas Mulligan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians March 1st—bodily infirm—dirty to excess—ill clad and ragged. (Died March 15th.)

John M'Evoy, aged 55—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by master March 5th—bodily infirm—bed-ridden—brought in a cart to workhouse—emaciated. (Died March 27th.)

Mary Ingerton, aged 60—Protestant—single—admitted by master March 13th—mentally infirm—filthy, ragged, and ill clad—present condition, in good health—in day ward.

Betty Tobin, aged 60—Roman Catholic—no previous occupation—widow—admitted by master March 17th—bodily infirm—dirty—ragged worn—sickly—bed-ridden—present condition, sickly—in day ward.

Michael Kernan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 22nd—covered with rags and filth—present condition, sickly—in day room.

Scariff Union.—Margaret Fleming, aged 87—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two children alive—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians—infirm, and hungry, and in a most destitute condition—came four miles to workhouse—present condition, bad health—in infirm ward.

Edmund Roughan, aged 79—Roman Catholic—peasant—widower—seven children alive—admitted March 5th by Board—very infirm, and in a destitute condition, and badly clad—came three miles to workhouse—present condition, bad health—in infirm ward. (This man labours under a most acute disease.)

Thomas M'Namara, aged 75—Roman Catholic—labourer—married two children alive—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians—infirm

in a most unhealthy condition—came six miles to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

John Gorman, aged 66, and Margaret, his wife, aged 50—Roman Catholic—both mendicants—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians, with their child, aged 12—father very infirm, cripple; all ill-clothed, and in rags—came one mile to the workhouse—present condition, father in bad health; mother and child in good health.

Edmond Dwyer, aged 81—Roman Catholic—peasant—married—two children alive—admitted March 5th by Board of Guardians—infirm, hungry, and almost starved—came four miles to workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Daniel Lynch, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 19th by Board of Guardians—destitute, and in rags—came six miles to the workhouse—present condition, in good health—in men's ward.

Anne Conway, aged 24—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board's and warden's ticket April 2nd—very infirm, in a most destitute condition, and came half a mile to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward—believed to be in consumption.

Shillelagh Union.—Neal Gregory, aged 13—Protestant—orphan—admitted January 12th by Board of Guardians—bad clothes—dirty—vermin—itch—carried to workhouse seven miles—present condition, bad health—in boys' school.

Mary Doyle, aged 76—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted January 18th by master—bodily infirm—ragged—dirty—covered with vermin—carried to the workhouse eight miles. (Died February 28th.)

Betty Kavanagh, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted January 26th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—bad clothes—vermin—sickly—dirty—carried 11 miles to the workhouse—present condition, in bad health—in infirmary.

Patrick Keely, aged 4—Roman Catholic—bastard—deserted by mother—admitted February 3rd by master—bad clothes—sickly—dirty—carried to the workhouse three miles. (Died February 6th.)

John Carroll, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted February 9th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—cripple—bad clothes—dirty—ragged—hungry—carried to the workhouse six miles—present condition, infirm—in infirm ward.

Margaret Byrne, aged 85—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted February 9th by Board of Guardians—bodily and mentally infirm—cripple—bad clothes—dirty—vermin—deaf—carried to the workhouse seven miles—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

John Beddy, aged 51—Protestant—mendicant—single—admitted March 1st by Board of Guardians—idiot—bad clothes—full of vermin—walked four miles to the workhouse—present condition, good health—in idiot ward.

Margaret Doyle, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—no children alive—admitted March 8th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—bad clothes—dirty—deaf—very infirm—carried to the workhouse 13 miles—present condition, infirm health—in infirm ward.

Elizabeth Byrne, aged 82—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted March 15th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—bad

clothes—dirty—vermin—carried six miles—present condition, infirm health—in infirm ward.

Patrick Byrne, aged 56—Roman Catholic—sawyer—single—admitted March 15th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—bad clothes—dirty—consumptive—walked to the workhouse six miles—present condition, infirm health—in infirmary.

Skibbereen Union.—Michael Donovan, and Ellen his wife, aged 60 and 40 respectively—Roman Catholic—mendicants—two children alive—admitted February 1st (with two children) by warden—father and mother, bodily infirm; all, in rags and filth—father and one child discharged March 19th in good health, voluntarily—the mother and one child, dead.

John Leary, aged 72—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widower—two children alive—admitted February 1st by warden—bodily infirm—in rags and dirt. (Since dead.)

Thomas Whitley, aged 65—Protestant—labourer—widower—five children alive—admitted February 17th by Board of Guardians—bodily infirm—in rags and filth—general debility—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Jeremiah Sullivan, aged 82—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—bodily infirm—in rags, but clean—general debility, dead in one side—present condition, very good health.

William Coghlan, aged 60—Roman Catholic—labourer—married (his wife has gone a-begging)—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 24th—bodily infirm—in rags, but clean—came in a dying state—pleurisy. (Since dead.)

William Fitzgerald, aged 50—Protestant—sawyer—widower—admitted March 8th by warden—bodily infirm—in rags and filth—disease of the heart—present condition, much better—in hospital.

John Regan, aged 34—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 31st by warden—bodily infirm—in rags—covered with filth and vermin—pleurisy—present condition, health very bad—in hospital.

Sligo Union.—Biddy M'Gowan, aged 30—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—one child alive—admitted by master January 14th—mentally infirm—idiot—filthy and in rags.

Bridget Doyle, aged 65—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 16th—filthy and in rags.

Thomas Coulan, aged 67—Roman Catholic—mendicant—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 30th, with his wife, aged 40, and two children aged $7\frac{2}{3}$ and $4\frac{7}{8}$ respectively—all, filthy and in rags.

Hugh O'Connor, aged 88—Roman Catholic—weaver—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 30th—filthy and in rags.

Catherine Murray, aged 40—Protestant—mendicant—married—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 20th—bodily infirm, ill-clothed, and miserable in appearance.

Anne Johnstone, aged 32—Roman Catholic—peasant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 26th—mentally infirm, epileptic, filthy, and in rags—present condition, bad health—in idiot ward.

Strabane Union.—Anne M'Aleer, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians January 17th—in rags, and full of vermin—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Margaret Sweeney, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 18th—scrofulous, in rags, in a most wretched state—Present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Sally Cumen, aged 73—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians January 31st—cripple, ragged, and full of vermin—present condition, middling—in infirm ward.

Martha M'Elhinry, aged 80—Presbyterian—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians February 7th—in rags and filth—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

John M'Clintock, aged 75—Presbyterian—mendicant—widower—admitted by Board of Guardians February 27th—cripple, in rags, and in a filthy state—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Charles Harken, aged 90—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—admitted by Board of Guardians March 6th—ragged, and full of vermin—present condition, bad health—in infirm ward.

Sally Formby, aged 70—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 13th—bed-ridden—all in rags—present condition, in bad health—in infirm ward.

Susanna Patterson, aged 80—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians March 26th—in a filthy state—present condition, in middling health—in infirm ward.

John M'Loughlin, aged 79—Protestant—mendicant—one child alive—admitted with his wife (a cripple) aged 70 years, by Board of Guardians April 2nd—both in rags—present condition, husband in infirm ward; wife in hospital.

Martha M'Loughlin, aged 30—Protestant—mendicant—admitted by Board of Guardians April 2nd—affected with liver complaint, all in rags—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Tipperary Union.—Jude M'Clure, aged 40—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—two children alive—admitted by warden January 16th—in rags and dangerously ill—present condition, in good health—in infirmary.

Bryan O'Brien, aged 76—Roman Catholic—schoolmaster—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 23rd—bodily infirm—ill-clothed and sickly. (Since dead.)

Connor Quinn, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians January 30th—ill-clothed and very sickly. (Since dead.)

Thomas Hayes, aged 72—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—deserted by wife—admitted by Board of Guardians February 13th—unhealthy and in rags—present condition, in bad health—in male ward.

Catherine Finn, aged 2—Roman Catholic—admitted by warden February 13th—clothed in rags, and dirty. (Since dead.)

Norry Halloran, aged 12—Roman Catholic—mendicant—orphan—admitted by Board of Guardians February 27th—in rags, and almost starved—present condition, in good health—in girls' school.

Edmond Farrell, aged 80—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—admitted by warden February 27th—bodily infirm—in rags and unhealthy—present condition, in delicate health—in male ward.

Mary Quillinan, aged 26—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians March 5th—bodily infirm—ragged and very unhealthy. (Since dead.)

Trim Union.—James Fisher, aged 45—Roman Catholic—driver of cattle—married—four children alive—Admitted February 10th by Board of Guardians—very bad health—ill-clothed. (Since dead.)

George Gibney, aged 45—Roman Catholic—cooper—widower—no children alive—admitted March 9th by Board of Guardians—asthmatic—in rags—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Margaret Potterton, aged 60—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—three children alive—admitted March 11th by warden—infirm—in rags—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

John Murphy, aged 20—Roman Catholic—soldier—single—admitted March 23rd by Board of Guardians—epileptic—ill-clothed—present condition, in delicate health—assistant in male school.

Mary M'Entire, aged 60—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted March 23rd by the Board of Guardians—infirm—in rags—present condition, in bad health—in hospital.

Thomas Daly, aged 76—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted March 23rd by Board of Guardians—in a dying state—in rags and very filthy. (Since dead.)

Tullamore Union.—Ellen Kenny, aged 79—Roman Catholic—widow—three children alive—admitted by warden January 10th—bodily infirm—ragged, dirty, and hungry—present condition, healthy—in nursery.

Peter Warren, aged 78—Protestant—mason—married—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th—bodily infirm—clean but very ill. (Since dead.)

John Boyce, aged 77—Roman Catholic—married—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians January 26th—ragged and hungry—present condition, healthy—in infirm ward.

Matthew Lusk, aged 46—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden January 30th—bodily infirm—clean—powerless through sickness—discharged February 20th by Board of Guardians—in bad health.

Michael Crossins, aged 70—Roman Catholic—piper—widower—no children alive—admitted by warden February 1st—bodily infirm—ragged, dirty, and infested with vermin. (Since dead.)

James Conner, aged 15—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by warden February 5th—bodily infirm—ragged, dirty, and in bad health. (Since dead.)

John Mulpiters, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by warden February 8th—bodily infirm—dirty, ragged, and in bad health. (Since dead.)

Michael Quade, aged 50—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians February 9th—bodily infirm—hungry and in bad health—person clean. (Since dead.)

Mary Cleary, aged 35—Roman Catholic—married—admitted (with her three children) by warden February 14th—mother and two

children in fever—ragged, dirty, and almost starving—one child dirty, ragged, and hungry—discharged March 31st by Board, in good health.

Hugh Savage, aged 60—Roman Catholic—servant—single—admitted by warden February 26th—bodily infirm—dirty, ragged, and in very bad health. (Since dead.)

Bernard Rouke, aged 58—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by warden February 29th—bodily infirm—ragged, dirty, and in bad health. (Since dead.)

Hugh Markay, aged 69—Roman Catholic—hatter—married—deserted by wife—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians March 8th—bodily infirm—hungry, ragged, and dirty—present condition, healthy—in men's ward.

Catherine Smith, aged 60—Roman Catholic—married—no children—admitted by Board of Guardians March 15th—conveyed in a car—cripple. (Since dead.)

James Reilly, aged 42—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—married—admitted (with his wife and three children) by Board of Guardians March 16th—all, ragged, dirty, and almost starving—present condition, healthy.

Alice Minnock, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—widow—two children alive—admitted by warden March 16th—bodily infirm—ragged and dirty. (Since dead.)

Waterford Union.—John Golden, aged 40—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—deserted by wife—admitted by Board of Guardians 18th January—paralytic—brought on a car in a dying state. (Died 29th February.)

Thomas Leamy, aged 58—Roman Catholic—shoemaker—widower—two children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 18th January—almost starved and in rags from want of employment—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward.

Ellen Oulahan, aged 30—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—admitted, with her two children, by Board of Guardians, 25th January with dropsy, badly clothed, in bad health. (Died 28th January.)

Denis Harrington, aged 64—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 25th January—ill-clothed, rheumatic. (Died 19th March.)

Honora M'Donald, aged 50—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 2nd February—ill-clothed, in a dying state. (Since dead.)

William Kenny, aged 64—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—two children alive—deserted by wife—admitted by Board of Guardians 3rd February, in rags. (Since dead.)

Ellenor Phelan, aged 65—Roman Catholic—servant—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 8th February, in bad health. (Died 18th February.)

Margaret M'Mahon, aged 78—Roman Catholic—widow—admitted by Board of Guardians 11th February, in rags—dangerously ill. (Since dead.)

Ellenor Baker, aged 30—Roman Catholic—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 15th February—cripple—in rags, and half starved. (Since dead.)

Michael, Jane, and Patrick Walsh, aged 13, 10, and 8 respectively—Roman Catholic—orphans—admitted by Board of Guardians 15th February—all in rags and half starved—present condition, in good health.

David Ryan, aged 80—Roman Catholic—mendicant—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 22nd February—cancer—in rags, dirty and destitute—dying. (Since dead.)

William Power, aged 70—Roman Catholic—dealer—married—no children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 29th February—in rags—bad health. (Since dead.)

Anty Noonan, aged 27—Roman Catholic—married—deserted by her husband—mendicant—admitted by Board of Guardians 1st March (with her four children), almost in a state of nudity and starvation—present condition, in good health.

Michael Phelan, aged 76—Roman Catholic—labourer—widower—one child alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th March, in rags, half starved—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

James Sullivan, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th March—cripple—in rags, hungry, and wretched—present condition, in good health—in infirm ward.

Margaret Flanagan, aged 35—Roman Catholic—servant—married—deserted by husband—admitted by Board of Guardians 7th March (with her four children), in rags—half starved—present condition, in good health.

Denis Brien, aged 60—Roman Catholic—pedler—single—admitted by Board of Guardians 14th March—badly dressed—in a dying state when admitted. (Since dead.)

John M'Evay, aged 72—Roman Catholic—flax-dresser—married—deserted by wife—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 21st March—in rags—debilitated from age, and sickly—present condition, in bad health—in men's ward. (Third admission.)

Nelly Walsh, aged 35—Roman Catholic—mendicant—married—deserted by husband—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians 28th March (with three children), almost naked and dirty—pregnant—was confined since admission—present condition in good health.

James Keating, aged 70—Roman Catholic—carman—widower—four children alive—admitted by Board of Guardians, 4th April—in rags, filthy, and covered with vermin—present condition, in bad health—in idiots' ward. (Third admission.)

Wexford Union.—Michael Harman, aged 65—Roman Catholic—butcher—married—wife out begging—admitted by Board of Guardians 20th January—hungry and ill-clothed—destitution made known by himself on admission. (Died 14th February.)

John Ronan, aged 75—Roman Catholic—labourer—married—wife out begging—admitted by Board of Guardians 27 January—bodily infirm, hungry, and ill-clothed—destitution made known by himself on admission. (Died 20th March.)

Daniel M'Lean, aged 70—Roman Catholic—labourer—single—admitted by master 13th February—bodily infirm, hungry, ill-clothed—destitution made known by himself on admission. (Died 16th February.)

APPENDIX B.

TABLES AND RETURNS.

No. 1.—A RETURN showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in 584 respectively; also the Amount of Money expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief, Number of Paupers relieved, and Amount expended for relief in the Unions not included,

COUNTIES.	Population* in 1841.	Number of Paupers relieved Quarters ended					
		Lady-day, 1842.			Lady-day, 1843.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
ENGLAND.							
Bedford	112,379	2,378	10,182	12,560	2,484	10,562	13,046
Berks	190,367	4,187	14,833	19,020	4,682	15,263	19,945
Buckingham	140,352	2,479	15,996	18,475	2,703	15,755	18,458
Cambridge	171,848	4,125	14,022	18,147	3,895	15,118	19,013
Chester	371,331	2,803	25,904	28,707	2,736	24,912	27,648
Cornwall	340,728	2,599	19,702	22,301	2,688	20,419	23,107
Cumberland	177,912	1,935	10,064	11,999	2,182	9,045	11,227
Derby	220,028	1,949	10,004	11,953	2,203	10,636	12,839
Devon	430,221	4,444	36,860	41,304	4,827	37,033	41,860
Dorset	167,874	2,298	19,007	21,305	2,508	20,083	22,591
Durham	325,997	1,866	22,663	24,529	2,229	25,362	27,591
Essex	320,818	9,717	32,849	42,566	9,149	35,545	44,694
Gloucester	330,562	4,546	24,305	28,851	4,622	24,751	29,373
Hereford	110,675	1,454	8,478	9,932	1,430	8,716	10,146
Hertford	176,173	3,864	13,873	17,737	4,334	13,735	18,069
Huntingdon	55,573	844	4,965	5,809	1,059	4,445	5,504
Kent	534,882	11,353	36,944	48,297	11,762	38,128	49,890
Lancaster	1,186,882	10,737	99,156	109,893	11,612	109,322	120,934
Leicester	220,232	3,662	20,683	24,345	3,776	23,296	27,072
Lincoln	356,347	4,047	17,342	21,389	5,315	19,649	24,964
Middlesex	841,402	21,378	45,277	66,655	20,515	43,815	64,330
Monmouth	150,222	1,227	7,586	8,813	1,205	8,846	10,051
Norfolk	343,277	6,889	27,987	34,876	7,817	29,849	37,666
Northampton	197,197	2,674	16,227	18,901	3,134	17,481	20,615
Northumberland	265,988	1,705	19,202	20,907	2,246	21,185	23,431
Nottingham	270,719	2,982	21,663	24,645	3,317	19,149	22,466
Oxford	141,330	2,487	13,991	16,478	2,699	16,344	19,043
Rutland	23,150	363	1,421	1,784	418	1,510	1,928
Salop	191,052	2,623	9,128	11,751	3,526	11,185	14,711
Somerset	454,446	6,942	42,165	49,107	7,122	46,704	53,886
Southampton	269,642	5,085	24,284	29,369	5,191	24,558	29,749
Stafford	442,348	6,127	19,886	26,013	7,851	26,500	34,351
Suffolk	314,722	5,757	30,003	35,760	7,726	31,763	39,489
Surrey	512,580	10,846	27,492	38,338	10,478	29,685	40,163
Sussex	223,435	5,479	24,015	29,494	6,121	25,102	31,223
Warwick	220,029	2,147	12,522	14,669	2,375	13,481	15,856
Westmorland	56,469	1,002	5,113	6,115	1,113	6,157	7,270
Wilts	233,246	5,457	30,370	35,827	5,763	30,972	36,735
Worcester	336,108	2,927	19,748	22,675	3,312	26,372	29,684
York { East Riding	180,218	1,465	12,619	14,084	1,628	14,639	16,267
York { North Riding	180,527	2,054	12,273	14,327	1,959	12,783	14,742
York { West Riding	790,751	4,685	61,459	66,144	5,467	83,214	88,681
Totals of England	12,580,039	183,588	942,263	1,125,851	197,179	1,023,129	1,220,308
WALES.							
Anglesey	38,105	..	4,951	4,951	..	5,120	5,120
Brecon	55,399	495	4,487	4,982	506	4,462	4,968
Cardigan	75,136	183	6,228	6,411	178	6,124	6,302
Carmarthen	110,404	1,156	8,609	9,765	934	8,311	9,245
Carnarvon	86,728	101	8,246	8,347	114	8,700	8,814
Denbigh	68,483	443	7,312	7,755	502	6,785	7,287
Flint	64,355	533	4,929	5,462	419	4,938	5,357
Glamorgan	178,041	664	11,779	12,443	757	11,900	12,657
Merioneth	50,696	126	5,839	5,965	176	6,050	6,226
Montgomery	58,709	614	7,415	8,029	565	7,916	8,481
Pembroke	78,563	416	5,181	5,597	504	5,333	5,837
Radnor	19,554	135	2,339	2,474	93	2,394	2,487
Totals of Wales	834,173	4,866	77,315	82,181	4,748	78,033	82,781
Totals of 584 Unions in } England and Wales	13,464,212	188,454	1,019,578	1,208,032	201,927	1,101,162	1,303,089
Estimated Totals of } Unions not included, and of places not united	2,442,617	34,188	184,967	219,155	36,633	199,768	236,401
Estimated Totals of } England and Wales	15,906,829	222,642	1,204,545	1,427,187	238,560	1,300,930	1,539,490

* Some of the Unions are composed of parishes situate in different counties, which causes

Unions in England and Wales during the Quarters ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843 during each of the Years ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843; together with the estimated and Places not under the Provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Proportion per Cent of Number of Paupers relieved to Population (Lady-day, 1842).	Expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-relief,						Increase per Cent. of Expenditure in 1843 compared with 1842.	Decrease per Cent. of Expenditure in 1843 compared with 1842.
	Year ended Lady-day, 1842.			Year ended Lady-day, 1843.				
	In-main-tenance.	Out-relief.	Total.	In-main-tenance.	Out-relief.	Total.		
12	8,639	25,037	33,676	8,829	26,898	35,727	6	..
10	19,353	50,699	70,052	18,044	51,071	69,115	..	1
13	10,382	44,305	54,687	9,971	45,080	55,051	1	..
11	12,404	46,333	58,737	11,795	47,625	59,420	1	..
7	10,997	53,783	64,780	11,562	60,782	72,344	12	..
7	11,045	54,738	65,783	10,812	55,360	66,172	1	..
6	6,808	22,805	29,613	6,948	23,302	30,250	2	..
6	5,908	22,909	28,817	6,928	24,184	31,112	8	..
10	17,379	120,611	137,990	17,643	122,597	140,240	2	..
13	9,906	52,708	62,614	9,910	53,763	63,673	2	..
8	8,528	51,607	60,135	8,718	59,957	68,705	14	..
14	28,177	88,707	116,884	28,915	88,230	117,145	..	..
9	18,280	60,159	78,439	18,297	62,812	81,109	3	..
9	4,951	27,226	32,177	4,718	27,924	32,642	1	..
10	16,816	36,678	53,494	16,886	38,577	55,463	4	..
10	3,220	16,080	19,300	3,241	15,523	18,764	..	3
9	55,542	90,751	146,293	52,711	93,205	145,916	..	..
10	43,098	137,026	180,124	50,626	171,812	222,438	23	..
12	11,738	50,645	62,383	12,736	60,110	72,846	17	..
7	16,192	64,290	80,482	17,798	67,294	85,092	6	..
8	121,259	102,352	223,611	116,186	108,811	224,997	1	..
7	3,951	17,754	21,705	4,726	20,534	25,260	16	..
11	22,560	101,347	123,907	24,725	100,868	125,593	1	..
10	11,583	53,667	65,250	11,997	57,349	69,346	6	..
9	7,899	51,654	59,543	8,796	54,201	62,997	6	..
8	12,601	45,166	57,767	13,793	50,416	64,209	11	..
13	9,346	49,744	59,090	8,810	50,343	59,153	..	..
8	1,211	4,654	5,865	1,320	4,585	5,905	1	..
8	8,994	25,953	34,947	10,964	29,860	40,824	17	..
12	24,113	112,130	136,243	23,992	118,533	142,527	5	..
11	23,958	69,733	93,691	22,897	71,096	93,993	..	..
8	19,394	41,490	60,884	25,708	54,945	80,653	32	..
13	20,204	87,863	108,067	21,642	88,453	110,095	2	..
8	64,794	68,209	133,003	64,492	72,760	137,252	3	..
14	26,230	64,065	90,295	26,252	65,418	91,670	2	..
7	9,823	38,028	47,851	9,858	39,370	49,228	3	..
13	3,700	11,886	15,586	3,684	13,226	16,910	9	..
16	18,934	81,211	100,145	18,930	85,571	104,501	4	..
9	12,048	50,195	62,243	13,235	56,045	69,280	11	..
9	5,616	39,734	45,350	6,105	40,889	46,994	4	..
8	5,569	38,459	44,028	6,101	40,099	46,200	5	..
11	23,289	134,352	157,641	24,365	174,099	198,464	26	..
10	776,429	2,406,743	3,183,172	795,666	2,593,609	3,389,275	6	..
13	..	12,651	12,651	..	12,506	12,506	..	1
9	1,238	13,742	14,980	1,195	14,992	16,187	8	..
8	358	17,327	17,685	520	16,990	17,510	..	1
8	2,050	26,004	28,054	2,275	26,538	28,813	3	..
10	107	22,529	22,636	131	22,942	23,073	2	..
11	2,026	16,745	18,771	2,097	16,896	18,993	1	..
8	1,110	15,083	16,193	1,263	15,069	16,332	1	..
7	2,901	29,367	32,268	2,768	34,817	37,585	16	..
12	329	15,542	15,871	351	14,918	15,269	..	4
14	2,376	18,624	21,000	2,686	19,682	22,368	7	..
7	1,262	16,123	17,385	1,415	16,436	17,851	3	..
13	525	5,775	6,300	573	6,070	6,643	5	..
9	14,282	209,512	223,794	15,274	217,856	233,130	4	..
10	790,711	2,616,255	3,406,966	810,940	2,811,465	3,622,405	6	..
10	143,447	474,629	618,076	147,117	510,043	657,160	6	..
10	934,158	3,090,884	4,025,042	958,057	3,321,508	4,279,565	6	..

the population of counties to differ from that published by the Census Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved, distinguishing those relieved on account of Temporary Sickness or Accident, in 584 Unions in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843 respectively.

COUNTIES.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved.						
	Quarter ended Lady-day, 1842.						
	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door
	On Account of Sickness or Accident	All other Causes, including Vagrancy.	Total.	On Account of Sickness or Accident	All other Causes, including Vagrancy.	Total.	
ENGLAND.							
Bedford	203	833	1,036	2,024	885	2,909	3,945
Berks	180	1,337	1,517	2,180	1,171	3,351	4,868
Buckingham	119	757	876	2,791	1,741	4,532	5,408
Cambridge	129	2,036	2,165	2,348	1,167	3,515	5,680
Chester	101	844	945	2,028	6,199	8,227	9,172
Cornwall	153	606	759	2,010	2,521	4,531	5,290
Cumberland	70	485	555	708	1,887	2,595	3,150
Derby	91	560	651	1,301	1,441	2,742	3,393
Devon	361	1,304	1,665	4,682	2,402	7,084	8,749
Dorset	172	580	752	2,886	1,641	4,527	5,279
Durham	81	520	601	1,472	5,962	7,434	8,035
Essex	382	5,064	5,446	5,960	2,938	8,898	14,344
Gloucester	269	1,258	1,527	3,121	2,857	5,978	7,505
Hereford	110	298	408	1,151	522	1,673	2,081
Hertford	236	1,319	1,555	2,817	1,800	4,617	6,172
Huntingdon	26	308	334	759	412	1,171	1,505
Kent	663	3,294	3,957	4,323	5,373	9,696	13,653
Lancaster	1,006	3,058	4,064	5,240	26,480	31,720	35,784
Leicester	122	1,250	1,372	2,696	3,158	5,854	7,226
Lincoln	165	1,424	1,589	2,233	1,753	3,986	5,575
Middlesex	870	6,443	7,313	3,109	12,341	15,450	22,768
Monmouth	91	396	487	715	1,559	2,274	2,761
Norfolk	189	2,291	2,480	3,143	2,098	5,241	7,721
Northampton	92	869	961	2,669	1,440	4,109	5,010
Northumberland	131	392	523	1,040	4,557	5,597	6,120
Nottingham	109	1,092	1,201	2,710	4,166	6,876	8,077
Oxford	76	783	859	2,519	936	3,455	4,314
Rutland	5	155	160	153	127	280	440
Salop	131	944	1,075	1,154	823	1,977	3,052
Somerset	304	2,568	2,872	5,801	3,302	9,103	11,975
Southampton	227	1,525	1,752	4,027	2,512	6,539	8,291
Stafford	278	2,200	2,478	2,334	4,650	6,984	9,462
Suffolk	177	1,894	2,071	4,403	2,150	6,553	8,624
Surrey	587	4,170	4,757	3,422	6,166	9,588	14,345
Sussex	197	1,645	1,842	3,375	1,739	5,114	6,956
Warwick	78	654	732	1,627	1,289	2,916	3,648
Westmorland	30	402	432	333	1,117	1,455	1,887
Wilts	192	1,915	2,107	4,134	4,652	8,786	10,893
Worcester	223	913	1,136	2,272	2,840	5,112	6,248
York { East Riding	53	535	588	1,125	2,111	3,236	3,824
York { North Riding	50	984	1,034	904	2,162	3,066	4,100
York { West Riding	357	1,482	1,839	3,130	16,904	20,034	21,873
Totals of England	9,086	61,332	70,418	106,834	151,951	258,785	329,203
WALES.							
Anglesey . . . . .	..	..	..	661	790	1,451	1,451
Brecon	13	230	243	310	524	834	1,077
Cardigan	9	67	76	567	653	1,220	1,296
Carmarthen	29	504	533	979	790	1,769	2,302
Carnarvon	10	29	39	618	1,307	1,925	1,964
Denbigh	24	129	153	891	927	1,818	1,971
Flint	10	174	184	502	692	1,194	1,378
Glamorgan	3	90	93	1,056	2,733	3,789	3,882
Merioneth . . . . .	..	38	38	292	579	871	909
Montgomery	36	124	160	734	910	1,644	1,804
Pembroke	22	95	117	307	476	783	900
Radnor	3	35	38	215	251	466	504
Totals of Wales	159	1,515	1,674	7,132	10,632	17,764	19,438
Totals of 584 Unions in Eng- land and Wales	9,245	62,847	72,092	113,966	162,583	276,549	348,641
Estimated for Unions not in- cluded, and places not in the Union	1,677	11,402	13,079	20,675	29,495	50,170	63,249
Estimated Totals of England and Wales	10,922	74,249	85,171	134,641	192,078	326,719	411,890

No 2. (*continued.*)—RETURN showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved, distinguishing those relieved on account of Temporary Sickness or Accident, in 584 Unions, in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843 respectively.

COUNTIES.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved.						
	Quarter ended Lady-day, 1843.						
	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door
	On Account of Sickness or Ac- cident.	All other Causes, includ- ing Va- grancy.	Total.	On Account of Sickness or Ac- cident.	All other Causes, includ- ing Va- grancy.	Total.	
ENGLAND.							
Bedford	179	869	1,048	1,932	1,232	3,164	4,212
Berks	190	1,705	1,895	2,270	997	3,267	5,162
Buckingham	148	1,100	1,248	2,768	1,653	4,421	5,669
Cambridge	126	1,744	1,870	2,505	1,320	3,825	5,695
Chester	79	942	1,021	1,944	5,899	7,843	8,864
Cornwall	179	683	862	2,077	2,595	4,672	5,534
Cumberland	64	699	763	849	1,432	2,281	3,044
Derby	84	758	842	1,437	1,318	2,755	3,597
Devon	375	1,637	2,012	4,502	2,301	6,803	8,815
Dorset	156	726	882	3,232	1,909	5,141	6,023
Durham	109	763	872	1,870	6,870	8,740	9,612
Essex	392	4,728	5,120	6,081	3,419	9,500	14,620
Gloucester	250	1,398	1,648	2,974	3,000	5,974	7,622
Hereford	97	317	414	1,207	517	1,724	2,138
Hertford	208	1,732	1,940	2,568	1,921	4,489	6,429
Huntingdon	12	480	492	700	279	979	1,471
Kent	673	3,896	4,569	4,615	6,119	10,734	15,303
Lancaster	979	3,391	4,370	5,339	29,661	35,000	39,370
Leicester	87	1,523	1,610	3,150	3,412	6,562	8,172
Lincoln	175	2,157	2,332	2,729	2,361	5,090	7,422
Middlesex	971	7,139	8,110	3,131	11,629	14,760	22,870
Monmouth	88	374	462	1,085	1,718	2,803	3,265
Norfolk	149	3,122	3,271	3,399	2,428	5,827	9,098
Northampton	87	1,030	1,117	2,973	1,418	4,391	5,508
Northumberland	144	848	992	1,342	5,546	6,888	7,880
Nottingham	96	1,068	1,164	2,685	2,679	5,364	6,528
Oxford	88	1,002	1,090	3,151	1,359	4,510	5,600
Rutland	4	213	217	165	161	326	543
Salop	147	1,421	1,568	1,611	1,390	3,001	4,569
Somerset	296	2,724	3,020	6,892	3,900	10,792	13,812
Southampton	209	1,573	1,782	4,321	2,170	6,491	8,273
Stafford	268	3,558	3,826	2,850	6,773	9,623	13,449
Suffolk	134	3,335	3,469	4,909	2,458	7,367	10,836
Surrey	673	4,117	4,790	3,421	7,448	10,869	15,659
Sussex	145	2,238	2,383	3,841	1,928	5,769	8,152
Warwick	85	762	847	1,618	1,441	3,059	3,906
Westmorland	18	556	574	357	1,751	2,108	2,682
Wiltshire	169	2,461	2,630	4,963	3,277	8,240	10,870
Worcester	226	1,048	1,274	2,792	5,482	8,274	9,548
York { East Riding	55	588	643	1,375	2,882	4,257	4,900
York { North Riding	79	798	877	995	2,480	3,475	4,352
York { West Riding	324	2,004	2,328	4,073	26,495	30,568	32,896
Totals of England	9,017	73,227	82,244	116,698	175,028	291,726	373,970
WALES.							
Anglesey . . . . .	..	..	..	594	805	1,399	1,399
Brecon	12	284	296	338	477	815	1,111
Cardigan	7	69	76	464	584	1,048	1,124
Carmarthen	19	408	427	912	720	1,632	2,059
Carnarvon	30	26	56	641	1,538	2,179	2,235
Denbigh	24	140	164	1,009	777	1,786	1,950
Flint	23	95	118	490	657	1,147	1,265
Glamorgan	11	92	103	1,151	2,607	3,758	3,861
Merioneth	5	57	62	415	623	1,038	1,100
Montgomery	28	136	164	641	1,079	1,720	1,884
Pembroke	31	129	160	312	482	794	954
Radnor	2	26	28	228	319	547	575
Totals of Wales	192	1,462	1,654	7,195	10,668	17,863	19,517
Totals of 584 Unions in Eng- land and Wales	9,209	74,689	83,898	123,893	185,696	309,589	393,487
Estimated for Unions not in- cluded, and places not in Union	1,671	13,550	15,221	22,476	33,688	56,164	71,385
Estimated Totals of England and Wales	10,880	88,239	99,119	146,369	219,384	365,753	464,872

No. 3.—TABLE A. Summary of Returns from 585 Unions in England and Wales, showing Work and other Causes, during the Quarter ended Lady

COUNTIES.	Married Men and Widowers having Children:											
	On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.			
	Out-door.				Out-door.				Out-door.			
	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
ENGLAND.												
Bedford	15	50	1	7	.	.	.	.	7	18	.	.
Berks	53	129	13	21	72	263	3	12	46	163	3	12
Buckingham	163	552	3	11	68	270	1	4	31	77	1	4
Cambridge	66	146	.	.	9	25	.	.	29	66	1	4
Chester	596	1,792	173	545	131	440	48	198	16	45	12	34
Cornwall	79	229	5	21	160	605	8	32	17	90	14	12
Cumberland	14	41	7	24	42	179	17	76	40	84	4	14
Derby	143	568	30	78	19	86	7	27	8	40	3	6
Devon	27	84	3	11	96	380	10	35	50	165	1	8
Dorset	79	294	5	21	149	496	10	40	36	139	.	.
Durham	697	1,881	55	141	44	131	11	29	21	36	4	10
Essex	30	89	.	.	78	304	5	20	144	439	5	23
Gloucester	144	403	.	.	41	129	1	7	45	148	5	16
Hereford	9	31	3	4	20	61	7	6	3	15	1	5
Hertford	78	227	6	25	5	26	.	.	24	48	2	5
Huntingdon . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	.	.
Kent	231	845	5	18	153	379	9	32	41	152	3	7
Lancaster	3,288	11,095	1,101	3,762	3,739	14,824	1,081	4,344	108	370	37	113
Leicester	787	2,529	47	143	106	393	4	20	12	36	.	.
Lincoln	53	200	.	.	29	110	.	.	28	84	1	4
Middlesex	1,179	3,192	200	596	295	912	170	490	40	119	39	103
Monmouth	157	449	15	50	51	135	.	.	37	84	.	.
Norfolk	50	191	3	7	80	195	95	309	31	101	.	.
Northampton	64	184	3	10	8	40	1	2	12	29	.	.
Northumberland	374	1,098	29	66	75	227	4	14	4	12	1	4
Nottingham	401	1,424	46	182	21	79	3	2	13	14	.	.
Oxford	50	164	.	.	17	60	.	.	62	61	.	.
Rutland	6	23	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	58	163	10	28	73	213	9	39	18	31	14	44
Somerset	149	423	3	9	136	471	.	.	42	127	1	2
Southampton	113	393	3	10	112	448	11	32	46	110	3	54
Stafford	691	2,045	11	36	17	49	3	12	20	18	7	31
Suffolk	149	571	7	26	2	10	.	.	33	96	10	9
Surrey	929	2,519	50	110	143	532	13	41	134	245	7	22
Sussex	245	856	.	.	17	70	14	10	38	89	.	.
Warwick	132	392	3	7	39	188	3	9	38	119	.	.
Westmorland	242	818	8	36	39	137	7	40	5	14	.	.
Wills	244	812	9	48	88	221	2	6	61	209	4	14
Worcester	1,034	3,123	29	71	125	369	4	4	106	288	.	.
York { East Riding	160	463	43	129	243	882	64	228	75	204	5	16
York { North Riding	74	238	27	75	67	241	22	78	7	28	3	10
York { West Riding	4,349	11,331	777	2,269	1,318	4,277	540	1,858	134	359	46	90
Totals of England	17,407	52,057	2,734	8,603	7,927	28,857	2,187	8,056	1,668	4,529	237	676
WALES.												
Anglesey	38	182	5	16	28	89	1	5	13	44	1	2
Brecon	10	19	7	18	40	131	.	.	.	.	1	2
Cardigan	15	59	.	.	41	150	3	5	3	4	1	2
Carmarthen	1	7	1	5	30	77	5	18	88	246	6	17
Carnarvon	93	240	7	12	100	355	30	99	19	49	2	5
Denbigh	27	86	2	11	136	224	41	78	4	17	.	.
Flint . . . . .	.	.	.	.	46	158	.	.	11	32	1	5
Glamorgan	295	740	12	36	323	833	8	25	114	232	1	3
Merioneth	17	53	.	.	201	621	46	170	1	2	.	.
Montgomery	46	186	3	17	85	357	4	18	37	145	.	.
Pembroke	6	12	.	.	3	16	.	.	10	28	3	13
Radnor	24	86	2	10	29	128	6	22	6	11	2	9
Totals of Wales	572	1,670	39	125	1,067	3,189	144	440	306	810	18	58
Totals of 585 Unions in England and Wales	17,979	53,727	2,773	8,728	8,994	32,046	2,331	8,496	1,974	5,339	255	734

the Number of Able-bodied who have received Out-door Relief, on account of being out of day, 1843, distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.

Married Men and Widowers without Children, and Single Men.						Single Women, having an Illegitimate Child or Children.											
On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.		On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.			
Out-door.		Out-door.		Out-door.		Out-door.				Out-door.				Out-door.			
R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.	
A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
20	2	.	.	4	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	1	.	.	31	.	8	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	14	.	.
40	2	15	.	23	1	7	12	.	.	16	15	.	.	4	12	.	.
55	.	3	.	11	.	2	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	6	6	.	.
300	16	12	1	6	3	54	66	8	13	243	305	35	43	6	6	3	4
18	1	11	.	5	.	7	7	.	.	135	156	5	6	15	21	.	.
1	2	3	.	4	2	1	2	.	.	11	16	.	.	12	15	.	.
20	2	2	.	.	.	2	4	1	1	26	41	5	12	.	.	.	.
2	.	9	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	49	61	13	15	41	44	1	3
32	1	1	3	15	1	6	9	.	.	30	34	.	.	19	22	.	.
166	12	14	.	1	.	7	12	.	.	50	59	7	8	.	.	.	.
7	.	19	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	4	4	4	4	.	.
61	.	19	.	2	1	2	4	.	.	25	39	1	1	1	1	.	.
2	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	5	6	.	.	1	1	.	.
48	3	3	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	3	.	.
.
109	2	62	3	15	1	11	11	.	.	54	72	5	7	1	2	.	.
700	124	198	40	95	48	281	423	62	92	838	1,336	134	228	62	80	20	20
340	.	12	.	13	.	2	2	.	.	8	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.
491	79	52	87	40	59	59	64	20	23	34	60	35	57	16	20	23	28
58	5	27	2	3	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
16	.	13	2	6	2	7	12	.	.	7	10	.	.	4	4	.	.
27	.	.	.	1	.	3	6	.	.	10	14	.	.	4	3	.	.
137	7	13	1	2	1	79	99	8	8	61	76	14	21	1	1	.	.
57	1	.	.	2	.	5	7	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	3	.	.
10	.	1	.	16	2	3	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	4	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	6	6	2	2	1	1	.	.
21	1	9	3	6	2	3	4	.	.	8	16	.	.	11	2	.	.
103	.	54	1	16	12	25	32	.	.	11	15	2	6	7	7	1	.
68	.	3	.	16	1	31	41	.	.	20	23	1	1	5	5	.	.
145	2	4	2	2	.	3	4	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
55	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	1	2	2	3	1	1
419	1	31	1	27	.	62	87	8	9	44	61	10	14	3	9	1	4
60	1	12	11	15	.	1	1	.	.	10	7	.	.	4	4	.	.
28	4	3	.	8	.	3	3	.	.	4	3	.	.	4	6	.	.
40	1	1	.	6	1	39	10	1	1	27	35	.	.	1	1	.	.
76	1	13	.	24	2	6	8	.	.	12	14	7	7	15	24	.	.
521	5	25	3	21	1	94	135	.	2	9	10	5	4	2	2	.	.
94	22	47	15	16	6	.	.	1	2	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	10	31	13	3	2	30	40	9	13	42	49	22	33	4	6	1	1
2,304	244	276	88	36	12	213	243	17	19	795	962	110	150	28	29	4	10
6,721	552	992	287	532	162	1,067	1,377	136	182	2,617	3,602	419	622	304	373	55	71
9	3	19	2	5	1	49	58	.	.	47	56	9	10	25	27	3	4
5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	94	96	2	2	.	.	.	.
5	.	10	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	12	18	9	6
17	3	40	4	.	1	54	59	5	6	127	158	27	25	5	9	.	.
4	3	42	13	2	.	1	1	.	.	8	10	3	4	3	3	.	.
4	.	6	.	5	.	7	8	.	.	6	8	.	.	9	9	.	.
215	.	22	1	100	2	6	8	.	.	42	76	1	1	8	8	.	.
4	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	43	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	3	4	48	.	5	18	2	15	118	180	.	15	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
.	.	3	2	4	2	2	.	1	.	14	20	7	12	2	3	3	.
269	11	176	28	176	6	125	152	8	21	501	652	49	69	65	79	15	10
6,990	563	1,168	315	708	168	1,192	1,529	144	203	3,118	4,254	468	631	369	452	70	81

No. 3. (continued.)—TABLE A. Summary of Returns

COUNTIES.	Women not having a Child or Children, whose Husbands have Deserted them.						Other Able-bodied Women (if cluded in							
	On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other Causes not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.		On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.			
	Out-door.		Out-door.		Out-door.		Out-door.				Out-door.			
	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	Resident		Non- resident.		Resident		Non- resident.	
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
ENGLAND.														
Bedford	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.
Berks	25	1	32	.	20	2	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buckingham	17	.	21	.	3	1	9	19	.	.	29	.	.	.
Cambridge	5	.	2	.	6	.	6	.	1	.	9	26	.	.
Chester	112	5	16	4	14	8	10	19	4	3	39	99	15	32
Cornwall	12	.	31	.	8	.	3	1	.	.	3	4	.	.
Cumberland	17	6	6	7	15	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
Derby	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	7	.
Devon	8	.	18	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	119	138	4	13
Dorset	29	.	20	.	13	.	29	34	.	.	82	25	.	.
Durham	43	3	16	.	5	5	10	1	.	.	16	10	3	.
Essex	5	.	36	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.
Gloucester	15	.	11	.	2	.	7	9	.	.	1	11	.	.
Hereford	2	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Hertford	8	.	9	.	3	2	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kent	21	1	68	5	17	2	41	91	.	.	40	60	2	.
Lancaster	622	88	231	41	57	33	20	12	4	5	15	17	7	12
Leicester	131	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln	9	.	9	.	8	.	5	6	.	.	5	4	.	.
Middlesex	234	74	101	191	37	36	100	153	10	19	38	57	12	13
Monmouth	9	.	1	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	55	24	27	11	19	2	7	12	.	.	.	.	2	9
Northampton	5	.	11	2	.	.	5	9	.	.	10	13	.	.
Northumberland	97	8	32	18	1	.	118	4	11	.	58	51	18	40
Nottingham	19	.	5	1	4	.	5	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	2	.	21	1	2	.	24	52	.	.	1	2	.	.
Rutland	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Salop	7	.	2	.	12	1	3	2	.	.	2	5	1	4
Somerset	103	.	15	.	22	.	11	14	.	.	16	23	2	7
Southampton	57	1	41	4	34	.	5	13	.	.	.	.	8	.
Stafford	31	.	9	4	.	.	14	10	.	.	16	34	3	1
Suffolk	13	.	28	.	6	.	6	22	.	.	3	.	.	.
Surrey	165	6	123	20	32	4	3	9	1	3	12	27	1	4
Sussex	9	.	3	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	9	2	11	1	3	.	2	1	1	5	3	6	.	.
Westmorland	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	103	3	27	1	7	1	10	2	1	.	21	15	.	.
Worcester	68	.	138	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	16	3	1	.
York { East Riding	22	5	58	9	24	5	.	.	.	.	16	20	2	6
York { North Riding	46	15	55	25	5	1	17	26	10	11	31	38	12	15
York { West Riding	272	43	436	70	42	21	105	76	13	19	61	112	27	69
Totals of England . . .	2,418	285	1,689	418	461	132	538	635	58	65	679	812	127	225
WALES.														
Anglesey	10	.	49	10	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	2	.	6	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	1	.	.	.	73	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Carnarvon	34	7	32	12	9	2	2	.	.	.	11	26	4	10
Denbigh	7	.	16	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	6	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glamorgan	35	6	35	.	147	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	23	1	.
Montgomery	3	1	52	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	2	1	8	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Totals of Wales . . .	103	15	207	36	259	17	4	.	.	.	60	49	7	10
Totals of 585 Unions in England and Wales }	2,521	300	1,896	454	720	149	592	635	58	65	739	861	134	235

from 585 Unions in England and Wales, &c.

any) not in- Table B.				Wives of Married Men above mentioned.								Totals of the Six Classes.				Grand Total, Adults and Child- ren.
Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or In- firmity.				On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insuffi- ciency of Earnings.		Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.								
Out-door.				Out-door.		Out-door.		Out-door.								
Resident.		Non-re- sident.		R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	Resident.		Non-re- sident.				
A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	C.	A.	C.			
3	3	.	.	14	.	30	2	3	.	73	70	4	7	154		
22	22	5	4	29	4	59	1	17	3	411	585	33	46	1,075		
1	1	.	.	145	3	7	1	20	1	697	979	19	23	1,712		
6	4	7	14	61	158	87	41	24	1	304	277	3	4	588		
1	.	.	.	731	87	132	6	12	14	2,385	2,772	555	886	6,598		
6	4	.	.	72	4	30	12	21	4	735	1,117	49	71	1,972		
1	.	.	.	12	7	7	8	36	6	247	341	72	114	774		
.	.	.	.	149	15	12	7	8	2	403	739	80	124	1,346		
.	.	.	.	18	.	71	5	36	2	556	872	40	85	1,553		
32	56	.	.	69	5	115	12	26	.	782	1,109	37	61	1,989		
1	1	.	.	713	30	30	11	12	3	1,846	2,131	144	188	4,300		
7	19	.	.	26	.	13	1	72	5	461	869	20	47	1,397		
3	.	.	.	137	.	33	.	28	5	577	744	13	24	1,358		
9	.	.	.	8	1	13	3	3	1	84	116	16	15	231		
6	10	.	.	78	5	7	.	5	2	304	312	24	30	670		
10	20	4	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	22	.	.	37
8	10	.	.	193	5	132	10	29	2	1,233	1,632	59	73	2,997		
71	19	1	.	3,182	1,035	3,387	986	87	33	16,918	28,167	4,874	8,576	58,535		
90	90	7	17	523	19	313	2	14	.	2,265	3,023	72	163	5,523		
4	.	2	4	50	.	26	.	16	1	330	427	3	4	764		
1	.	.	.	1,194	188	281	207	43	32	4,324	4,667	1,469	1,346	11,806		
6	29	5	5	154	16	45	1	10	.	567	685	49	50	1,342		
2	2	.	.	92	6	.	99	6	.	407	528	259	329	1,523		
1	4	.	.	59	2	2	1	9	.	231	293	9	12	550		
.	.	.	.	281	20	51	4	.	1	1,400	1,597	150	153	3,305		
3	5	.	.	344	45	9	.	.	.	889	1,548	96	184	2,717		
3	2	5	.	41	.	.	.	46	.	302	353	3	.	658		
7	13	2	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	35	36	3	8	82
8	12	.	.	47	8	58	6	6	13	347	441	68	115	971		
1	1	.	.	152	1	117	.	35	.	1,017	1,114	23	24	2,183		
4	10	.	.	110	1	111	.	25	1	804	1,046	36	106	1,992		
5	5	1	6	680	9	5	.	1	.	1,640	2,162	42	81	3,925		
10	15	.	.	149	6	3	.	13	.	478	721	25	38	1,262		
87	224	11	21	851	41	103	13	27	6	3,109	3,492	183	207	6,991		
50	91	5	12	220	1	9	1	3	.	662	983	29	10	1,684		
.	.	.	.	129	5	32	3	33	.	487	719	22	21	1,249		
.	.	.	.	225	1	11	4	.	1	640	1,015	24	77	1,756		
203	545	14	39	237	10	76	2	57	5	1,101	1,315	48	75	2,539		
683	1222	69	140	1,085	22	48	.	97	.	3,397	3,935	73	85	7,490		
.	.	.	.	211	50	251	67	24	7	1,256	1,590	301	381	3,528		
.	.	.	.	63	20	49	25	13	5	646	890	233	257	2,026		
.	.	.	.	5,519	715	1,156	478	77	28	17,171	17,480	3,238	4,496	42,385		
480	677	55	101	18,082	2,458	6,914	2,010	990	184	71,536	92,919	12,496	18,601	195,552		
.	.	.	.	40	6	38	3	16	2	405	456	48	37	946		
7	12	1	.	14	8	39	.	.	3	111	150	17	20	298		
50	117	8	23	6	.	4	1	6	.	181	309	13	9	512		
.	.	.	.	2	1	47	5	78	4	370	365	44	46	825		
137	396	.	.	85	1	76	24	4	1	758	1,013	138	180	2,089		
8	20	5	16	15	4	106	32	4	.	377	341	99	93	910		
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	6	3	145	215	4	5	369
1	.	.	.	223	5	83	6	88	.	1,878	2,343	42	65	4,328		
.	.	.	.	13	.	150	23	.	.	513	762	75	186	1,536		
.	.	.	.	5	.	141	2	2	.	558	886	23	65	1,532		
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	2	31	58	5	13	107		
.	.	.	.	27	2	32	9	4	1	161	248	47	53	509		
203	545	14	39	431	27	748	105	216	16	5,488	7,146	555	772	13,961		
683	1222	69	140	18,513	2,485	7,662	2,115	1,206	200	77,024	100,065	13,051	19,373	209,513		

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Able-bodied who have received Out-door Relief on Account of being out of Work and other Causes (not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary), during the Quarters ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843, in 584 Unions in England and Wales.

Description of Paupers.	Quarters ended Lady-day.	On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Married men and widowers having children	1842	15,889	46,927	11,020	38,917	2,650	7,572	29,559	93,416	122,975
	1843	20,118	60,707	11,120	39,786	2,921	6,055	33,459	106,548	140,007
Married men and widowers without children, and single men	1842	5,183	.	1,513	.	964	.	7,660	.	7,660
	1843	7,358	.	1,473	.	865	.	9,696	.	9,696
Single women having an illegitimate child or children	1842	1,029	1,426	3,426	4,360	486	630	4,941	6,416	11,357
	1843	1,236	1,606	3,542	4,861	430	521	5,208	6,988	12,196
Women not having a child or children, whose husbands have deserted them	1842	2,161	.	2,042	.	695	.	4,898	.	4,898
	1843	2,592	.	2,334	.	857	.	5,783	.	5,783
Other able-bodied women (if any), not included in Table B	1842	545	750	722	919	835	1,443	2,102	3,112	5,214
	1843	642	697	869	1,094	751	1,362	2,962	3,153	5,415
Wives of married men above mentioned	1842	15,390	.	9,514	.	1,771	.	26,675	.	26,675
	1843	20,359	.	9,580	.	1,397	.	31,336	.	31,336
Totals of 584 Unions, Lady-day	1842	40,197	49,093	28,937	44,196	7,401	9,645	75,835	102,944	178,779
Totals of 584 Unions, Lady-day	1843	52,305	63,010	28,918	45,741	6,521	7,933	87,744	116,689	204,433

No. 3. (continued)—TABLE B: Summary of Returns from 585 Unions in England and Wales, showing the Number of Widows, and Women whose Husbands have deserted them or who are Transported, having a Child or Children under 16 dependent on them, who have received Out-door Relief during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1843.

COUNTIES.	Widows having a Child or Children.							
	On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of Want of Work.			
	Out-door.				Out-door.			
	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks	51	83	2	7	5	5	1	1
Buckingham	71	155	6	18	10	52	2	2
Cambridge	10	20	3	6	20	40	.	.
Chester	46	112	19	45	56	123	15	32
Cornwall	37	73	5	7	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	52	80	26	55	42	85	8	17
Derby	26	75	8	35	44	97	12	55
Devon	91	224	9	30	25	52	2	6
Dorset	86	142	12	22	47	102	8	8
Durham	147	239	25	60	110	249	46	129
Essex	31	47	4	5	6	15	.	.
Gloucester	51	146	5	12	42	136	.	.
Hereford	12	32	5	9	.	.	.	.
Hertford	18	51	2	6	1	4	.	.
Huntingdon	4	6	2	2	2	2	.	.
Kent	41	94	8	17	124	304	7	19
Lancaster	320	1,056	76	224	405	926	176	470
Leicester	56	106	16	44	23	53	3	8
Lincoln	52	86	7	14	20	24	.	.
Middlesex	50	93	38	94	164	358	104	272
Monmouth	45	70	9	12	2	3	.	.
Norfolk	200	661	16	29	25	54	4	12
Northampton	5	8	1	1	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	64	205	17	33	105	247	4	10
Nottingham	35	72	14	43	2	7	1	2
Oxford	25	59	1	4	10	18	.	.
Rutland . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Salop	61	114	14	37	20	53	4	8
Somerset	183	426	27	59	33	69	9	30
Southampton	74	179	4	6	25	46	2	2
Stafford	60	108	8	23	89	262	1	5
Suffolk	48	75	1	1	79	198	20	56
Surrey	128	239	5	16	148	365	22	67
Sussex	27	48	6	13	25	54	1	3
Warwick	46	84	3	6	1	1	.	.
Westmorland	12	15	6	8	32	87	11	36
Wils	68	137	14	37	122	256	6	17
Worcester	125	211	14	35	55	188	1	3
York { East Riding	14	23	7	8	13	30	3	8
York { North Riding	53	124	10	21	41	110	14	37
York { West Riding	119	265	71	167	271	740	120	251
Totals of England	2,650	6,047	526	1,271	2,245	5,422	607	1,556
WALES.								
Anglesey	78	114	6	9	19	20	4	5
Brecon	6	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	16	29	4	8	74	160	9	46
Carnarvon	26	57	15	33	39	83	11	25
Denbigh	46	103	17	37	31	73	5	13
Flint	43	192	2	4	6	9	.	.
Glamorgan	37	74	16	31	141	348	38	89
Merioneth . . . . .	.	.	1	3	3	8	.	.
Montgomery	11	27	.	.	2	4	.	.
Pembroke	24	28	1	1	.	.	.	.
Radnor	4	8	.	.	8	18	3	7
Totals of Wales	294	658	62	126	323	723	70	185
Totals of 585 Unions in } England and Wales }	2,944	6,705	588	1,397	2,568	6,145	677	1,751

No. 3. TABLE B. (continued.)—Summary of Returns

COUNTIES.	Widows having a Child or Children.							
	On Account of Insufficiency of Work.				Other Causes.			
	Out-door.				Out-door.			
	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	333	946	10	34	.	.	.	.
Berks	422	1,176	77	216	5	7	5	12
Buckingham	575	1,492	30	95	10	30	3	13
Cambridge	496	1,211	51	113	76	101	4	9
Chester	695	1,873	244	701	4	9	3	12
Cornwall	998	2,486	119	311	20	47	11	21
Cumberland	269	693	145	407	38	134	20	53
Derby	258	720	65	193	6	22	3	10
Devon	983	1,967	74	187	81	136	15	24
Dorset	521	1,333	62	173	16	53	.	.
Durham	927	2,298	271	717	8	21	.	.
Essex	1,112	2,768	98	270	82	207	17	28
Gloucester	763	2,253	151	463	26	66	.	.
Hereford	279	867	54	175	4	17	.	.
Hertford	476	1,353	40	109	1	4	.	.
Huntingdon	173	420	18	48	4	12	.	.
Kent	1,044	2,909	205	597	8	33	.	.
Lancaster	1,871	5,473	664	2,106	38	73	10	31
Leicester	715	1,889	102	243	1	2	.	.
Lincoln	872	2,323	74	184	2	7	1	1
Middlesex	1,155	2,858	614	1,622	25	65	18	60
Monmouth	282	847	43	128	7	17	.	.
Norfolk	751	1,839	127	299	100	247	13	35
Northampton	790	1,905	49	132	.	.	4	4
Northumberland	640	1,418	337	833	58	160	24	58
Nottingham	468	1,199	79	229	13	32	4	10
Oxford	485	1,086	29	75	3	7	1	1
Rutland	49	115	7	17	.	.	.	.
Salop	247	612	112	325	.	.	1	4
Somerset	1,165	3,085	125	346	65	189	.	.
Southampton	841	2,096	101	304	10	18	.	.
Stafford	668	2,015	91	308	11	43	5	15
Suffolk	983	2,573	63	205	24	83	6	26
Surrey	716	1,852	111	334	356	716	19	45
Sussex	607	1,659	145	400	.	.	3	11
Warwick	436	1,216	53	164	2	3	.	.
Westmorland	96	216	37	106	.	.	.	.
Wilts	773	2,187	136	369	7	7	.	.
Worcester	863	2,264	114	282	14	11	16	26
York { East Riding	406	1,005	175	453	2	12	7	16
York { North Riding	283	693	122	302	4	17	8	25
York { West Riding	1,518	3,889	403	1,204	112	330	28	79
Totals of England	27,904	73,079	5,627	15,789	1,243	2,943	249	629
WALES.								
Anglesey	150	302	44	89	7	18	3	7
Brecon	102	236	54	140	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	243	716	10	23	1	2	3	8
Carmarthen	351	845	66	173	.	.	1	3
Carnarvon	365	799	83	172	6	103	5	44
Denbigh	130	293	40	113	2	6	.	.
Flint	205	443	37	50	92	81	4	8
Glamorgan	336	869	21	57	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	159	293	80	197	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	89	230	12	50	79	143	.	.
Pembroke	278	635	64	170	.	.	.	.
Radnor	46	117	25	57	3	5	.	.
Totals of Wales	2,454	5,778	536	1,291	190	358	16	70
Totals of 585 Unions in } England and Wales }	30,358	78,857	6,163	17,080	1,433	3,301	265	699

from 585 Unions in England and Wales, &c.

Wives (whose Husbands have deserted them) having a Child or Children.

On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes.			
Out-door.				Out-door.				Out-door.				Out-door.			
Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.	
A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	98	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	26	.	.	2	6	.	.	27	54	2	5	.	.	.	.
2	4	.	.	3	7	.	.	57	155	2	4	.	.	.	.
6	12	1	1	15	40	1	.	59	176	4	8	13	23	1	3
6	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	224	11	35	1	2	1	5
13	59	6	16	1	1	1	2	107	266	12	41	1	7	.	.
3	9	4	16	3	5	.	.	20	46	15	36	20	61	8	24
19	29	2	5	20	50	1	3	22	61	1	6	1	2	2	9
19	51	.	.	8	21	.	.	23	67	7	18	2	7	.	.
20	55	4	10	15	41	1	3	106	241	17	45	3	8	3	8
1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	34	72	4	10	2	6	.	.
3	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	63	220	4	10	9	36	.	.
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	45	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	11	1	3	.	.	.	.	13	36	2	7	1	3	.	.
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	23	1	3	.	.	.	.
7	20	2	3	13	23	.	.	78	244	5	10	1	1	.	.
95	230	7	16	116	258	21	75	332	944	109	329	40	95	6	19
5	7	.	.	1	2	.	.	97	224	16	23	1	3	.	.
4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	132	2	4	.	.	.	.
3	9	3	7	8	18	14	32	62	152	18	51	2	4	3	9
13	37	.	.	7	25	.	.	27	67	.	.	4	9	.	.
29	90	1	3	4	9	.	.	53	135	5	13	8	11	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	80	2	5	.	.	.	.
22	76	13	6	37	112	2	5	107	212	16	41	19	39	.	.
11	15	6	8	1	2	.	.	76	200	3	11	8	20	3	9
2	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	27	73	4	10	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	1	3	.	.	.	.
9	16	1	2	6	16	.	.	20	59	7	23	.	.	.	.
16	32	6	12	18	56	.	.	109	286	6	19	40	104	.	.
9	14	.	.	5	13	.	.	61	162	2	5	2	7	.	.
20	47	.	.	13	49	.	.	93	266	4	12	3	4	.	.
4	4	1	2	10	31	.	.	38	106	1	2	3	6	.	.
26	44	1	5	1	2	.	.	67	196	1	4	2	5	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	170	11	36	4	13	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	80	1	1	2	6	.	.
8	14	.	.	24	56	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	22	1	1	24	67	4	13	64	180	6	18	3	7	.	.
12	28	.	.	18	54	.	.	33	101	1	2	15	40	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	139	16	38	2	5	1	2
2	5	1	3	6	26	2	6	29	61	5	15	1	1	.	.
21	63	5	15	69	160	11	28	303	600	35	105	6	21	5	10
433	1,052	70	138	448	1,150	62	181	2,702	6,983	383	1,051	232	582	34	101
6	18	.	.	2	5	5	11	6	15	.	.	6	12	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	31	5	13	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	6	21	1	2	27	78	.	.	3	7	.	.
19	43	1	3	7	20	3	7	15	45	9	19	.	.	1	4
4	8	.	.	4	8	1	1	13	32	11	32	.	.	.	.
12	23	.	.	54	118	.	.	5	11	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	103	2	7	.	.	1	1
2	5	.	.	3	8	2	5	18	43	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	149	13	31	1	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	6	18	2	4	.	.	.	.
46	106	1	3	77	183	12	26	205	570	42	106	10	22	5	8
479	1,158	71	141	525	1,333	74	207	2,907	7,553	425	1,157	242	604	39	109

TABLE B. (*continued.*)—Summary of Returns from 585 Unions in England and Wales, are Transported, having a Child or Children under 16 dependent on them,

COUNTIES.	Wives (whose Husbands are absent from them for any other Cause							
	On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of Want of Work.			
	Out-door.				Out-door.			
	Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buckingham	8	20	.	.	3	8	.	.
Cambridge	1	1	.	.	2	10	.	.
Chester	11	33	.	.	10	19	1	2
Cornwall	6	10	2	2	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	2	4	1	2	3	17	.	.
Derby	4	16	1	3	2	12	.	.
Devon	12	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	12	26	.	.	2	6	.	.
Durham	16	48	1	6	3	5	3	13
Essex	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	2	7	1	5	2	5	.	.
Hereford	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hertford . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kent	3	9	4	12	5	11	.	.
Lancaster	35	73	18	29	37	95	8	19
Leicester	12	31	.	.	3	9	.	.
Lincoln	4	9	1	1	.	.	.	.
Middlesex	18	37	2	6	6	16	2	5
Monmouth	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	24	64	.	.	7	10	.	.
Northampton	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	7	9	.	.	4	4	.	.
Nottingham	14	32	7	21	1	6	.	.
Oxford . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	12	26	1	2	6	17	.	.
Somerset	10	29	1	5	7	21	.	.
Southampton	12	13	2	5	2	7	.	.
Stafford	20	51	16	40	18	49	.	.
Suffolk	10	29	.	.	9	32	.	.
Surrey	17	26	3	11	8	22	2	5
Sussex	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	2
Wilts	4	8	.	.	12	41	.	.
Worcester	12	34	.	.	26	65	.	.
York { East Riding . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
York { North Riding . . . . .	.	.	1	2	1	6	.	.
York { West Riding	14	41	5	14	39	115	11	35
Totals of England	318	744	62	166	221	613	23	81
WALES.								
Anglesey . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.
Carnarvon	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
Denbigh . . . . .	.	.	1	4	6	17	.	.
Flint . . . . .	.	4	.	.	1	5	.	.
Glamorgan	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
Totals of Wales	8	18	1	4	11	30	.	.
Totals of 585 Unions } in England and Wales }	326	762	63	170	232	643	23	81

showing the Number of Widows, and Women whose Husbands have deserted them, or who who have received Out-door Relief during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1843.

than Desertion) having a Child or Children.																Grand Total, Adults and Children
On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes.				Totals of the Three Classes.								
Out-door.				Out-door.												
Resident.		Non-resident		Resident.		Non-resident.		Resident.		Non-resident.						
A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.					
44	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	422	1,166	11	35	1,634
35	68	2	3	3	11	2	6	549	1,406	91	250	2,296				
78	217	3	8	2	8	.	.	824	2,169	46	140	3,179				
77	199	6	18	3	10	.	.	762	1,802	69	157	2,790				
51	153	18	53	11	33	2	4	997	2,633	316	895	4,841				
34	107	7	20	3	8	1	1	1,212	3,018	157	403	4,790				
7	24	4	20	.	.	.	.	467	1,184	234	632	2,517
14	43	4	12	.	.	.	.	383	1,062	100	344	1,889
68	184	5	21	16	41	1	3	1,347	3,044	132	321	4,844				
29	76	5	11	8	13	.	.	778	1,897	94	232	3,001				
34	86	8	19	35	46	.	.	1,424	3,337	379	1,010	6,150				
45	130	5	18	.	.	.	.	1,314	3,249	129	331	5,023
61	214	7	18	11	29	.	.	1,033	3,116	169	509	4,827				
8	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	320	993	59	184	1,556
6	19	1	4	.	.	.	.	519	1,481	46	129	2,175
14	33	.	.	2	5	.	.	208	506	21	53	788				
61	195	9	28	1	3	3	11	1,386	3,846	243	697	6,172				
137	324	40	141	43	99	8	23	3,469	9,651	1,138	3,482	17,740				
100	309	5	19	.	.	.	.	1,013	2,633	142	337	4,125
26	83	.	.	1	2	.	.	1,022	2,676	85	204	3,987				
54	152	20	55	1	4	5	17	1,548	3,766	841	2,230	8,385				
9	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	397	1,102	52	140	1,691
58	151	6	20	14	23	.	.	1,273	3,294	173	414	5,154				
24	61	1	5	2	3	.	.	854	2,061	57	147	3,119				
105	253	5	15	12	30	.	.	1,180	2,765	418	1,006	5,369				
68	209	9	35	16	54	8	27	713	1,848	134	395	3,090				
41	121	.	.	1	4	.	.	594	1,374	37	93	2,098				
3	9	.	.	1	3	.	.	59	140	8	20	227				
20	64	1	3	2	9	3	10	403	991	144	414	1,952				
111	326	8	24	34	103	.	.	1,791	4,726	182	495	7,194				
70	203	1	2	6	16	.	.	1,117	2,774	112	324	4,827				
54	177	1	4	10	27	.	.	1,059	3,098	126	407	4,690				
92	267	2	4	2	9	2	7	1,302	3,413	96	303	5,114				
46	122	1	4	4	11	.	.	1,519	3,600	165	491	5,775				
39	104	3	11	8	25	.	.	771	2,079	169	474	3,493				
25	77	3	8	10	25	1	5	558	1,502	61	184	2,305				
24	76	.	.	3	8	.	.	201	474	59	166	900				
84	238	9	29	2	8	1	2	1,169	3,158	177	486	4,990				
32	107	1	3	3	7	.	.	1,208	3,110	147	351	4,816				
37	101	9	24	3	12	1	6	537	1,331	219	555	2,642				
9	25	2	5	3	5	3	7	432	1,073	168	423	2,096				
212	402	25	92	24	67	2	6	2,708	6,693	721	2,006	12,128				
2,146	5,865	236	761	300	761	43	135	40,842	103,241	7,927	21,869	175,879				
5	14	2	4	4	8	.	.	283	526	66	127	1,002				
6	19	.	.	1	4	.	.	129	311	59	153	652				
5	19	1	4	.	.	.	.	280	825	14	35	1,154
3	9	1	2	1	3	.	.	466	1,109	82	234	1,891				
9	27	2	4	1	5	.	.	433	1,165	139	311	2,089				
9	36	.	.	1	4	.	.	245	584	75	200	1,104				
4	17	.	.	5	23	.	.	369	801	44	63	1,277				
53	143	.	.	.	.	.	.	630	1,681	78	185	2,624
2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	352	81	200	815
9	25	.	.	6	14	.	.	243	611	27	86	967				
5	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	314	701	65	171	1,251
2	5	3	5	.	.	1	4	75	183	34	77	369				
112	342	9	19	19	61	1	4	3,749	8,849	755	1,842	15,195				
2,258	6,207	245	780	319	822	44	139	44,591	114,090	8,682	23,711	191,074				

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Widows, and Women whose Husbands have deserted them, or who are Transported, having a Child or Children under 16 dependent on them, who have received Out-door Relief during the Quarters ended Lady-day, 1842 and 1843, in 584 Unions in England and Wales.

Description of Paupers	Quarters ended Lady-day.	On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.		On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other Causes.		Totals.		Grand Total.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Widows having a child or children . .	1842	3,450	8,040	2,762	6,175	34,508	90,517	1,834	3,955	42,554	103,687	151,241
	1843	3,427	7,834	3,101	7,638	36,148	94,873	1,689	3,976	44,365	114,321	153,686
Wives whose husbands have deserted them, having a child or children . .	1842	524	1,257	441	1,177	2,725	7,292	293	668	3,983	10,394	14,377
	1843	488	1,162	523	1,362	3,154	8,167	246	637	4,411	11,328	15,739
Wives whose husbands are absent from them from any other cause than desertion, having a child or children . .	1842	283	723	283	726	2,133	5,968	407	1,112	3,111	8,529	11,640
	1843	377	902	254	711	2,472	6,893	338	905	3,441	9,411	12,852
Totals of 534 Unions, Lady-day . .	1842	4,257	10,020	3,491	8,078	39,366	103,777	2,534	5,735	49,648	127,610	177,258
Totals of 534 Unions, Lady-day . .	1843	4,292	9,898	3,878	9,711	41,774	109,933	2,273	5,518	52,217	135,060	187,277

TABLE C.—Summary of Returns from 585 Unions in England and Wales, showing the Number of Aged and Infirm Out-door Paupers, partially or wholly disabled, relieved during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1843, distinguishing the Resident and Non-resident.

COUNTIES.	Out-door Resident.				Out-door Non-resident.				Totals.				Grand Total.
	Wholly un-able to Work.		Partially able to Work.		Wholly un-able to Work.		Partially able to Work.		Resident.		Non-resident.		
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
ENGLAND.													
Bedford	708	1,080	168	814	39	110	7	43	876	1,894	46	153	2,969
Berks	1,258	1,856	532	761	91	159	26	62	1,790	2,617	117	221	4,745
Buckingham . .	799	1,149	525	1,673	33	108	20	60	1,324	2,822	53	168	4,367
Cambridge . . .	805	1,644	384	748	73	179	18	38	1,189	2,392	91	217	3,889
Chester	833	1,470	597	1,193	255	433	150	359	1,430	2,663	405	792	5,290
Cornwall	1,398	2,807	564	1,480	179	450	63	139	1,962	4,287	242	589	7,080
Cumberland . . .	332	709	243	688	142	278	113	309	575	1,397	255	587	2,814
Derby	500	928	291	613	108	222	48	101	791	1,541	156	323	2,811
Devon	3,177	5,382	2,076	3,445	266	545	201	345	5,253	8,827	467	890	15,437
Dorset	1,236	2,371	552	1,136	105	233	48	104	1,788	3,507	153	337	5,785
Durham	960	2,145	358	1,353	308	688	91	345	1,318	3,498	399	1,033	6,248
Essex	2,049	3,329	548	1,036	140	374	29	61	2,507	4,365	169	435	7,566
Gloucester . . .	1,609	3,087	920	1,634	219	510	72	193	2,529	4,721	291	703	8,244
Hereford	691	979	402	959	84	176	34	71	1,093	1,938	118	247	3,396
Hertford	791	1,623	177	591	61	137	7	55	968	2,214	68	192	3,442
Huntingdon . . .	391	745	101	287	22	62	3	9	492	1,032	25	71	1,620
Kent	1,887	3,236	1,056	1,933	319	655	102	215	2,943	5,169	421	870	9,403
Lancaster	1,983	3,404	2,159	3,704	619	1,019	808	1,437	4,147	7,108	1,427	2,456	15,138
Leicester	1,226	1,663	740	1,085	160	255	80	107	1,966	2,748	240	362	5,316
Lincoln	1,386	2,776	556	1,485	151	414	25	106	1,942	4,261	176	520	6,899
Middlesex	935	2,325	590	1,899	272	1,055	224	765	1,534	4,224	496	1,820	8,074
Monmouth	428	638	254	572	55	111	23	42	682	1,210	78	153	2,123
Norfolk	2,392	4,351	790	1,413	434	911	187	318	3,191	5,764	621	1,229	10,805
Northampton . .	1,226	2,229	429	1,205	80	236	11	432	1,655	3,434	91	668	5,848
Northumberland .	817	1,759	344	1,501	416	927	146	650	1,161	3,260	562	1,577	6,560
Nottingham . . .	765	1,239	475	1,061	181	388	86	170	1,240	2,360	267	458	4,325
Oxford	1,236	2,025	319	550	66	139	17	35	1,615	2,575	83	174	4,447
Rutland	100	184	53	144	10	29	6	11	153	328	16	40	537
Salop.	568	1,079	432	905	209	544	117	254	1,000	1,984	326	598	3,908
Somerset	3,107	5,735	1,827	3,489	244	580	107	229	4,934	9,224	351	809	15,318
Southampton . .	1,788	3,089	607	1,070	162	323	47	78	2,395	4,159	209	401	7,164
Stafford	1,132	2,376	493	919	220	488	67	155	1,625	3,295	287	643	5,850
Suffolk	2,654	4,147	957	1,869	171	358	41	73	3,611	6,016	212	431	10,270
Surrey	1,085	2,173	772	1,473	266	283	82	153	1,857	3,646	348	436	6,287
Sussex	1,310	1,516	952	959	225	301	131	195	2,262	2,475	356	496	5,589
Warwick	780	1,192	530	1,146	123	257	55	174	1,310	2,338	178	431	4,257
Westmorland . .	101	154	216	392	29	61	78	151	317	546	107	212	1,182
Wilts.	2,074	3,796	827	1,530	243	547	81	176	2,901	5,326	324	723	9,274
Worcester	1,191	2,082	661	1,280	248	432	118	237	1,852	3,362	366	669	6,249
York { East Riding	504	956	378	919	136	313	126	364	882	1,875	262	677	3,696
{ North Riding	673	1,520	409	896	195	555	112	336	1,082	2,416	307	891	4,696
{ West Riding	2,036	4,035	1,235	2,457	576	1,184	399	800	3,271	6,492	975	1,984	12,722
Totals of England.	50,986	91,043	26,517	54,267	7,935	16,729	4,206	9,957	77,503	145,310	12,141	26,686	261,640
WALES.													
Anglesey	240	535	156	378	36	80	29	70	396	913	65	150	1,524
Brecon	233	425	265	575	51	92	65	142	498	1,000	116	234	1,848
Cardigan	420	983	243	831	54	103	17	60	663	1,814	71	163	2,711
Cardarthen . . .	557	1,227	377	988	100	273	58	226	934	2,215	158	499	3,806
Cardarvon	385	604	397	919	121	178	90	201	782	1,523	211	379	2,895
Denbigh	330	628	210	598	58	173	48	133	540	1,226	106	306	2,178
Flint	289	684	208	617	54	118	24	52	497	1,301	78	170	2,046
Glamorgan	526	1,071	324	998	64	157	25	120	850	2,069	89	277	3,235
Merioneth	291	392	286	925	69	122	124	279	677	1,317	193	401	2,588
Moutgomery . . .	895	648	466	1,002	74	109	63	109	1,361	1,650	137	209	3,357
Pembroke	333	1,013	583	552	43	207	28	81	616	1,565	71	238	2,540
Radnor	70	162	82	161	32	59	25	65	152	323	57	124	656
Total of Wales .	4,569	8,372	3,397	8,544	756	1,662	596	1,538	7,966	16,916	1,352	3,200	29,434
Totals of 585 Unions in Eng-land and Wales. }	55,555	99,415	29,914	62,811	8,691	18,391	4,802	11,495	85,469	162,226	13,493	29,886	291,074

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Aged and Infirm Out-door Paupers partially or wholly disabled, relieved during the Quarters ended Lady-day 1842 and 1843, in 584 Unions in England and Wales.

	Wholly unable to Work.		Partially able to Work.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Totals of 584 Unions, } Lady-day, 1842.	59,747	111,584	31,118	69,320	90,865	180,904	271,769
Totals of 584 Unions, } Lady-day, 1843.	63,878	116,973	34,387	73,510	98,265	190,483	288,748

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE Statement of the Amount of Money Levied and Expended in England and Wales during the Nine Years prior and the Nine Years subsequent to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Nine Years before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.									
Years ended Lady-day.	Total Amount of Money levied.	Expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.*	Law Charges, Removals, &c.	County Rate.	All other purposes.	Total Parochial Rates expended.	Rate per Cent. of Increase or Decrease on Amount expended in Relief, &c., to the Poor in each Year, compared with the preceding.		Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.
							Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			s. d.
1826	6,965,051	5,928,502	..	743,111	503,034	7,174,647	2	..	53 9
1827	7,784,352	6,441,088	..	762,187	600,191	7,803,466	9	..	56 9
1828	7,715,055	6,298,900	..	721,308	651,125	7,670,433	..	2	60 5
1829	7,642,171	6,332,410	..	714,308	566,021	7,612,739	1	..	66 3
1830	8,111,422	6,829,042	..	726,800	605,439	8,161,231	8	..	62 10
1831	8,279,218	6,798,889	..	772,966	767,232	8,339,087	..	..	67 8
1832	8,622,920	7,036,969	..	799,414	847,079	8,683,462	4	..	63 4
1833	8,606,501	6,790,800	254,412	745,270	949,400	8,739,882	..	4	57 3
1834	8,338,079	6,317,255	258,604	691,548	1,021,941	8,289,348	..	7	51 11
Nine Years since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.									
1835	7,373,807	5,526,418	202,527	705,711	935,362	7,370,018	..	13	44 2
1836	6,354,538	4,717,630	172,432	699,845	823,213	6,413,120	..	15	39 5
(a) 1837	5,294,566	4,044,741	126,951	604,203	637,043	5,412,938	..	14	52 6
1838	5,186,389	4,123,604	93,982	681,842	(b) 569,271	5,468,699	2	..	55 3
1839	5,613,938	4,406,907	(c) 63,412	741,407	602,855	5,814,581	7	..	69 4
1840	6,014,605	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	567,889	6,067,426	3	..	68 6
1841	6,351,828	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	(d) 636,266	6,493,172	4	..	65 3
1842	6,552,890	4,911,499	68,051	1,230,718	501,504	6,711,771	3	..	64 0
1843	7,085,595	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	446,748	7,035,121	6	..	54 4

Note.—The Amount expended for law, &c., was not distinguished until 1833, previous to which time the expenditure under that head was included partly with relief, &c., to the poor, and partly under the head of other purposes.

(a) The year in which the expenditure for relief, &c., to the poor was at the minimum.

(b) Including in this and the following year's expenses incurred under the Registration and Parochial Assessments Acts.

(c) In this and the following years the expense incurred in removal of paupers is included under the head of "other purposes."

(d) Including in this and subsequent year's expenses incurred under the Vaccination Extension Act.

Decrease in 1837 compared with 1834 on relief, &c., to the poor, 36 per cent.

Increase in 1843 compared with 1837 on relief, &c., to the poor 29 per cent.

Decrease in 1843 compared with 1834 on relief, &c. to the poor 18 per cent.

Under this head is included In-door and out-door relief, establishment charges, and, since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in addition thereto, building and emigration loans repaid, and interest on money borrowed under Poor Law Amendment Act.

Total Amount of Money Levied and Expended under the following heads in England and Wales during the Nine Years prior and the Nine Years subsequent to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Years.	Amount of Money levied.	Amount of Money expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Expenditure in Law Charges, Removals, &c.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Expenditure for County Rate.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Expended for all other purposes.	Proportion per Cent. to Total.	Total Parochial Rates expended.
1826 to 1834.	£. 72,064,769	£. 58,772,955	81	£. 513,016	..	£. 6,676,912	9	£. 6,511,462	9	£. 72,474,345
1835 to 1843.	55,828,156	42,276,719	74	949,047	2	7,840,929	14	5,720,151	10	56,786,846
Decrease . .	16,236,613	16,496,236	..	..	..	..	..	791,311	..	15,687,499
Increase . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,164,017	..	..	..	..

* Total of two years only.

No. 5.—A STATEMENT showing the total Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates in Returns have been received, to the Year 1843 inclusive; also the total Amount Expenditure before and since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to Parishes in England and

Years ended Lady-day. (a)	Total Money Levied for Poor Rates & County Rates.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor. (b)	Expended in Law, Removals, &c.	Expended for County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates expended.
1803	£. 5,348,205	£. 4,077,891	£. 190,072	£. 273,490	£. 760,615	£. 5,302,068
1813	8,646,841	6,656,106	324,957	547,042	1,313,305	8,841,410
1814	8,388,974	6,294,581	332,663	524,689	1,356,128	8,598,061
1815	7,457,676	5,418,846	324,596	572,544	1,189,862	7,505,848
1816	6,937,425	5,724,839	..	559,090	634,981	6,938,910
1817	8,128,418	6,910,925	..	590,080	620,640	8,121,645
(c) 1818	9,320,440	7,870,801	..	657,776	774,556	9,303,133
1819	8,932,185	7,516,704	..	663,555	745,350	8,925,609
1820	8,719,655	7,330,254	..	678,723	663,935	8,672,912
1821	8,411,893	6,959,251	..	652,816	723,052	8,335,119
1822	7,761,441	6,358,704	..	595,316	741,217	7,695,237
1823	6,898,153	5,772,962	..	579,006	569,224	6,921,192
1824	6,836,505	5,736,900	..	599,395	538,203	6,874,498
1825	6,972,323	5,786,989	..	663,644	548,555	6,999,188
1826	6,965,031	5,928,502	..	743,111	503,034	7,174,647
1827	7,784,352	6,441,088	..	762,187	600,191	7,803,466
1828	7,715,055	6,298,000	..	721,308	651,125	7,670,433
1829	7,642,171	6,332,410	..	714,308	566,021	7,612,739
1830	8,111,492	6,829,042	..	726,800	605,439	8,161,281
1831	8,279,218	6,798,889	..	772,966	767,232	8,339,087
1832	8,622,920	7,036,969	..	799,414	847,079	8,683,462
1833	8,606,501	6,790,800	254,412	745,270	949,400	8,739,832
1834	8,338,079	6,317,255	258,604	691,548	1,021,941	8,239,348
Average of 22 Years before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.	7,976,214	6,505,037	(d) 279,046	661,845	770,476	8,005,323
1835	7,373,807	5,526,418	202,527	705,711	935,362	7,370,018
1836	6,354,533	4,717,630	172,432	699,845	823,213	6,413,120
1837	5,294,566	4,044,741	126,951	604,203	637,043	5,412,933
1838	5,186,389	4,123,604	93,982	681,842	(f) 569,271	5,468,699
1839	5,613,938	4,406,907	(e) 63,412	741,407	602,855	5,814,581
1840	6,014,605	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	567,889	6,067,426
1841	6,351,828	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	(g) 636,266	6,493,172
1842	6,552,890	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	501,504	6,711,771
1843	7,085,595	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	446,748	7,035,121
Average of 9 Years since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.	6,203,128	4,697,413	105,450	871,215	635,572	6,309,650

Note.—The money expended under the head of "all other purposes," in 1813, 1814, and 1815, includes church rate, highway rate, militia charges, &c. In the years 1816 to 1832, a large proportion of the legal expenses, as well as expenses attending the removal of paupers and travelling expenses of overseers, constables' expenses, expenses before magistrates, &c., are included. Since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act the principal items included in "other purposes" are constables' expenses, expenses before magistrates, printing lists of voters, expenses on account of parish property, registration and vaccination charges, and expenses attending the removal of paupers; and in the metropolis and large towns, police rate is also included.

(a) The parochial year ended at Easter until 1814, and since that time on the 25th March, in pursuance of Act 54 Geo. III., c. 91.

AVERAGE FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS BEFORE AND NINE						
1813 to 1834	7,976,214	6,505,037	279,046	661,845	770,476	8,005,323
1835 to 1843	6,203,128	4,697,413	105,450	871,215	635,572	6,309,650

England and Wales, in each Year from the earliest Period for which authentic Parliamentary Returns have been received, showing the Annual average together with the Annual Value of Real Property, the Number of Paupers relieved, and the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics & Idiots chargeable to Parishes.

Rate per Cent. of Increase or Decrease in Expenditure for Relief, &c. to the Poor, in each Year compared with the preceding.		Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Annual Value of Real Property in 1815 and 1841.	Rate in the £. on Total Amount levied on Annual Value of Real Property.	Population in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831 and 1841.	Rate per Head of Expenditure for the Relief, &c., of the Poor on the Population.	'Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, Years 1803, 1813, 1814, and 1815, and for Quarters ended Lady-day.	Proportion per Cent. of Number of Paupers relieved to the Population.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics & Idiots chargeable to Parishes.
Increase	Decrease	s. d.	£.	s. d.		s. d.			
..	..	64 8	..	..	8,872,980	9 2	1,040,716	12	..
..	..	108 9	..	..	10,150,615	13 1	1,426,065	14	..
..	5	73 11	..	..	..	..	1,402,576	..	..
..	14	64 4	51,898,423	2 10½	..	..	1,319,851	..	..
6	..	75 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	94 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	84 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	73 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	65 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	54 5	..	..	11,978,785	11 7	..	..	..
..	9	43 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	51 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	62 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	66 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	58 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	56 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	60 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	66 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	62 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	67 8	..	..	13,807,187	9 9	..	..	..
4	..	63 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	57 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	51 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	66 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	44 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	39 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	52 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	55 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	69 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	68 6	..	..	..	..	1,199,529	..	..
4	..	65 3	62,540,020	2 0	15,906,829	6 0	1,299,048	8	..
3	..	64 0	..	..	..	..	1,427,187	..	15,914
6	..	54 4	..	..	..	..	1,539,490	..	16,764
..	28	57 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Under this head is included in-door and out-door relief, establishment charges, and, since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in addition thereto, building and emigration loans repaid, and interest on money borrowed under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

(c) The year in which the expenditure was at the highest.

(d) Average of five years.

(e) In this and the following years the expenses incurred in removal of paupers is included under the head of "other purposes."

(f) Included in this and following year's expenses, under Registration and Parochial Assessments Act.

(g) Included in this and subsequent year's expenses under the Vaccination Extension Act.

YEARS SINCE THE PASSING OF THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

..	..	66 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28	57 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—A RETURN showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in 584 spectively; also the Amount of Money expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief during Paupers relieved, and amount expended for Relief in the Unions not included, and Places

COUNTIES.	Number of Paupers relieved						Increase per Cent. of Paupers relieved in 1843 com- pared with 1842.	Decrease per Cent. of Paupers relieved in 1843 com- pared with 1842.
	Quarter ended Michaelmas, 1842.			Quarter ended Michaelmas, 1843.				
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	1,536	8,193	9,729	1,324	8,819	10,143	4	..
Berks	2,725	12,351	15,076	3,148	12,752	15,900	6	..
Buckingham	1,758	12,642	14,400	2,078	13,018	15,096	4	..
Cambridge	2,813	11,735	14,548	2,430	11,516	13,946	..	4
Chester	2,850	27,303	30,153	2,135	19,911	22,046	..	27
Cornwall	2,747	19,462	22,209	2,699	18,682	21,381	..	4
Cumberland	1,899	9,223	11,122	1,985	8,250	10,235	..	8
Derby	2,024	10,447	12,471	1,463	8,292	9,755	..	22
Devon	4,243	36,668	40,911	3,980	33,996	37,976	..	7
Dorset	2,061	17,578	19,639	1,997	17,649	19,646	..	..
Durham	1,834	21,192	22,956	2,116	24,222	26,338	15	..
Essex	5,422	27,479	32,901	5,161	27,520	32,681	..	1
Gloucester	3,798	21,780	25,578	3,836	22,863	26,699	4	..
Hereford	1,022	7,731	8,753	1,114	8,002	9,116	4	..
Hertford	2,880	11,312	14,192	2,786	11,453	14,239	..	..
Huntingdon	685	3,706	4,391	530	3,776	4,306	..	2
Kent	9,390	30,694	40,084	8,947	31,548	40,495	1	..
Lancaster	13,262	118,820	132,082	9,934	83,444	93,378	..	29
Leicester	3,688	22,524	26,212	3,376	19,009	22,385	..	15
Lincoln	3,453	15,828	19,281	3,810	17,938	21,748	13	..
Middlesex	17,965	33,725	51,690	18,906	33,886	52,792	2	..
Monmouth	1,178	7,884	9,062	1,163	8,688	9,851	9	..
Norfolk	4,835	25,011	29,846	4,759	26,066	30,825	3	..
Northampton	1,977	14,426	16,403	2,109	15,382	17,491	7	..
Northumberland	1,671	18,726	20,397	2,170	20,028	22,198	9	..
Nottingham	3,347	21,569	24,916	2,693	15,594	18,287	..	27
Oxford	1,573	12,787	14,360	1,570	13,594	15,164	6	..
Rutland	344	1,184	1,528	327	1,470	1,797	18	..
Salop	4,311	11,003	15,314	3,824	13,848	17,672	13	..
Somerset	6,227	41,061	47,288	6,155	42,481	48,636	3	..
Southampton	4,004	20,642	24,646	3,758	20,691	24,449	..	1
Stafford	9,932	38,086	48,068	6,594	24,046	30,640	..	36
Suffolk	3,983	25,866	29,849	4,026	27,530	31,556	6	..
Surrey	8,836	23,313	32,149	8,433	23,835	32,268	..	..
Sussex	4,233	19,905	24,138	3,836	19,909	23,745	..	2
Warwick	2,045	11,810	13,855	1,781	11,595	13,376	..	3
Westmorland	1,046	4,970	6,016	940	5,007	5,947	..	1
Wilts	3,830	25,552	29,382	3,957	26,084	30,041	2	..
Worcester	3,058	20,829	23,887	3,164	24,415	27,579	16	..
York { East Riding	1,295	10,898	12,193	1,457	11,964	13,421	10	..
North Riding	1,506	10,786	12,292	1,739	11,221	12,960	5	..
West Riding	5,108	73,794	78,902	4,719	61,541	66,260	..	16
Totals of England	162,444	920,425	1,082,869	152,929	861,535	1,014,464	..	6
WALES.								
Anglesey . . . . .	..	5,069	5,069	..	5,412	5,412	7	..
Brecon	388	4,180	4,568	432	4,927	5,359	17	..
Cardigan	226	5,979	6,205	160	6,114	6,274	1	..
Carmarthen	953	8,637	9,590	959	8,128	9,087	..	5
Carnarvon	88	8,216	8,304	78	8,676	8,754	5	..
Denbigh	507	6,139	6,646	579	6,326	6,905	4	..
Flint	471	5,088	5,559	430	4,916	5,346	..	4
Glamorgan	745	10,352	11,097	877	10,997	11,874	7	..
Merioneth	128	5,661	5,789	168	5,732	5,900	2	..
Montgomery	588	7,605	8,193	503	7,988	8,491	4	..
Pembroke	453	5,125	5,578	451	5,121	5,572	..	..
Radnor	94	2,301	2,395	89	2,255	2,344	..	2
Totals of Wales	4,641	74,352	78,993	4,726	76,592	81,318	3	..
Totals of 584 Unions in England and Wales. }	167,085	994,777	1,161,862	157,655	938,127	1,095,782	..	6
Estimated Totals of Unions not included, & of places not united }	30,312	180,468	210,780	28,601	170,191	198,792	..	6
Estimated Totals of England and Wales. }	197,397	1,175,245	1,372,642	186,256	1,108,318	1,294,574	..	6

No. 7, i.—ABSTRACT of Returns showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable 1843; distinguishing the Number of each Sex, whether dangerous to themselves or Clothing, &c.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable							
		Lunatics.			Idiots.			Grand Total Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion per Cent. to Population
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	112,379	37	36	73	34	30	64	137	1.10
Berks	190,367	56	73	129	62	69	131	260	1.10
Buckingham	140,352	34	45	79	32	36	68	147	1.10
Cambridge	171,848	29	30	59	45	39	84	143	8.100
Chester	371,331	56	65	121	71	95	166	287	8.100
Cornwall	340,728	64	102	166	95	74	169	335	1.10
Cumberland	177,912	49	33	82	42	49	91	173	1.10
Derby	220,028	30	34	64	57	52	109	173	8.100
Devon	430,221	94	123	217	166	164	330	547	1.10
Dorset	167,874	49	78	127	33	50	83	210	1.10
Durham	325,997	62	64	126	75	63	138	264	8.100
Essex	320,818	52	96	148	95	111	206	354	1.10
Gloucester	330,562	93	112	205	86	101	187	392	1.10
Hereford	110,675	29	38	67	36	48	84	151	1.10
Hertford	176,173	39	54	93	64	68	132	225	1.10
Huntingdon	55,573	17	19	36	12	17	29	65	1.10
Kent	534,882	119	176	295	94	133	227	522	1.10
Lancaster	1,717,413	311	340	651	239	263	502	1,153	7.100
Leicester	220,232	58	67	125	59	65	124	249	1.10
Lincoln	353,347	89	77	166	70	68	138	304	9.100
Middlesex	841,402	301	441	742	108	120	228	970	1.10
Monmouth	150,222	26	33	59	30	28	58	117	8.100
Norfolk	343,277	88	119	207	129	121	250	457	1.10
Northampton	197,197	51	74	125	67	99	166	291	1.10
Northumberland	265,988	64	70	134	88	103	191	325	1.10
Nottingham	270,719	57	78	135	58	65	123	253	1.10
Oxford	141,330	42	48	90	55	56	111	201	1.10
Rutland	23,150	8	5	13	6	7	13	26	1.10
Salop	191,052	45	48	93	71	84	155	248	1.10
Somerset	454,446	76	135	211	156	217	373	584	1.10
Southampton	311,413	102	158	260	97	95	192	452	1.10
Stafford	442,348	85	86	171	131	110	241	412	1.10
Suffolk	314,722	99	120	219	81	86	167	366	1.10
Surrey	512,580	147	216	363	94	80	174	537	1.10
Sussex	223,435	52	53	105	85	88	173	278	1.10
Warwick	220,029	42	53	95	65	88	153	248	1.10
Westmorland	56,469	10	19	29	10	18	28	57	1.10
Wilts	233,246	95	113	208	80	85	165	373	2.10
Worcester	336,108	65	81	146	76	85	161	307	9.100
York { East Riding	180,218	47	57	104	45	34	79	183	1.10
York { North Riding	180,527	33	44	77	37	38	75	152	8.100
York { West Riding	790,751	158	160	318	152	192	344	662	8.100
Totals of England	13,152,341	3,060	3,873	6,933	3,188	3,494	6,682	13,615	1.10
WALES.									
Anglesey	38,105	10	20	30	17	18	35	65	2.10
Brecon	55,399	6	15	21	20	25	45	66	1.10
Cardigan	75,136	17	24	41	29	49	78	119	2.10
Carmarthen	110,404	26	35	61	44	57	101	162	1.10
Carmarvon	86,728	26	16	42	42	65	107	149	2.10
Denbigh	68,483	6	8	14	36	34	70	84	1.10
Flint	64,355	5	6	11	23	26	49	60	9.100
Glamorgan	178,041	28	47	75	34	46	80	155	9.100
Merioneth	50,696	7	10	17	40	26	66	83	2.10
Montgomery	58,709	11	10	21	36	50	86	107	2.10
Pembroke	78,563	12	15	27	34	44	78	105	1.10
Radnor	19,554	3	3	6	11	5	16	22	1.10
Totals of Wales	884,173	157	209	366	366	445	811	1,177	1.10
Totals of 591 Unions in England and Wales	14,036,514	3,217	4,082	7,299	3,554	3,939	7,493	14,792	1.10
Estimated for Places not in Union	1,870,315	429	544	973	474	525	999	1,972	.
Estimated Totals for England and Wales	15,906,829	3,646	4,626	8,272	4,028	4,464	8,492	16,764	.

Total Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in England and Wales, Quarter ended
Total Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to parishes in England and Wales,

to Parishes comprised in each Union in England and Wales in the month of August, others, where Maintained, and the Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance,

to Parishes in each Union, in the Month of August, 1843.

Where Maintained.											
In County Lunatic Asylum.			In Licensed House.			In Union Workhouse.			With their Friends or Elsewhere.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
31	22	53	.	.	.	20	35	55	10	19	29
4	7	11	52	57	109	32	28	60	27	53	80
5	5	10	24	24	48	17	26	43	20	26	46
18	18	36	5	9	14	15	13	28	33	32	65
51	66	117	.	1	1	23	32	55	52	62	114
56	60	116	.	.	.	48	84	132	50	37	87
7	8	15	29	14	43	33	34	67	22	26	48
2	2	4	23	13	36	22	29	51	40	42	82
15	10	25	49	53	102	61	84	145	129	146	275
43	54	97	8	13	21	12	36	48	19	25	44
.	5	5	59	44	103	36	35	71	43	42	85
3	5	8	39	70	109	46	69	115	56	66	122
62	80	142	14	10	24	51	64	115	52	59	111
1	4	5	13	15	28	8	12	20	43	55	98
29	28	57	11	13	24	23	25	53	37	54	91
15	15	30	1	4	5	12	5	17	2	11	13
98	127	225	18	36	54	62	81	143	35	65	100
243	251	494	11	7	18	184	215	399	111	131	242
41	32	73	4	.	4	44	53	102	33	40	73
35	33	68	22	18	40	53	45	98	50	48	98
191	260	451	97	138	245	105	136	241	16	17	33
11	8	19	12	13	25	9	15	24	25	24	49
82	91	173	3	4	7	61	45	106	71	100	171
43	52	95	8	10	18	30	51	81	40	57	97
.	.	.	61	59	120	53	58	111	37	57	94
48	59	100	.	.	.	42	67	109	26	23	49
3	2	5	34	32	66	23	39	62	40	28	68
4	3	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	6	3	9
9	8	17	22	16	38	39	46	85	43	65	108
3	9	12	66	94	160	51	102	153	113	146	259
1	2	3	84	115	199	58	77	135	55	60	115
81	67	148	2	6	8	90	84	174	40	42	82
88	99	187	8	13	21	41	33	74	45	59	104
138	164	302	10	39	49	72	74	146	17	23	40
4	4	8	46	39	85	35	34	69	52	64	116
9	10	19	29	34	63	30	46	76	38	52	90
.	.	.	6	8	14	8	16	24	7	12	19
4	8	12	86	88	174	31	42	73	54	60	114
15	16	31	35	44	79	47	52	99	43	55	98
18	15	33	24	28	52	25	30	55	25	18	43
8	5	13	23	24	47	14	21	35	24	33	57
131	132	263	3	3	6	99	116	215	77	101	178
1,650	1,839	3,489	1,039	1,218	2,257	1,773	2,200	3,973	1,758	2,138	3,896
.
1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	27	38	65
1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	20	34	54
.	.	.	3	5	8	6	6	12	45	71	116
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	62	80	142
2	3	5	.	.	.	6	3	9	66	80	146
2	3	5	.	.	.	8	3	11	34	36	70
.	.	.	13	13	26	3	11	14	18	26	44
.	1	1	.	.	.	2	5	7	45	70	115
3	1	4	2	.	2	4	7	11	48	27	75
10	5	15	.	.	.	6	12	18	39	51	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	29	43	72
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	21
20	16	36	20	21	41	40	50	90	446	564	1,010
1,670	1,855	3,525	1,059	1,239	2,298	1,813	2,250	4,063	2,204	2,702	4,906
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Lady-day, 1843 . . 1,539,490 } Proportion per Cent. to Number of Paupers relieved 1.10
 in the year 1843 . . 16,764 }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in the Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act in each County in England and Wales, during the Years 1842 and 1843, respectively.

COUNTIES.	Year 1842.								
	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Total Lunatics and Idiots.	Dangerous to themselves or others.	Of dirty habits.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	32	36	68	28	39	97	125	27	20
Berks	50	66	116	56	69	125	241	76	48
Buckingham	28	39	67	28	32	60	127	26	19
Cambridge	33	43	76	47	36	83	159	37	45
Chester	53	58	111	72	90	162	273	53	41
Cornwall	63	99	162	80	70	150	312	85	66
Cumberland	42	41	83	37	41	78	161	37	36
Derby	27	28	55	58	51	109	164	26	33
Devon	97	129	226	158	144	302	528	98	95
Dorset	55	71	126	35	45	80	206	53	34
Durham	48	48	96	65	49	114	210	71	42
Essex	55	81	136	93	96	189	325	64	56
Gloucester	103	108	211	87	100	187	398	108	89
Hereford	26	42	68	41	38	79	147	22	27
Hertford	34	48	82	66	66	132	214	52	25
Huntingdon	13	16	29	13	14	27	56	13	11
Kent	105	155	260	95	110	205	465	144	94
Lancaster	274	281	555	179	245	424	979	321	85
Leicester	59	62	121	59	64	123	244	43	45
Lincoln	77	73	150	80	66	146	296	72	59
Middlesex	268	399	667	106	111	217	884	226	114
Monmouth	24	27	51	24	30	54	105	29	23
Norfolk	70	112	182	101	118	219	401	133	101
Northampton	47	75	122	64	83	147	269	61	83
Northumberland	60	68	128	89	104	193	321	74	48
Nottingham	43	87	130	58	73	131	261	55	40
Oxford	32	36	68	51	53	104	172	40	29
Rutland	8	4	12	6	6	12	24	7	3
Salop	42	46	88	72	84	156	244	33	33
Somerset	77	151	228	146	198	344	572	137	119
Southampton	94	144	238	89	78	167	405	106	71
Stafford	78	87	165	105	114	219	384	61	43
Suffolk	96	110	206	73	82	155	361	123	113
Surrey	132	185	317	100	104	204	521	90	136
Sussex	44	50	94	76	81	157	251	56	55
Warwick	42	50	92	58	75	133	225	78	50
Westmorland	3	12	15	13	22	35	50	3	6
Wilts	80	106	186	84	87	171	357	127	69
Worcester	64	78	142	64	78	142	284	71	66
York { East Riding	45	57	102	38	33	71	173	67	42
York { North Riding	35	43	78	29	37	66	144	56	43
York { West Riding	168	174	342	154	168	322	664	197	123
Totals of England	2,826	3,625	6,451	2,977	3,284	6,261	12,712	3,259	2,371
WALES.									
Anglesey	11	20	31	18	19	37	68	6	11
Brecon	8	13	21	20	23	43	64	13	16
Cardigan	28	23	51	23	45	68	119	5	19
Carmarthen	28	44	72	42	51	93	165	14	12
Carnarvon	25	24	49	42	57	99	148	7	33
Denbigh	4	14	18	34	31	65	83	9	7
Flint	9	13	22	21	21	42	64	10	10
Glamorgan	33	52	85	25	87	62	147	14	22
Merioneth	11	14	25	28	16	44	69	13	29
Montgomery	11	11	22	36	50	86	108	13	37
Pembroke	16	18	34	25	44	69	103	1	9
Radnor	2	4	6	7	7	14	20	2	5
Totals of Wales	166	250	436	321	401	722	1,158	107	210
Totals of 589 Unions in } England and Wales . . . }	3,012	3,875	6,887	3,298	3,685	6,983	13,870	3,366	2,581

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in the Union, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year 1843.								
	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Total Lunatics and Idiots.	Dangerous to themselves or others.	Of dirty habits.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	37	36	73	34	30	64	137	20	24
Berks	56	73	129	62	69	131	260	76	44
Buckingham	34	45	79	32	36	68	147	37	27
Cambridge ^a	29	30	59	45	39	84	143	33	34
Chester	56	65	121	71	95	166	287	76	36
Cornwall	64	102	166	95	74	169	335	91	69
Cumberland	49	33	82	42	49	91	173	32	30
Derby	30	34	64	57	52	109	173	33	33
Devon	94	123	217	166	164	330	547	101	91
Dorset	49	78	127	33	50	83	210	54	26
Durham	62	64	126	75	63	138	264	83	33
Essex	52	96	148	95	111	206	354	54	75
Gloucester	93	112	205	86	101	187	392	116	70
Hereford	29	38	67	36	48	84	151	23	25
Hertford	39	54	93	64	68	132	225	60	36
Huntingdon	17	19	36	12	17	29	65	16	10
Kent	119	176	295	94	133	227	522	152	121
Lancaster	298	310	608	232	249	481	1,089	325	118
Leicester	53	67	125	59	65	124	249	57	43
Lincoln	89	77	166	70	63	138	304	68	57
Middlesex	301	441	742	108	120	228	970	218	126
Monmouth	26	33	59	30	23	53	117	28	24
Norfolk	88	119	207	129	121	250	457	137	116
Northampton	51	74	125	67	99	166	291	66	65
Northumberland	64	70	134	88	103	191	325	71	41
Nottingham	57	78	135	58	65	123	258	43	50
Oxford	42	48	90	55	55	111	201	34	30
Rutland	8	5	13	6	7	13	26	6	3
Salop	45	48	93	71	84	155	249	32	26
Somerset	76	135	211	156	217	373	584	135	140
Southampton	102	153	260	97	95	192	452	126	72
Stafford	85	86	171	131	110	241	412	57	53
Suffolk	99	120	219	81	86	167	386	115	96
Surrey	147	216	363	94	80	174	537	123	110
Sussex	52	53	105	85	88	173	278	53	62
Warwick	42	53	95	65	88	153	248	61	57
Westmorland	10	19	29	10	18	28	57		5
Wilts	95	113	208	80	85	165	373	113	67
Worcester	65	81	146	76	83	161	307	72	55
York { East Riding	47	57	104	45	34	79	183	64	43
	33	44	77	37	38	75	152	41	35
	158	160	318	152	192	344	662	247	137
Totals of England	3,047	3,943	6,990	3,181	3,480	6,661	13,551	3,354	2,420
WALES.									
Anglesey	10	20	30	17	18	35	65	3	10
Brecon	6	15	21	20	25	45	66	8	15
Cardigan	17	24	41	29	49	78	119	3	15
Carmarthen	26	35	61	44	57	101	162	5	12
Carnarvon	26	16	42	42	65	107	149	10	42
Denbigh	6	8	14	36	34	70	84	12	7
Flint	5	6	11	23	26	49	60	9	13
Glamorgan	23	47	75	34	46	80	155	18	28
Merioneth	7	10	17	40	26	66	83	7	31
Montgomery	11	10	21	36	50	86	107	13	27
Pembroke	12	15	27	34	44	78	105	17	14
Radnor	3	3	6	11	5	16	22	2	7
Totals of Wales	157	209	366	366	445	811	1,177	107	221
Totals of 599 Unions in } England and Wales . . . }	3,204	4,052	7,256	3,547	3,925	7,472	14,728	3,461	2,641

SUMMARY of the foregoing Statement of the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in 589 Unions in England and Wales, during the Years 1842 and 1843, respectively.

YEARS.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.	Total Number dangerous to themselves or others.	Total Number of dirty habits.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1842	3,012	3,875	6,887	3,298	3,685	6,983	13,870	3,366	2,581
1843	3,204	4,032	7,236	3,547	3,923	7,472	14,728	3,461	2,641
Increase in 1843	192	177	369	249	240	489	853	95	60

No. 7, ii.—RETURN, showing the result of the Inquiries made by the Commissioners respecting Cases of Lunatic Paupers.

UNION AND COUNTY.	1842		1843	
	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.
BERKS:—				
Wallingford . . .	..	..	1	..
Wokingham . . .	..	..	1	..
CAMBRIDGE:—				
Ely	1	..	..	..
Newmarket . . .	..	..	1	..
Wisbeach	3	..	..	..
Witchford, North .	..	..	1	..
CHESTER:—				
Northwich . . . .	..	..	2	1
Stockport . . . .	..	..	1	..
CORNWALL:—				
Austell, St. . . . .	..	..	1	1
Bodmin . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Camelford . . . .	..	..	1	..
Launceston . . . .	..	..	1	..
Liskeard . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Penzance	1	..	..	..
CUMBERLAND:—				
Brampton . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Carlisle	1	..	..	..
DERBY:—				
Chesterfield . . . .	..	..	1	..
DEVON:—				
Barnstaple . . . .	..	..	1	1
Honiton . . . . .	..	..	1	..

No. 7, ii. (continued.)—Return, showing the result of the Inquiries, &c.

UNION AND COUNTY.	1842		1843	
	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.
DEVON— <i>continued.</i>				
Newton Abbot . . .	..	..	3	1
Okehampton . . .	1	1	..	..
Plympton St. Mary .	..	..	1	1
Tavistock . . .	..	..	3	1
Thomas, St. . . .	..	..	6	2
Torrington . . .	..	..	2	..
DORSET :—				
Cerne . . . .	..	..	2	..
DURHAM :—				
Teesdale	1	..	..	..
Stockton . . . .	..	..	1	..
ESSEX :—				
Colchester	7	..	..	..
Rochford	1	..	..	..
Romford . . . .	..	..	1	..
Tendring . . . .	..	..	1	..
Witham	1	..	1	..
GLOUCESTER :—				
Cirencester . . .	..	..	1	..
Stow-on-the-Wold .	1	..	..	..
HEREFORD :—				
Bromyard	1	..	1	..
Dore	1	..	..	..
Leominster . . . .	..	..	1	..
HERTFORD :—				
Hertford	1	..	..	..
Royston . . . .	..	..	1	..
Ware . . . .	..	..	1	..
KENT :—				
Lewisham . . . .	..	..	6	..
Milton	1	..	..	..
LANCASTER :—				
Burnley . . . .	..	..	1	1
Chorley . . . .	..	..	1	1*
Chorlton . . . .	..	..	1	1*
Clitheroe	1	..	..	..
Fylde, The . . . .	..	..	1	..
Prescot	1	..	..	..
Preston	2	..	..	..
LEICESTER :—				
Barrow-on-Soar . .	..	..	1	..
Hinckley . . . .	..	..	2	..

* Doubtful whether sent to an Asylum before or after the receipt of the Commissioners' Letter.

No. 7, ii. (*continued.*)—Return, showing the result of the Inquiries, &c.

UNION AND COUNTY.	1842		1843	
	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.
LINCOLN:—				
Grantham . . . .	..	..	1	..
Horncastle . . . .	..	..	4	..
Lincoln . . . .	..	..	1	1
Stamford . . . .	..	..	2	..
MIDDLESEX:—				
Chelsea	1	1	..	..
Kensington . . . .	..	..	1	1
Stepney	5	2	5	3
MONMOUTH:—				
Abergavenny . .	2	..	..	..
NORFOLK:—				
Erpingham	1	1	..	..
Mitford and Launditch . . . . }	..	..	2	..
Swaffham . . . .	..	..	1	..
Thetford . . . .	..	..	1	..
Wayland	2	..	..	..
NORTHAMPTON:—				
Wellingborough .	1	..	..	..
NORTHUMBERLAND:—				
Morpeth . . . .	..	..	1	..
NOTTINGHAM:—				
Basford	1	..	..	..
East Retford . . .	1	..	..	..
OXFORD:—				
Banbury . . . .	..	..	1	1
Bicester	2	..	..	..
Chipping Norton .	5	2	1	..
RUTLAND:—				
Oakham . . . .	..	..	2	..
SALOP:—				
Atcham . . . .	..	..	1	..
Madeley	1	..	..	..
Newport . . . .	..	..	3	..
Wellington	1	..	..	..
SOMERSET:—				
Axbridge	1	..	..	..
Bridgewater . . .	1	..	..	..
Dulverton . . . .	..	..	1	..
Langport	1	..	..	..
Wellington	1	..	..	..
Wincanton	1	..	..	..

No. 7, ii. (*continued.*)—Return, showing the result of the Inquiries, &c.

UNION AND COUNTY.	1842		1843	
	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.
SOUTHAMPTON:—				
Fordingbridge . . .	..	..	1	..
Whitechurch . . .	..	..	1	..
STAFFORD:—				
Stoke-on-Trent . .	..	..	4	1
Wolverhampton . .	2	..	..	..
SUFFOLK:—				
Mutford and Loth- ingland . . . }	7	..	..	..
SURREY:—				
Croydon	1	..	2	..
Olave's, St. . . .	1	..	..	..
Wandsworth and Clapham . . . }	..	..	1	..
SUSSEX:—				
Cuckfield	1	..	..	..
WARWICK:—				
Birmingham . . .	..	..	..	1*
Stratford-on-Avon .	1	..	4	..
WILTS:—				
Devizes . . . .	..	..	2	..
Highworth and Swin- don }	1	..	..	..
Malmesbury . . .	..	..	5	..
WORCESTER:—				
Shipton-on-Stour .	..	..	2	..
YORK, NORTH RIDING:—				
Bedale . . . .	..	..	1	..
Easingwold . . .	..	..	1	..
Leyburn	2	..	..	..
Thirsk . . . .	..	..	1	1
YORK, WEST RIDING:—				
Huddersfield . . .	3	..	..	..
Skipton	2	..	..	..
Thorne	1	1	..	..
Wakefield	3	1	..	..
ANGLESEY:—				
Anglesey	3	..	3	1

* Papers mislaid.

No. 7, ii. (*continued.*)—Return, showing the result of the Inquiries, &c.

UNION AND COUNTY.	1842		1843	
	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.	Number of Cases in which explanation was obtained subsequent to the receipt of the Return.	Number of Lunatics removed to Asylums in consequence of Correspondence.
BRECKNOCK :—				
Brecknock . . .	2	..	..	..
Builth	1	..	..	..
CARDIGAN :—				
Cardigan . . .	3	1	..	..
CARMARTHEN :—				
Carmarthen . . .	4	..	..	..
Newcastle Emlyn .	1	..	..	..
CARNARVON :—				
Bangor . . . .	..	1*	4	..
Codway	1	..	..	..
DENBIGH :—				
Ruthin . . . .	..	..	1	..
Wrexham . . . .	..	..	7	1
GLAMORGAN :—				
Swansea	1	..	..	..
MERIONETH :—				
Bala	3	..	..	..
Dolgelly	9	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY :—				
Llanfyllin . . .	2	..	1	1
Machynlleth : . .	2	..	3	..
Newtown and Llanidloes . . . . . }	..	..	3	..
PEMBROKE :—				
Haverfordwest . .	3	..	4	..
RADNOR :—				
Knighton . . . .	..	..	1	1
Presteigne	1	..	1	..
Totals . .	115	11	137	24

* Paper mislaid.

MEM.—In addition to the above, 49 Unions have returned answers stating that none of the cases in the Lunatic Return for 1843 present a reasonable prospect of cure if submitted to the treatment of an asylum. And as regards 10 Unions, we have been unable to find the correspondence.

NOTE.—Since the date of the present Report, the Commissioners have been informed that a private asylum for lunatics has been lately established at Briton Ferry, near Neath, and that pauper lunatics from six Unions in South Wales have been admitted into it. There is also, it appears, a small asylum at Haverfordwest, which is mentioned in the recent Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy (p. 52), and is stated to be a place wholly unfit for the treatment and care of the insane.

No. 8.—List of Unions for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be provided or adapted, with the Sum authorized to be expended, &c.—(Continued from the Ninth Annual Report, App. C, No. 6.)

I.—WORKHOUSES ORDERED TO BE BUILT.					II.—WORKHOUSES ORDERED TO BE ALTERED AND ENLARGED.				
Union or Parish.	Counties in which situate.	Number of Paupers to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.	Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses to be built.	Union or Parish.	Counties in which situate.	Amount authorized to be expended.	Amount authorized to be expended, in addition to that previously ordered.	
			£.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Altringham	Chester	..	..	1,400 0 0	Aylsham	Norfolk	..	155 0 0
Bodmin	Cornwall	..	..	925 0 0	Bermondsey, St. Mary	Surrey	..	10,500 0 0
Brentford	Middlesex	..	..	1,700 0 0	Magdalen	Durham	..	130 0 0
Bromley	Kent	250	4,340	..	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Lancaster	..	200 0 0	
Buckingham	Buckingham	..	6,000	250 0 0	Blackburn	Salop	..	630 0 0	
Congleton	Chester and Stafford	..	7,500	..	Bridgnorth	Surrey	..	650 0 0	
Cuckfield	Sussex	..	..	..	Camberwell, St. Giles	Middlesex	2,700 0 0	..
Eastry	Kent	400	..	550 0 0	Chelsea, St. Luke's	Surrey	..	220 10 0	
Eccleall Bierlow	York and Derby	..	..	1,846 13 6	Croydon	Kent	..	5,179 0 0
Eton	Buckingham	..	..	250 0 0	Dartford	York	150 0 0	..
Faversham	Buckingham	..	..	250 0 0	Dewsbury	Devon	670 5 0	..
Fyde, The	Kent	200	4,000	..	East Stonehouse	Middlesex, Essex, &	..	6,000 0 0	
Goole	Lancaster	..	..	200 0 0	Edmonton	Hertford	..	183 0 0
Kingston	York and Lincoln	..	1,000 0	..	Luke's, St.	Middlesex	3,000 0 0	..	
Maldstone	Surrey and Middlesex	..	600 0	..	Madeley	Salop	..	850 0 0	
Mere	Kent	..	..	1,054 16 10	Midhurst	{Sussex, and South-	..	..
	{Wilts, Dorset, and }	..	..	..	Midhurst	ampton	..	..
Rye	Sussex and Kent	..	..	3,550 0 0	Sheffield	York	6,000 0 0	926 0 0
Seulcoates	York	..	..	21 0 0	Shipton Mallet	Somerset	..	..
Sleaford	Lincoln	..	..	335 0 0	Shoreditch, St. Leo-	Middlesex	2,661 0 0	223 0 0
South Molton	Devon	..	..	170 0 0	nard's	Middlesex	..	1,800 0 0
Tenterden	Kent	..	..	1,020 0 0	Stepney	Stafford	..	608 0 0
Tiverton	Devon	..	..	2,880 12 0	Stoke-upon-Trent	Stafford	..	..
Wycombe	Buckingham and Oxford	..	..	3,000 0 0	Stone	Stafford	..	..
		..	..	..	Stourbridge	{Worcester, Salop, &	..	1,450 0 0
		..	..	..	Tynemouth	Stafford	..	1,109 2 10
		..	..	..	Northumberland	..	..	1,109 9 4
		..	..	..	Durham	..	40 0 0	..
		..	..	..	York	York	..	..

No. 9.

LIST of UNIONS in which PARISH PROPERTY has been Sold, and the Produce appropriated, under Orders of the Commissioners.

i.—PAROCHIAL PROPERTY ordered to be Sold, and the Purposes to which the Produce has been directed to be applied.—(In continuation of List in Ninth Annual Report, Appendix E, No. 7, i.)

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abergavenny . .	Llanvetherine . .	66 0 0	45 1 2	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Snaresstone . . .	60 0 0		
Aylsham	Coltishall	90 0 0		
Bakewell	Tansley	45 0 0		
Banbury	Bodicote	149 0 0	599 1 10	{ 459 16 4 Vide 6 Report. 139 5 6 investment.
		486 0 0		
		Vide 5 & 6 Rep.		
Battle	Hornton	112 0 0		
	Battle	60 0 0		
"	Bexhill	*618 18 6	619 13 7	{ 42 0 0 Vide 9 Report. 306 15 4 towards cost of Union workhouse. 270 18 3 investment.
		42 0 0		
		Vide 9 Rep.		
"	Catsfield	140 0 0	90 0 0	{ 40 0 0 Vide 9 Report. 50 0 0 expenses of emigration.
		40 0 0		
		Vide 9 Rep.		
"	Ewhurst	350 0 0		
"	Hollington	133 10 0		
Belper	Alfreton	1,000 0 0	951 2 11	{ 298 3 3 liquidation of outstanding claims. 652 19 8 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Billericay	Benfleet, South . .	†39 0 0	29 1 8	{ 11 14 5 ditto. 17 7 3 investment.
"	Childerditch . . .	160 0 0	24 19 0‡	Ditto.
"	Ramsden Crays . .	31 4 0		
"		31 4 0		
Bishop Stortford .	Thorley	30 0 0		
Blaby	Blaby	220 0 0		
		311 0 0		
Blofield	Halvergate	36 0 0	323 15 0	{ 72 2 8 expenses of valuation. 224 19 1 towards cost of Union workhouse. 26 13 3 investment.
		Vide 9 Rep.		
Blything	Wrentham	125 0 0	116 15 8	{ 103 15 0 expenses of emigration. 13 0 8 investment.
Bodmin	St. Mabyn	75 0 0		
Bradfield	Tilehurst	598 18 9		
		†397 3 6		
Brentford	Twickenham . . .	405 0 0	703 7 9	{ 403 7 9 Vide 8 Report. 300 0 0 liquidation of outstanding claim.
		405 0 0		
		Vide 7 & 8 Rep.		
Bridlington . . .	{ Dringhoe, Up- ton, & Brough }	22 10 0		
"	Reighton	10 0 0		
Bridgwater . . .	Chedzoy	47 0 0		
"	Thurloxton	40 0 0		
Bromley	Heston	300 0 0	19 8 0	Investment.
Buith	Llanfared	20 0 0		
Buntingford . . .	Westmill	144 18 0	135 11 2	{ 107 14 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 27 17 2 investment.
Caistor	Clee	100 0 0		
Cerne	Minterne Magna . .	144 0 0	134 6 8	{ 103 2 8 towards cost of Union workhouse. 31 4 0 investment.
"	Piddletrenthide . .	†23 5 0	17 16 7	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Chelmsford	Runwell	142 0 0	122 3 1	{ 110 2 10 ditto. 12 0 3 investment
Chepstow	Lydney	94 0 0		
Chorlton	Withington	120 0 0		
Chorley	Leyland	‡200 0 0	200 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Congleton	Biddulph	320 0 0		
Cranbrook	Cranbrook	205 0 0		
Cricklade and } Wootton Bassett }	Cricklade, St. } Sampson }	32 0 0		
Daventry	Watford	120 0 0		
Doncaster	Armthorpe	123 0 0		
"	Doncaster	335 0 0		
Downham	Wimbotsham	75 0 0	67 17 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Drayton	Mucclstone	33 0 0		
"	Stoke-upon-Tern . .	48 0 0		

* Partly produced by forfeit of deposit money and sale of materials.

† Partly produced by the sale of materials.

‡ Produced by the sale of materials.

§ Produce of furniture and rent of workhouse.

No. 9, i. (continued).—Parochial Property ordered to be Sold, &c.

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Droitwich . . .	Hartlebury . . .	65 0 0		
East Grinstead .	Hartfield . . .	58 0 0		
East Hampstead .	Binfield . . .	525 0 0		
Eastry	Northbourne .	46 0 0	44 16 5	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Epsom	Bookham, Little	104 0 0		
Evesham	{ Hampton, . . .	82 0 0		
Fordingbridge . .	{ Great & Little			
	Breamore . . .	121 0 0		
		210 0 0		
Hailsham . . .	Wartling . . .	209 0 0	397 15 0	{ 69 5 1 expenses of emigration. 81 18 6 towards cost of Union workhouse. 246 11 5 investment.
		Vide 4 & 6 Rep.		
Hinckley	Earl Shilton . .	83 5 0		
Honiton	Dunkeswell . . .	22 0 0		
Howden	North Cave . . .	95 0 0		
		330 0 0		
Kidderminster . .	Kidderminster .	1,380 0 0	848 12 10	{ 297 13 8 Vide 9 Report. 550 19 2 towards cost of Union workhouse.
		Vide 6 & 7 Rep.		
Kingsclere . . .	Kingsclere . . .	94 0 0		
		55 0 0		
„	Woodhay, East .	309 0 0	327 0 0	{ 50 15 6 ditto. 276 4 6 Vide 4 Report.
		Vide 4 Rep.		
Kingsbridge . . .	Slapton	100 0 0		
Kingston-on-Thames . . .	Long Ditton . .	70 0 0		
Lancaster	Lancaster	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	{ 1233 3 4 towards cost of Union workhouse. 260 16 8 investment.
Leighton Buzzard	Billington . . .	66 0 0	47 9 6	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
				{ 56 4 0 ditto. 19 10 0 liquidation of claim in respect of 20 16 7 investment.
Lincoln	Wickenby . . .	100 0 0	96 10 7	
Linton	Hadstock	30 0 0		
„	Wickham, West .	26 0 0		
Li-keard	St. Ives	37 0 0		
Lutterworth . . .	Gilmorton . . .	175 0 0		
„	Leire	171 9 3		
		1,052 4 6		
Maidstone . . .	Maidstone . . .	737 0 0	1,652 17 7	{ 666 7 4 Vide 7 Report. 986 10 3 towards cost of Union workhouse
		Vide 7 Rep.		
Market Bosworth	Ratby	250 0 0		
Marley	Alfrick	142 0 0		
„	Suckley	66 0 0		
„	Wichenford . . .	50 0 0		
		141 0 0		
Melksham . . .	Melksham . . .	1,783 0 0	1,771 13 7	{ 1658 15 7 Vide 6 Report. 61 2 8 towards cost of Union workhouse. 51 15 4 investment.
		Vide 6 Rep.		
		51 0 0		
Mere	Knole, East . .	853 0 0	883 19 0	{ 549 10 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 150 0 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 184 9 0 investment.
		Vide 8 Rep.		
Meriden	Coundon	40 0 0		
„	Shustoke	200 0 0		
		180 12 0		
Neot's, St., . . .	Kimbolton . . .	565 0 0	628 1 6	{ *550 7 2½ towards cost of Union workhouse 77 14 3½ investment.
		Vide 4 Rep.		
„	Paxton, Great . .	114 0 0	93 7 4	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Newark	Hougham	216 12 0	214 10 0	{ 190 5 6 liquidation of outstanding claims. 24 4 6 investment.
Newent	Newent	1,000 0 0		
Newton Abbot . .	Highweek	97 0 0	95 8 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
North Witchford .	Benwick	318 0 0		
	Doddington . . .	68 0 0		
Nottingham . . .	St. Mary	350 0 0		
	St. Peter	1,185 0 0	1,173 3 9	Ditto.
Pembroke	Lamphey	70 0 0		
Penzance	Penzance	150 0 0		
Redruth	Phillack	160 0 0		
Reclford	Hockley	202 0 0		
Romsey	Mitchelmersh . .	45 0 0		
Ro-s	Goodrich	45 5 0	44 5 6	Ditto.
Royston	Melbourn	370 2 0		
Samford	Bentley	30 0 0	25 13 6	Investment.
Scarborough . . .	Scarborough . .	416 5 0		

* The investment mentioned in 5 Report, rescinded.

No. 9, i. (continued).—Parochial Property ordered to be Sold, &c.

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shaftesbury . . .	{ Cann, otherwise Shaston, St. Rumbold. . .	{ 78 0 0 140 0 0 Vide 6 Rep. }	68 9 10½	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Motcombe . . .	{ 408 0 0 138 0 0 Vide 9 Rep. }	*554 8 9	Ditto.
Shepton Mallet .	Ashwick . . .	10 0 0		
„	{ Stoke Lane, otherwise Stoke St. Michael . }	113 0 0	113 0 0	{ 49 3 8 expenses of valuation; 24 9 2 towards cost of Union workhouse. 39 7 2 investment.
Sherborne . . .	Sherborne . . .	300 0 0	*350 15 2	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Shiffhall . . .	Blymhill . . .	203 13 6		
Shipston-on Stour	Whichford . . .	130 0 0		
South Stoneham .	Hound . . .	314 0 0		
Stafford . . .	Seighford . . .	87 0 0		
Steyning . . .	Henfield . . .	147 0 0	118 13 3	Ditto.
Stourbridge . . .	{ The Lye Swinford, Upper Wollaston . . Wollescote . . }	211 0 0	†211 0 0	Ditto.
Stow . . .	{ Rickinghall, Inferior . . . }	50 0 0		
Sturminster . . .	Child Okeford . .	32 10 0		
Sunderland . . .	{ Bishop Wear- mouth . . . }	2,100 0 0	867 3 8	Ditto.
Tewkesbury . . .	Chaceley . . .	72 0 0	57 15 0	Ditto.
Thakeham . . .	West Chiltonington	34 0 0		
Thame . . .	Thame . . .	238 0 0	‡238 2 4	Ditto.
Thirsk . . .	{ Ainderby Quernhow . . }	40 0 0	39 10 0	{ 26 5 5½ ditto. 13 4 6½ investment.
Thomas, St. . .	Topsham . . .	60 0 0		
Thornbury . . .	Alveston . . .	{ 84 0 0 Vide 6 Rep. £69 16 8 }	139 19 3	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	{ Redwick and Northwick . }	140 0 0	114 12 10	Ditto.
Ticehurst . . .	Burwash . . .	100 0 0	89 13 6	Ditto.
Totnes . . .	North Huish . . .	65 0 0	59 14 5	Investment.
„	Ugborough . . .	125 0 0	123 4 6	Ditto.
Uckfield . . .	Maresfield . . .	425 0 0		
„	Rotherfield . . .	21 0 0		
„	Waldron . . .	260 0 0		
Ware . . .	Hoddesdon . . .	{ 653 0 0 240 0 0 Vide 8 Rep. }	822 19 9	{ 30 0 0 expenses of valuation; 54 16 0 towards cost of town-hall and vestry-room. 528 0 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 210 3 9 investment.
„	Ware . . .	{ £509 17 6 11478 0 0 Vide 8 Rep. }	848 6 10	Towards cost of Union Workhouse.
Warrington . . .	{ Poulton with Fernhead . . }	5 0 0		
Wayland . . .	Watton . . .	40 0 0		
Wellington (Salop)	High Erall . . .	450 0 0	450 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Wem . . .	Ightfield . . .	112 10 0		
Williton . . .	{ West Quantox- head . . . }	120 0 0	73 7 6½	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Wincanton . . .	Cucklington . .	94 0 0	86 4 2	{ 59 1 2 ditto. 27 3 0 investment.
Wisbeach . . .	Wisbeach, St. Peter	1,725 0 0		
Wycombe . . .	Monks Risborough	165 0 0		
Yeovil . . .	Preston Plucknett	95 0 0	78 8 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse
(Not in Union) .	{ Lofthouse-cum- Carlton . . . }	151 5 0		

* Partly produced by interest on purchase money.

† Formerly invested in the name of "Oldswinford," (see 7 Report,) since when that township has been separated and now comprises the four townships above mentioned.

‡ Partly produced by the sale of furniture.

§ Produced by the sale of materials.

|| Reported as 615*l.* in 8 Report.

No. 9, ii.—STATEMENT showing the Purposes to which the Produce has been directed to be applied of such part of the Property in the former Reports as was not previously applied.—(In continuation of List in Ninth Annual Report, Appendix C, No. 7, ii.)

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abergavenny . .	Abergavenny . .	350 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	343 12 9	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Abingdon . . .	Drayton	319 10 0 Vide 9 Rep.	298 7 0	{ 116 8 0 ditto. 181 19 0 investment.
Alresford	Hinton Ampner . .	260 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	222 7 3	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Alton	Alton	200 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	186 11 3	Expenses of valuation.
„	Bentworth	126 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	103 11 3	Liquidation of parochial debt.
Altrincham . . .	Bowden	220 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	175 8 1	{ 160 8 2 liquidation of outstanding claims. 14 19 11 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Amphill	Pulloxhill	226 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	202 8 3	Ditto.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Hartshorne . . .	244 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	231 7 6	{ 131 17 6 Vide 8 Report. 12 7 11½ Vide 9 Report. *37 2 5½ towards cost of Union workhouse. 49 19 6½ investment.
Ashford, East . .	Bonnington . . .	84 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	74 14 11	{ 45 15 6 towards cost of Union workhouse. 28 19 5 investment.
Basford	Greasley	105 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	102 10 0	Liquidation of parochial debts.
Blofield	Freethorpe	80 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	80 0 0	Towards cost of Union Workhouse.
„	Hassingham . . .	60 0 0 Vide 5 Rep.	36 16 6	Ditto.
„	Postwick	165 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	159 8 10	{ +150 2 3 Vide 9 Report. 9 6 7 expenses of valuation.
Bosmere and } Claydon . . . }	Ashfield cum } Thorpe . . . }	85 0 0 Vide 5 Rep.	85 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Debenham	269 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	281 16 3	Ditto.
„	Winston	82 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	77 18 0	Ditto.
Buckingham . .	Maidsmorton . .	120 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	119 5 8	{ 74 0 5 ditto. 45 5 3 investment.
Buntingdon . . .	Yardley	67 4 0 Vide 9 Rep.	58 6 3	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Carmarthen . . .	Newchurch	84 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	84 0 0	{ 78 9 9 liquidation of outstanding claim. 5 10 3 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Cerne	Sydling, St. Nicholas . . }	171 0 0 Vide 6 Rep.	156 2 9	{ 135 9 5 ditto. 20 13 4 investment.
Chelmsford . . .	Waltham, Great . .	277 0 0 Vide 7 & 8 Rep.	241 3 2	{ 206 13 4 liquidation of parochial debts. 34 9 10 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Cheltenham . . .	Witcombe, Great .	90 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	86 14 1	{ 39 18 9 ditto. 46 15 4 investment.
Chesterton . . .	Barton	136 0 0 Vide 6 Rep.	99 7 10	{ 57 7 10 towards cost of Union workhouse. 42 0 0 valuation expenses.
„	Chesterton	200 11 0 Vide 4 Rep.	187 7 2	{ 130 0 0 Vide 5 Report. 457 7 2 liquidation of outstanding claim.
„	Oakington	268 16 0 Vide 7 Rep.	134 12 7	{ 99 12 7 towards cost of Union workhouse. 35 0 0 expenses of valuation.
Chippenhams . .	Box	20 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	17 12 6	Ditto.
Chorley	Bretherton	51 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	40 17 2	{ 16 0 0 Vide 8 Report. 11 0 0 liquidation of outstanding claims.
Cosford	Chelsworth	141 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	130 16 6	{ 13 17 2 towards cost of Union workhouse. Investment.
Doncaster	Fenwick	173 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	144 18 11	{ 19 11 10 towards cost of Union workhouse. 125 7 1 investment.
Dore	Grosmont	198 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	194 6 8	Investment.

* The investment of the sum of 87*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* (mentioned in 9 Report) rescinded, and the present appropriation ordered in lieu thereof.

† Reported as 157*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in 9 Report.

‡ The application of this sum (mentioned in 5 Report) rescinded, and the present appropriation ordered in lieu thereof.

No. 9, ii. (continued).—Statement showing the Purposes, &c.

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Downham . . .	Barton Bendish .	100 0 0	93 19 2	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
		Vide 6 Rep.		
„	Tottenham . . .	31 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
		Vide 7 Rep.		
„	Watlington . . .	43 0 0	39 5 4	Ditto.
		Vide 7 Rep.		
„	Wereham	75 0 0	70 3 6	Ditto.
		Vide 5 Rep.		
„	Wretton	35 0 0	37 7 6	Ditto.
		Vide 7 Rep.		
Elham	Folkestone . . .	325 0 0	301 3 6	Ditto.
		Vide 5 Rep.		
„	Lyminge	300 0 0	300 0 0	160 11 6 Vide 5 Report. *58 19 8½ towards purchase of interest in the dissolved Elham incorporation property.
		Vide 4 & 5 Rep.		
„	Lympno	130 0 0	130 0 0	80 8 9½ towards cost of Union workhouse. 79 9 2½ towards purchase of interest in the dissolved Elham incorporation property.
		Vide 4 Rep.		
„	Newington . . .	86 0 0	82 1 0	50 10 9½ towards cost of Union workhouse. Ditto.
		Vide 6 Rep.		
„	Standford	126 0 0	126 0 0	12 13 7½ towards purchase of interest in the dissolved Elham incorporation property.
		Vide 4 & 7 Rep.		
				50 3 4½ towards cost of Union workhouse. 63 3 0 investment. 472 10 0 Vide 7 Report. 26 1 2½ towards purchase of interest in the dissolved Elham incorporation property.
„	Stowting	635 0 0	617 14 7	103 2 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 16 1 4½ investment. 763 5 1 Vide 8 Report. 56 3 6 expenses of emigration. 449 17 7 investment. 10 7 0 Vide 7 Report. 124 7 0 investment. 103 0 0 Vide 9 Report. 200 0 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 31 10 5 investment. 344 15 6 ditto. 60 0 0 expenses of valuation. 171 10 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 94 0 0 towards cost of Union workhouse. 50 15 6 investment. Liquidation of outstanding claims.
		Vide 4 & 7 Rep.		
Erpingham . . .	Holt	1276 0 0	1269 6 2	Ditto.
		Vide 6 Rep.		
Farlington . . .	Watchfield . . .	155 0 0	134 14 0	285 10 0 Vide 8 Report. 107 16 0 liquidation of parochial debts.
		Vide 6 & 9 Rep.		
Grantham . . .	Barrowby . . .	350 0 0	334 10 5	Expenses of valuation.
		Vide 6 Rep.		
Guildford . . .	Horsley, East . .	430 0 0	404 15 6	154 0 6 towards cost of Union workhouse. 42 0 0 expenses of valuation. 79 19 1 investment.
		Vide 9 Rep.		
Hailsham . . .	Arlington	349 0 0	316 5 6	Liquidation of parochial debts.
		Vide 8 Rep.		
„	Hellingley . . .	753 0 0	714 0 8	110 9 5½ Vide 4 Report. 37 10 10½ investment.
		Vide 4, 7, & 8 Rep.		
„	Warbleton . . .	350 0 0	300 0 0	In discharge of mortgage. 143 9 2 Vide 7 Report. 45 8 4 towards erection of school for poor children.
		Vide 8 & 9 Rep.		
Hambledon . . .	Cranley	700 12 6	393 6 0	
		Vide 6 & 9 Rep.		
Headington . . .	Stanton, St. John	46 0 0	40 2 6	
		Vide 8 Rep.		
Hungerford . . .	Inkpen	200 0 0	175 19 7	
		Vide 4 Rep.		
„	Lambourn . . .	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	
		Vide 9 Rep.		
Keynsham . . .	Corston	162 0 0	148 0 4	
		Vide 4 Rep.		
„	Keynsham . . .	110 0 0	110 0 0	
		Vide 4 Rep.		
Kingsclere . . .	Baughurst . . .	233 0 0	188 17 6	
		Vide 6 & 7 Rep.		

* The application of the sum of 139l. 8s. 6d., (mentioned in 5 Report,) rescinded, and the present appropriation ordered in lieu thereof.

† This amount was appropriated in lieu of 175l. 19s. 7d., mentioned in 4 Report.

‡ Applied without the authority of an order of the Commissioners.

No. 9, ii. (continued.)—Statement showing the Purposes, &c.

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lancaster	Carnforth	45 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	42 19 1	{ 10 0 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 32 19 1 towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Priest Hutton	53 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	56 14 6	{ 47 18 9 ditto. 8 15 9 investment.
"	Silverdale	112 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	165 2 9	{ 24 3 10 towards cost of Union workhouse. 80 18 11 investment.
"	Skerton	152 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	152 19 8	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	{ Warton, with } { Lindeth . . }	136 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	122 7 1	{ 72 2 7 ditto. 50 4 6 investment.
"	Yealand Conyers	144 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	142 17 3	{ 63 2 0 Vide 8 and 9 Report. 38 10 7 towards cost of Union workhouse. 18 10 0 expenses of valuation. 22 14 8 investment.
"	{ Yealand Red- } { mayne . . }	32 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	29 4 7	{ 28 13 5 towards cost of Union workhouse. 0 11 2 investment.
Langport	Kingsdon	97 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	98 15 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Pitney	46 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	41 0 10	Ditto.
Ledbury	Aylton	58 10 0 Vide 9 Rep.	54 18 0	{ 15 13 3 ditto. 39 4 9 investment.
Leighton Buzzard	Wing	541 0 0 Vide 4 & 6 Rep.	520 16 11	{ 491 10 8 Vide 6 Report. 29 6 3 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Loughborough . .	Belton	232 0 0 Vide 6 Rep.	216 9 6	{ 180 2 6 ditto. 36 7 0 investment.
"	East Leake	224 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	216 13 8	{ 155 5 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 61 8 8 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Malmesbury . . .	Sherston Magna . . .	33 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	22 18 6	Ditto.
Marlborough . . .	St. Mary	415 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	415 0 0	Ditto.
"	{ St. Peter, and } { St. Paul . . }	200 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	200 0 0	Ditto.
Martley	Areley Kings	185 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	45 18 9	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Astley	451 0 0 Vide 5 & 8 Rep.	398 2 4	Investment.
"	Shrawley	275 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	177 5 6	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Mere	Bourton	232 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	218 11 8	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Mere	300 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	300 0 0	{ 140 0 0 ditto. 160 0 0 expenses of valuation.
Midhurst	Iping	160 0 0 Vide 5 & 9 Rep.	149 12 10	{ *67 9 6 Vide 6 Report. 82 3 4 liquidation of parochial debts.
Neots, St.	Deau	50 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	50 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Eynesbury	163 16 0 Vide 7 Rep.	138 7 7	Ditto.
"	Grafham	121 16 0 Vide 9 Rep.	110 19 10	{ 60 11 8½ ditto. 50 8 1½ investment.
"	Hail Weston	37 16 0 Vide 9 Rep.	34 10 10	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Neots, St. . . .	90 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	82 4 4	Ditto.
"	Offord Cluney	96 0 0 Vide 8 Rep.	86 2 0	{ 77 11 10½ ditto. 8 10 1½ investment.
"	Southoe	52 0 0 Vide 4 Rep.	46 14 6	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Staughton, Great . . .	247 16 0 Vide 8 Rep.	248 8 9	Ditto.
North Witchford .	Chatteris	455 0 0 Vide 7 Rep.	455 0 0	Ditto.
"	March	1911 10 0 Vide 8 & 9 Rep.	1904 10 10	{ 1096 10 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 808 0 10 towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Wimblington	70 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	55 3 8	Ditto.
Nottingham . . .	Nicholas, St. . . .	2600 0 0 Vide 9 Rep.	2506 17 6	{ 1634 14 5 ditto. 872 3 1 investment.

* Reported as 82l. 10s. 6d. in 6 Report.

No. 9, ii. (continued).—Statement showing the Purposes, &c.

Unions.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ormskirk	Altcar	*388 2 7	55 8 11	{ 37 2 6 towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Aughton		55 8 11	{ 18 6 5 investment.
"	Formby		55 8 11	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	North Meols		55 8 11	Ditto.
"	Ormskirk		55 8 11	Ditto.
"	Rufford		55 8 11	Ditto.
"	Skelmersdale		55 8 11	{ 41 5 0 ditto.
Pembroke	Cosheston	20 0 0	18 9 10	{ 14 3 11 investment.
Samford Incor- } poration	Sproughton	Vide 6 Rep. 150 0 0 Vide 9 Rep. 420 0 0	137 2 8 406 3 9	Towards cost of Union workhouse. { 42 13 2½ liquidation of incorporation debt. 94 9 5½ investment.
"	Tattingstone	Vide 9 Rep. 300 0 0	290 18 0	{ 21 11 9 liquidation of incorporation debt. 304 12 0 investment.
Shaftesbury	Gillingham	Vide 9 Rep. 49 0 0	50 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse. { 21 8 10 ditto.
Shepton Mallet	Doultong	Vide 8 Rep. 27 0 0	27 0 0	{ 28 11 2 investment.
"	Everecreech	Vide 7 Rep. 435 14 0	407 15 6	Towards cost of Union workhouse. { 1268 6 0 in discharge of mortgage on the premises.
Shipston-on-Stour	Ebrington	Vide 7 & 9 Rep. 95 0 0	79 6 4	{ 139 9 6 towards erection of school for poor children.
"	Ilmington	Vide 9 Rep. 150 0 0	146 7 5	Towards cost of Union workhouse. { 83 18 0 Vide 4 Report.
Sleaford	Anwick	Vide 4 Rep. 142 0 0	138 7 5	{ +62 9 5 investment.
"	Dorrington	Vide 4 Rep. 269 0 0	263 17 10	{ 54 3 4 Vide 4 Report.
"	Ewerby	Vide 4 & 8 Rep. 350 0 0	347 18 0	{ +59 4 1 investment.
"	Leadenham	Vide 4 Rep. 237 0 0	233 9 10	{ 95 0 0 expenses of valuation.
"	Ruskington	Vide 4 Rep. 95 0 0	93 11 10	{ 212 17 11 Vide 9 Report.
"	Seredington	Vide 4 Rep. 70 0 0	66 19 8	{ 46 14 6 expenses of valuation.
"	Walcot Falking- } ham	Vide 4 Rep. 300 0 9	300 0 0	{ 4 5 5 towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Wellington	Vide 4 Rep. 226 0 0	222 13 0	{ 140 14 0 Vide 4 Report.
Stafford	Castle Church	Vide 6 Rep. 73 0 0	70 0 6	{ +207 4 0 investment.
"	Ranton	Vide 8 Rep. 337 10 0	321 19 8	{ 107 0 0 Vide 4 Report.
Staines	Staines	Vide 9 Rep. 265 0 0	240 15 8	{ +126 9 10 investment.
"	Stanwell	Vide 9 Rep. 610 0 0	561 7 6	{ 72 0 0 Vide 4 Report.
"	Sanbury	Vide 9 Rep. 231 0 0	207 4 2	{ +21 11 10 investment.
Stockbridge	Broughton	Vide 4 Rep. 176 0 0	156 12 9	{ 31 1 0 Vide 4 Report.
"	Longstock	Vide 4 Rep. 157 0 0	132 10 0	{ +35 18 8 investment.
"	Stockbridge	Vide 6 & 9 Rep. 112 0 0	112 0 0	{ 147 6 4 Vide 4 Report.
Stow	Rattlesden	Vide 5 Rep. 135 0 0	135 0 0	{ 20 0 0 Vide 5 Report.
"	Tostock	Vide 5 Rep. 100 0 0	100 0 0	{ +132 13 8 investment.
"	Woolpit	Vide 5 Rep.		{ 183 13 6 expenses of valuation.
				{ 38 19 6 towards cost of Union workhouse.

* Amount received by these seven parishes on account of the sale of the "Moor Street End" workhouse.

† These investments were erroneously reported on the 5th Report as "Loans to the Guardians."

‡ Applied without the authority of an order of the Commissioners.

§ Erroneously reported as 81l. 14s. in 6 Report.

|| Erroneously reported as 30l. 10s. in 5 Report.

No. 9, ii. (continued.)—Statement showing the Purposes, &c.

Union.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stroud	Randwick . . .	150 0 0	146 2 6	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Swaffham	Pickenham, North	Vide 6 Rep. 51 0 0	42 15 10	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Swaffham	Vide 9 Rep. 200 0 0	201 7 2	Ditto.
Taunton	Churchstanton . .	Vide 9 Rep. 135 0 0	{ 85 18 3	Vide 8 Report.
Thakeham	Pulborough . . .	Vide 4 & 8 Rep. *446 17 2	{ 37 5 1	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Storrington . . .	Vide 8 Rep. †326 14 10	446 17 2	Ditto.
„	„	Vide 4 Rep. 120 0 0	311 9 4	Ditto.
Thingoe	{ Fornham All } { Saints . . . }	Vide 8 Rep. 324 0 0	120 0 0	{ 19 7 0 ditto. 100 13 0 investment.
„	Risby	Vide 4 & 7 Rep. 75 0 0	322 6 8	{ 162 6 8 Vide 6 Report. 31 15 10 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Thomas, St. . . .	Alphington . . .	Vide 9 Rep. 84 0 0	69 0 0	{ 128 4 2 investment. Ditto.
Thornbury	Alveston	Vide 9 Rep. 473 0 0	455 13 9	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Thornbury . . .	Vide 7 & 8 Rep. 635 0 0	511 8 11	Ditto.
Uckfield	Mayfield	Vide 9 Rep. 153 0 0	140 12 6	{ 100 0 0 liquidation of outstanding claim. 40 12 6 towards cost of Union workhouse.
Wantage	Letcombe Regis .	Vide 4 Rep. 36 0 0	28 0 0	Expenses of valuation.
Ware	Munden, Great . .	Vide 8 Rep. 256 10 0	251 13 4	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Weardale	Stanhope	Vide 9 Rep. 51 0 0	33 14 9	Ditto.
Wellington (So- merset) }	Bathealton . . .	Vide 9 Rep. 105 0 0	49 7 9	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Westfrie	Chalvington . . .	Vide 8 Rep. 100 0 0	95 9 10	{ 51 19 10 Vide 8 Report. 43 10 0 liquidation of outstanding claim.
Williton	Old Cleeve . . .	Vide 7 Rep. 150 0 0	147 1 2	{ 128 13 6 Vide 8 Report. 18 7 8 investment.
„	Sampford Brett . .	Vide 7 Rep. 103 0 0	98 17 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Wootton Courtney	Vide 9 Rep. 39 10 0	32 11 4	Ditto.
Wilton	Stapleford . . .	Vide 9 Rep. 324 0 0	306 1 10	Ditto.
Woburn	Chalgrave	Vide 4 Rep. 130 0 0	119 16 7	{ 182 17 8 Vide 7 Report. 36 18 11 expenses of valuation.
Wokingham	Earley	Vide 7 Rep. 110 0 0	103 1 7	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Wrexham	March Wiel . . .	Vide 5 Rep. 66 0 0	61 9 0	{ 29 10 3 ditto. 31 19 0 investment.
„	Ryton	Vide 8 Rep. 65 0 0	59 17 6	{ 21 6 3 towards cost of Union workhouse. 38 11 3 investment.
„	Sesswick	Vide 6 Rep.		

* Erroneously reported as 265*l.* in 4 Report.† Erroneously reported as 400*l.* in 8 Report.‡ Reported as 97*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in 7 Report.

No. 9, iii.—STATEMENT of the Appropriation of such of the Sums of Money paid in respect of the Property of Dissolved Incorporations as have been directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to be Appropriated since the date of their Ninth Annual Report.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.					
Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Shares in the Incorporation Property, and Sums received in respect thereof.	Sums Appropriated and Reported in the Commissioners' former Reports.	Sums directed to be Appropriated by the Commissioners, and not yet Reported.	The Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	£. s. d. 396 6 1	£. s. d. 351 16 4 Vide 8 Rep.	£. s. d. 44 9 9	Towards cost of Union work-house.
Hugglescote and Donnington.	" "	149 8 3½	92 11 8 Vide 8 Rep.	56 16 7½	
Normanton . . .	" "	43 18 3½	33 12 10 Vide 8 Rep.	10 5 5½	
Packington (Derbyshire).	" "	23 11 3½	10 9 0 Vide 8 Rep.	13 2 3½	
Packington (Leicestershire).	" "	73 18 1	32 5 4 Vide 8 Rep.	41 12 9	
Ravenstone . . .	" "	87 5 10½	35 4 0 Vide 8 Rep.	52 1 10½	
Smisby	" "	78 3 9½	34 7 6 Vide 8 Rep.	43 16 3½	
Snarestone . . .	" "	95 17 2½	51 1 2 Vide 8 Rep.	44 16 0½	
Staunton Harrold	" "	82 9 5½	41 19 8 Vide 8 Rep.	40 9 9½	
Swannington . .	" "	114 1 4½	50 6 6 Vide 8 Rep.	63 14 10½	
Sweepstone . . .	" "	147 16 2	98 14 6 Vide 8 Rep.	49 1 8	
Willesley	" "	20 7 0	10 14 6 Vide 8 Rep.	9 12 6	
BOSMERE AND CLAYDON.					
Akenham	Bosmere and Claydon.	23 6 3			Liquidation of debts due from the Incorporation.
Ashbocking . . .	" "	53 11 11½			
Badley	" "	43 11 6			
Bailham	" "	55 19 10½			
Barham	" "	71 9 3			
Barking	" "	113 5 11			
Battisford	" "	55 6 9½			
Blakenham, Magna	" "	35 19 0			
Blakenham, Parva	" "	28 10 9½			
Bramford	" "	184 6 5½			
Bricett	" "	96 6 0½			
Claydon	" "	73 4 1½			
Coddenham	" "	150 19 9½			
Creething, All Saints	" "	60 11 4½			
Creething, St. Mary	" "	46 12 6			
Creething, St. Olave	" "	7 12 6½			
Crowfield	" "	103 1 1		2,450 0 0	
Darmsden	" "	33 19 9			
Flowton	" "	43 11 6½			
Gosbeck	" "	64 9 10½			
Helmingham . . .	" "	83 13 3½			
Hemingstone . . .	" "	61 13 2			
Henley	" "	69 1 3½			
Mickfield	" "	65 11 7½			
Needham	" "	140 6 2½			
Nettlestead	" "	24 3 8½			
Offton	" "	92 11 11			
Ringshall	" "	66 0 3½			
Stonham, Aspal . .	" "	162 19 4½			
Stonham, Earl . . .	" "	153 15 6½			
Stonham, Parva . .	" "	62 10 7½			
Somersham	" "	46 3 9½			
Swilland	" "	45 2 0			
Willisham	" "	28 10 10			

No. 9, iii. (continued).—Statement of the Appropriation of such of the Sums of Money paid in respect of the property of Dissolved Incorporations, &c.

HARBLEDOWN INCORPORATION.					
Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Shares in the Incorporation Property, and Sums received in respect thereof.	Sums Appropriated and Reported in the Commissioners' former Reports.	Sums directed to be Appropriated by the Commissioners, and not yet Reported.	The Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
Dunstan's, St. . . .	Blean	£. s. d. 58 18 1	..	£. s. d. 58 18 1	Towards cost of Union Workhouse.
Harbledown	Bridge	58 18 1	..	58 18 1	
Holy Cross, Westgate.	„	58 18 1	..	58 18 1	
Graveney	Faversham . .	58 18 1	..	58 18 1	
Hernhill	„	58 18 1	..	58 18 1	
RIVER INCORPORATION.					
Alkham.	Dover	59 1 9½	..	59 1 9½	£. s. d. Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Caple	„	105 15 4½	..	105 15 4½	{ 89 0 0 ditto.
Charlton	„	10 12 11	..	10 12 11	{ 16 15 4½ investment.
Ewell	„	12 9 7½	..	12 9 7½	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Eythorne	Eastry	24 16 7½	..	..
Folkestone.	Elham	343 12 3½	..	343 12 3½	Ditto.
Hougham	Dover	143 11 1½	..	143 11 1½	
Ringwould.	„	166 6 0½	..	166 6 0½	
Walmer	„	73 8 6	..	73 8 6	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Whitfield	„	55 15 10½	..	55 15 10½	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
ROSLISTON.					
Cauldwell	Burton-upon-Trent.	53 6 4½	..	53 6 4½	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Coton in the Elms	„ „	53 6 4½	..	53 6 4½	
Linton	„ „	53 6 4½	..	53 4½	
Rosliston	„ „	53 6 4½	..	53 6 4½	
Stretton-en-le-Fields.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	53 6 4	..	53 6 4	{ 12 11 10½ ditto.
					{ 40 14 5½ investment.

No. 9, iii. (continued).—Statement of the Appropriation of such of the Sums of Money paid in respect of the property of Dissolved Incorporations, &c.

SHARDLOW.					
Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Shares in the Incorporation Property, and Sums received in respect thereof.	Sums Appropriated and Reported in the Commissioners' former Reports.	Sums directed to be Appropriated by the Commissioners, and not yet Reported.	The Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
Coleorton	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	£. s. d. 113 13 0 Vide 6 Rep.	..	£ s. d. 113 13 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Longford	(Not in Union).	95 14 0 Vide 6 Rep.	..	95 14 0	Liquidation of parochial debt.
Osgathorpe . . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	42 0 0 Vide 6 Rep.	..	42 0 0	} Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Worthington . . .	„ „	110 16 0 Vide 6 Rep.	..	110 16 0	
THAKEHAM.					
Thakeham. . . .	Thakeham . . .	11 2 7 Vide 6 Rep.	..	11 2 7	Liquidation of parochial debt.
THURGARTON INCORPORATION.					
Hoveringham . .	Southwell . . .	8 12 11 Vide 6 Rep.	..	8 5 9	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
WALLINGFORD INCORPORATION.					
Leonard, St. . . .	} Wallingford . .	1,425 0 0	..	..	{ This sum was applied by the Visitor and Guardians rateably towards the discharge of debts and claims outstanding against the late Incorporation.
Mary-the-More, St.					
Peter, St.					

No. 10.—STATEMENT of the Number of Poor Persons who have Emigrated, and of the Sums which the Poor Law Commissioners have authorized to be raised or borrowed from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1843.—(*In continuation of Statement in 9th Annual Report, App. C, No. 8.*)

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed.	Number of Poor Persons who have Emigrated.					To what Part Emigrated.
			Males.		Females.			
			Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	Children under 7 Years of Age.	Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	
Berks	Newbury	£. s. d.	..	..	..	..	..	South Australia.
Bucks	Farnham Royal	30 0 0	2	1	1	1	1	Canada.
"	Loughton	10 0 0	1	..	..	1	1	Ditto.
"	Simpson	90 16 9	5	1	5	4	1	Ditto.
Cambridge	Croydon	150 0 0	10	1	4	3	1	Ditto.
Cornwall	Columb Major, Saint.	64 0 0	6	9	5	4	5	Ditto.
"	Issey, St.	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Petherwin, South.	9 15 0	2	1	2	2	1	Ditto.
"	Warbstow	60 0 0	7	3	2	3	1	Ditto.
Devon	Werrington	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Dorset	Hawkechurch	12 0 0	..	..	1	1	1	Ditto.
Essex	Belchamp, St. Paul	50 0 0	2	2	2	7	5	South Australia.
"	Langley	20 0 0	10	2	3	1	1	Canada.
Kent	Benenden	260 0 0	3	1	1	1	1	Ditto.
"	Biddenden	60 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Chart, Great	25 0 0	1	..	1	1	1	Ditto.
"	Chisleth	35 0 0	3	..	1	1	1	Ditto.
"	Davington	50 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	Ditto.
"	Doddington	8 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

"	Dunkirk	30	0	0	1	..	1	1	1	2	Ditto.
"	Faversham	40	0	0	6	2	4	1	..	..	Ditto.
"	Frittenden	75	0	0	..	..	..	..	2	..	Ditto.
"	Goudhurst	50	0	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Harrietsham	250	0	0	8	2	3	2	2	..	Ditto.
"	Hawthurst	70	0	0	2	..	..	2	2	..	Ditto.
"	Headcorn	140	14	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	Ditto.
"	Langley	25	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	..	Ditto.
"	Lenham	150	0	0	1	1	1	2	..	..	Ditto.
"	Newchurch	200	0	0	13	3	2	6	..	5	Ditto.
"	Ospinge	20	0	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Sandhurst	65	0	0	4	..	..	2	..	..	Ditto.
"	Stockbury	50	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Tenterden	33	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Throley	135	0	0	7	1	..	4	..	2	Ditto.
"	Wittersham	107	0	0	..	..	1	1	3	1	Ditto.
"	Woodchurch	35	0	0	3	..	..	4	..	2	Ditto.
"	Baconsthorpe	100	0	0	4	1	..	4	..	..	Ditto.
"	Holt	130	0	0	8	4	7	6	2	8	South Australia.
"	Bugbrooke	35	0	0	3	..	..	1	1	..	Ditto.
"	East Bridgford	20	0	0	3	..	2	2	..	1	Canada.
"	Ratcliffe-upon-Trent	15	0	0	..	..	..	2	..	..	South Australia.
"	Chinnor	3	7	6	2	..	3	2	..	1	Ditto.
"	Cuddesden	30	0	0	5	..	..	1	..	1	Canada.
"	Wheatley	50	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Hutton	30	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Meare	30	0	0	3	..	..	1	..	..	Ditto.
"	Merriott	50	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	North Curry	30	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
"	Yarlington	50	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

† Vide 9 Report, Appendix C, No. 8.

* Vide 8 Report, Appendix E, No. 7.

[illegible]

* Vide 9 Report, Appendix C, No. 8.

4 Vide 7 Report, Appendix E, No. 7.

No. 11.—PARTICULARS of the Total Expenditure of the Poor Rates in the under-
I. SOUTH

UNIONS.	Proportion of Poor Rates expended by the Overseers.								Proportion of Poor Relief.			
	County and Police Rate.	Constables' Expenses.	Expenses before Magistrates.	Law Expenses.	Lists of Voters.	Other Expenses.	Total expended by Overseers.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	In-door Relief.			
									Out-door Relief.	In Maintenance.	Housekeeping Expenses charged to Establishment.	Medical Relief.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aberayron.	284	1	26	.	2	99	413	1 10½	3,898	37	2	60
Aberystwith.	892	12	35	56	11	404	1,413	4 5½	3,978	78	66	110
Brecknock.	1,693	6	67	90	8	264	2,131	4 0½	6,498	553	53	247
Bridgend & Cowbridge	1,609	4	45	101	19	114	1,894	4 5½	5,351	68	69	157
Builth.	929	2	42	133	.	65	1,173	4 5½	3,735	.	.	62
Cardiff.	2,834	.	102	30	13	603	3,585	4 6½	9,031	1,311	133	235
Cardigan.	508	12	30	.	13	132	696	2 1½	4,424	403	49	140
Carmarthen.	2,598	41	100	115	35	361	3,252	4 0½	10,604	599	83	260
Haverfordwest.	1,063	3	73	73	13	237	1,464	2 8½	7,462	504	68	290
Hay.	1,117	.	39	60	4	33	1,255	4 11	2,551	331	49	160
Knighton.	833	.	17	58	14	60	1,035	4 4½	2,400	573	16	137
Lampeter.	362	5	14	24	2	81	491	2 7	3,132	.	.	60
Llandilo.	867	21	41	29	6	130	1,096	3 3½	4,318	477	65	130
Llandovery.	826	8	27	82	3	86	1,034	3 8½	3,178	421	68	127
Llanelly.	691	6	31	32	13	239	1,014	3 0½	4,253	400	94	114
Merthyr Tydfil.	2,492	28	163	96	3	977	3,762	5 3	9,281	.	.	145
Narberth.	894	18	63	39	7	342	1,366	3 7	4,749	308	51	160
Neath.	1,400	.	43	27	22	216	1,711	3 8½	5,623	475	60	175
Newcastle Emlyn.	584	8	28	38	5	127	794	3 6½	4,181	376	47	150
Pembroke.	724	6	25	16	13	79	865	2 5½	4,221	602	7	226
Presteigne.	373	1	21	37	3	16	452	5 5	1,049	.	.	50
Rhayader.	633	10	9	4	8	10	674	3 9	2,602	.	.	50
Swansea.	1,474	27	116	67	20	637	2,343	4 4	6,036	918	66	140
Tregaron.	269	5	20	193	5	128	615	4 2½	2,055	.	.	30
Total.	25,998	224	1,117	1,400	239	5,435	34,528	3 10	114,110	8,429	1,053	3,415

mentioned Unions in South and North Wales, for the Year ending 25th March, 1843.

WALES.

Rates expended by the Guardians.

Total Relief.			Cost of Workhouse.						Salaries exclusive of Medical.			Incidental Expenses.				
			Loans repaid.	Workhouse Expenses charged to Etablissement.	Total Cost of Workhouse.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Total Salaries, exclusive of Medical.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Charged to Establishment.	Charged to separate Parishes.	Total incidental Expenses.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.
£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.
3,505	17 8½	15 11½	90	74	164	0 9½	0 8½		223	1 1½	1 0½	25	.	25	0 1½	0 1½
4,233	17 2	13 4	165	147	312	1 3	0 11½		237	0 11½	0 8½	93	.	93	0 4½	0 3½
7,352	17 4½	13 10½	370	13½	504	1 2½	0 11½		408	0 11½	0 9½	146	1	147	0 4½	0 3½
5,646	16 11½	13 2½	240	201	441	1 4	1 0½		357	1 1	0 10	114	.	114	0 4	0 3½
3,797	18 8½	14 6	.	.	.	.	.		183	0 10½	0 8½	44	10	54	0 9½	0 2½
10,711	17 7½	13 7½	350	256	606	1 0	0 9½		550	0 11	0 8½	78	94	173	0 3½	0 2½
5,017	17 3½	15 5½	162	172	334	1 2½	1 0½		316	1 1	0 11½	50	.	50	0 2½	0 2
11,548	17 10	14 3	490	203	693	0 11½	0 9½		467	0 8½	0 7	123	12	136	0 2½	0 2
8,324	17 7½	15 3	260	184	444	0 11½	0 9½		453	0 11½	0 10	103	1	105	0 2½	0 2½
3,093	16 1	12 1½	161	184	345	1 9½	1 4½		314	1 7½	1 2½	55	.	55	0 3½	0 2½
3,127	16 6½	12 10½	145	139	284	1 6½	1 2½		294	1 6½	1 3½	44	.	44	0 2½	0 2
3,192	18 9	16 4	.	.	.	.	.		142	0 10½	0 9	31	.	31	0 2½	0 2
4,990	17 1½	14 4½	250	117	367	1 3	1 0½		285	0 11½	0 9	117	.	117	0 4½	0 4
3,796	16 10½	13 8½	150	121	271	1 2½	0 11½		311	1 4½	1 1½	51	.	51	0 2½	0 2½
4,862	17 0½	14 5½	214	202	417	1 5½	1 2½		260	0 11	0 9½	73	.	74	0 3	0 2½
9,426	18 6½	13 6½	.	.	.	.	.		350	0 8½	0 6	117	26	143	0 3	0 2½
5,269	17 0	13 11½	170	300	470	1 6½	1 2½		320	1 0½	0 10½	51	.	51	0 2	0 1½
6,335	16 8½	13 7½	384	149	533	1 5	1 1½		426	1 1½	0 11	104	.	104	0 3½	0 2½
4,755	17 4½	15 2½	170	186	356	1 3½	1 1½		291	1 0½	0 11½	12	.	12	0 0½	0 0½
5,057	16 5	14 4½	227	323	551	1 9½	1 6½		394	1 3½	1 1½	51	10	61	0 2½	0 2
1,099	18 1	13 3	.	.	.	.	.		90	1 5½	1 0½	16	.	16	0 3½	0 2½
2,632	18 3	14 9½	.	.	.	.	.		127	0 10	0 8	14	.	14	0 1	0 0½
7,156	16 11½	13 3½	.	484	484	1 1½	0 10½		494	1 2½	0 11½	99	33	132	0 3½	0 2½
2,035	18 1½	14 3½	.	.	.	.	.		92	0 9½	0 7½	71	6	77	0 8½	0 6½
127,027	17 5	14 1	3,938	3,576	7,516	1 0½	0 10		7,389	1 0½	0 9½	1,682	193	1,879	0 3	0 2½

N o 11 (*continued*).—PARTICULARS of the Total Expenditure of the Poor Rates in the undermentioned Unions in South and North Wales, for the Year ending 25th March, 1843.

I. SOUTH WALES.

UNIONS.	Proportion of Poor-rates expended by the Guardians.							Grand Total of Rates expended by both Overseers and Guardians.
	Fees.					Total expended by Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	
	Registration.	Vaccination.	Total Fees.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.			
	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.
Aberayron	33	12	45	0 2½	0 2½	3,964	18 1½	4,377
Aberystwith	61	.	61	0 3	0 2½	4,938	15 6½	6,352
Brecknock	47	.	47	0 1½	0 1	8,461	15 11½	10,592
Bridgend and Cowbridge	46	44	90	0 3½	0 2½	6,651	15 6½	8,546
Builth	25	2	27	0 1½	0 1½	4,062	15 6½	5,236
Cardiff	99	29	129	0 2½	0 2	12,170	15 5	15,756
Cardigan	60	4	64	0 2½	0 2½	5,783	17 10½	6,480
Carmarthen	109	60	170	0 3	0 2½	12,955	15 11½	16,208
Haverfordwest	111	17	128	0 3½	0 2½	9,460	17 3½	10,925
Hay	27	7	35	0 2½	0 1½	3,843	15 1	5,099
Knighton	28	.	28	0 1½	0 1½	3,779	15 7½	4,815
Lampeter	32	.	32	0 2½	0 2	3,398	17 5	3,890
Llandilo	51	24	75	0 3	0 2½	5,836	16 8½	6,932
Llandovery	52	23	76	0 4	0 3½	4,507	16 3½	5,541
Llanelly	70	30	101	0 4½	0 3½	5,715	16 11½	6,729
Merthyr Tydfil	181	87	268	0 6½	0 4½	10,187	14 7½	13,950
Narberth	62	9	71	0 3	0 2½	6,134	16 5	7,551
Neath	103	75	178	0 5½	0 4½	7,578	16 3½	9,289
Newcastle Emlyn	50	3	53	0 2½	0 2	5,470	17 5½	6,264
Pembroke	62	36	98	0 3½	0 3½	6,163	17 6½	7,029
Presteigne	9	.	9	0 2	0 1½	1,216	14 7	1,669
Rhayader	18	4	23	0 2	0 1½	2,907	16 3	3,581
Swansea	106	55	162	0 4½	0 3½	8,429	15 8	10,773
Tregaron	27	20	48	0 5	0 4	2,303	15 9½	2,918
Total	1,469	541	2,018	0 3½	0 2½	145,959	16 2	180,502

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES for the YEAR ending 25th March, 1843.

UNIONS.	Relief.		Total Relief.		Workhouse Site & Fabric		Total Workhouse Expenses.		Auditor.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Relieving Officers.		Workhouse Officers.						Total Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Grand Total charged to Establishment.						
	Number of Officers.	Medical.	Interest of Loans.	Other Expenses.	Number of.	Cost.	Chaplain.	Master and Matron.				School.	School Mistress.	Porter and Servants.	Officers' Rations.													
Aberaron.	110	60	58	19	77	9	50	50	5	50	50	2	90	£.	£50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	923	25	396			
Aberystwith.	110	66	114	33	147	27	60	60	.	60	80	2	80	450	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	237	93	655			
Bridgend and Cowbridge	110	247	114	20	134	31	75	75	.	75	132	2	132	53	90	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	408	146	990			
Builth.	110	157	198	3	201	16	80	80	.	80	154	2	154	53	53	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	357	114	900			
Cardiff.	110	62	238	18	256	23	55	55	.	55	265	2	265	452	20	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	183	44	289			
Cardigan.	110	235	368	62	172	20	100	100	.	100	240	3	240	60	60	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	550	78	1,253			
Carmarthen.	110	140	115	88	203	26	80	80	.	80	226	4	226	90	90	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	316	50	729			
Carmarthen.	110	260	343	110	203	27	100	100	.	100	208	4	208	60	60	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	458	103	1,137			
Haverfordwest	110	290	358	146	37	184	20	100	.	100	128	3	128	55	55	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	314	55	1,764			
Hay.	110	160	49	209	102	82	60	60	.	60	90	2	90	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	294	44	682			
Knighon.	110	137	153	41	139	16	50	50	.	50	22	2	22	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	314	55	1,764			
Lampeter.	110	60	75	42	117	7	50	50	.	50	5	5	5	45	45	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	142	31	233			
Llandilo.	110	130	195	75	121	18	80	80	.	80	14	2	110	60	60	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	225	117	714			
Llandovery.	110	127	68	196	96	25	121	18	.	121	11	2	110	40	40	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	311	51	681			
Llanelli.	110	114	208	82	119	202	70	70	.	70	11	2	104	40	40	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	260	73	745			
Merthyr Tydfil.	110	145	145	145	126	174	100	100	.	100	.	.	240	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	350	117	612			
Narberth.	110	160	126	174	300	20	70	70	.	70	.	.	156	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	383	51	915			
Neath.	110	175	235	127	21	149	20	90	.	90	5	5	120	60	60	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	436	104	915			
Newcastle Emlyn.	110	197	143	43	186	20	60	60	.	60	5	5	115	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	291	32	687			
Pembroke.	110	226	233	151	172	15	75	75	.	75	10	2	104	80	80	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	39	39	51	16	1,003	
Presleigne.	110	50	50	50	50	7	40	40	.	40	.	2	40	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	90	16	157			
Rhayader.	110	140	50	50	50	20	90	90	.	90	.	2	80	50	50	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	127	104	281			
Swansea.	110	30	206	484	484	7	35	35	.	35	5	1	45	20	20	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	92	99	1,235			
Tregaron.	110	30	30	30	30	7	35	35	.	35	5	1	45	20	20	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	92	99	1,235			
	71	3,415	1,053	4,470	2,093	1,483	3,579	423	1,640	55	62	3,250	192	1,015	81	101	124	496	7,339	1,772	17,247							

• Three Relieving Officers for 1st quarter, and two afterwards.

† Acts as third Relieving Officer.

† Matron only.

No. 11 (continued).—PARTICULARS of the Total Expenditure of the Poor Rates in the under-
II. NORTH

UNIONS.	Proportion of Poor Rates expended by the Overseers.								Proportion of Poor			
	County and Police Rate.	Constables' Expenses.	Law Expenses.	Lists of Voters.	Expenses before Magistrates.	Other Expenses.	Total expended by Overseers.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Relief.			
									Out-door Relief.	In-door Relief.		Medical Relief.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Anglesey	1,193	40	96	12	78	451	1,871	2 5½	12,506	.	.	266
Asaph, St.	1,451	67	.	19	36	353	1,930	3 4	6,449	835	203	232
Bala	355	7	47	3	5	22	440	2 7½	2,041	32	14	60
Bangor & Beaumaris	563	35	117	29	40	698	1,484	3 8½	5,998	.	.	130
Carnarvon	791	99	22	14	68	522	1,517	3 2½	7,252	.	.	205
Conway	545	27	71	5	49	166	858	2 11½	4,555	.	.	100
Corwen	887	12	136	9	14	134	1,195	4 3½	3,401	281	22	137
Dolgelly	612	18	67	9	47	135	889	2 7½	5,361	.	.	130
Festiniog	455	16	32	6	29	175	716	2 6½	4,114	37	48	142
Holywell	1,496	25	161	45	57	734	2,521	3 8½	8,624	428	133	230
Llanfyllin	2,576	6	88	18	26	68	2,785	5 4	4,683	1,040	137	273
Llanrwst	624	39	8	11	29	72	785	2 9	4,604	.	.	75
Maehynlleth	775	5	89	11	40	163	1,083	2 11	5,890	.	.	99
Newtown & Llanidloes	1,935	16	67	41	57	74	2,193	2 9½	9,100	1,645	444	367
Pwllheli	931	16	99	21	18	429	1,516	4 0½	5,107	129	31	250
Ruthin	1,305	7	34	11	41	226	1,627	3 5½	5,804	421	162	225
Wrexham	3,109	3	86	51	191	743	4,186	5 7½	6,519	1,632	273	272
North Wales	19,603	438	1,220	315	818	5,165	27,597	3 6½	102,008	6,480	1,472	3,193
South Wales, 84 Unions	25,998	224	1,400	239	1,117	5,435	34,523	3 10	114,110	8,429	1,053	3,415
Total of Wales . . .	45,601	662	2,620	554	1,934	10,600	62,125	3 8½	216,118	14,909	2,525	6,608

mentioned Unions in North and South Wales for the Year ending the 25th March, 1843.

WALLES.

ates expended by the Guardians.

			Cost of Workhouse.					Salaries exclusive of Medical.			Incidental Expenses.				
Total Relief.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Loans repaid.	Workhouse Expenses charged to Establishment.	Total Cost of Workhouse.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Total Salaries, exclusive of Medical.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	Charged to Establishment.	Charged to separate Parishes.	Total Incidental Expenses.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.
£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.
2,772	19 0½	16 8½	.	.	.	.	.	405	0 7½	0 6½	95	.	95	0 1½	0 1½
7,720	16 0½	13 4	400	718	1,118	2 3½	1 11½	496	1 0½	0 10½	149	33	182	0 4½	0 4
2,149	16 4	14 0½	187	112	300	2 3½	1 11½	142	1 0½	0 11	5	.	5	0 0½	0 0½
6,128	18 10½	15 4½	.	.	.	.	.	230	0 8½	0 7	76	.	76	0 2½	0 2½
7,458	18 9½	15 10	.	.	.	.	.	275	0 8½	0 6½	80	16	96	0 3	0 2½
4,655	18 11½	16 1½	.	.	.	.	.	161	0 7½	0 6½	43	11	54	0 2½	0 2½
3,842	17 8½	13 10½	.	35	35	0 2	0 1½	254	1 2	0 11	26	.	26	0 1½	0 1½
5,491	18 10½	16 4½	.	.	.	.	.	170	0 7½	0 6½	80	.	80	0 3½	0 2½
4,341	17 4½	15 2½	160	187	297	1 2½	1 0½	270	1 1	0 11½	14	.	14	0 0½	0 0½
9,416	16 10½	13 9½	514	846	861	1 6½	1 3	572	1 0½	0 10	159	.	159	0 3½	0 2½
6,134	16 7½	11 10	302	370	673	1 9½	1 3½	555	1 5½	1 0½	177	.	177	0 5½	0 4½
4,679	18 11½	16 4½	.	.	.	.	.	166	0 8	0 7	28	.	28	0 1½	0 1½
5,989	18 10	16 1	.	.	.	.	.	240	0 9	0 7½	84	4	89	0 3½	0 3
1,557	17 1	14 8½	575	502	1,078	1 7	1 4½	598	0 10½	0 9	67	88	156	0 3½	0 3
5,519	18 5	14 8½	.	10	10	0 0½	0 0½	334	1 1½	0 10½	67	.	67	0 2½	0 2½
6,614	16 4½	13 7½	352	316	668	1 8	1 4½	560	1 4½	1 1½	162	.	162	0 4½	0 4
8,698	16 3	11 8½	496	466	963	1 9½	1 3½	683	1 3½	0 11	225	11	236	0 5½	0 2½
13,162	17 7½	14 6	2,986	3,012	6,003	0 11½	0 9½	6,111	0 11½	0 9½	1,537	163	1,702	0 3½	0 2½
27,027	17 5	14 1	3,933	3,576	7,516	1 0½	0 10	7,393	1 0½	0 9½	1,682	193	1,879	0 3	0 2½
40,189	17 6	14 3½	6,924	6,588	13,519	0 11½	0 9½	13,500	0 11½	0 9½	3,219	356	3,581	0 3½	0 2½

No. 11 (continued).—PARTICULARS of the Total Expenditure of the Poor Rates in the undermentioned Unions in North and South Wales, &c.

II. NORTH WALES.

UNIONS.	Proportion of Poor Rates expended by the Guardians.							Grand Total of Rates expended by both Overseers and Guardians.
	Fees.					Total expended by Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.	
	Registration.	Vaccination.	Total Fees.	Proportion in the £. on Money expended by the Guardians.	Proportion in the £. on Total Rates expended.			
	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.
Anglesey	97	33	131	0 2½	0 2	13,404	17 6½	15,275
Asaph, St..	65	51	117	0 2½	0 2½	9,636	16 8	11,566
Bala	8	30	39	0 3½	0 3	2,637	17 1½	3,077
Bangor and Beaumaris.	56	13	70	0 2½	0 2	6,505	16 3½	7,989
Carnarvon..	81	33	114	0 3½	0 2	7,945	16 9½	9,463
Conway	30	10	40	0 2	0 1½	4,911	17 0½	5,769
Corwen	156	22	178	0 9½	0 7½	4,336	15 8½	5,532
Dolgelly	33	37	70	0 3	0 2½	5,811	17 4½	6,699
Festiniog	60	.	60	0 3	0 2½	4,983	17 5½	5,699
Holywell	123	29	152	0 3½	0 2½	11,162	16 3½	13,683
Llanfyllin	51	8	59	0 1½	0 1½	7,600	14 8	10,386
Llanrwst	37	26	64	0 3	0 2½	4,938	17 3	5,723
Machynlleth	12	29	42	0 1½	0 1½	6,361	17 1	7,447
Newtown and Llanidloes	74	51	126	0 2	0 1½	13,517	17 2½	15,710
Pwllheli.	62	.	62	0 2½	0 2½	5,997	15 11½	7,514
Ruthin	53	14	68	0 2	0 1½	8,074	16 6½	9,701
Wrexham	107	.	107	0 2½	0 1½	10,689	14 4½	14,875
North Wales	1,105	386	1,499	0 2½	0 2½	128,506	16 5½	156,108
South Wales, 24 Unions	1,469	541	2,018	0 3½	0 2½	145,959	16 2	180,502
Total of Wales . .	2,574	927	3,517	0 3	0 2½	274,465	16 3½	336,610

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES for the Year ending 25th March, 1843.

UNIONS.	Relief.		Total Relief.		Workhouse Site & Fabric.		Total Workhouse Expenses.		Salaries, Exclusive of Medical.		Workhouse Officers.						Total Salaries, exclusive of Medical.	Incidental Expenses.	Grand Total charged to Establishment.			
	Medical.		Housekeeping Expenses.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Auditor.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Relieving Officers.		Chaplain.	Master and Matron.	School-Master.				School-Mistress.	Porter and Servants.	Officers' Rations.
	Number of Officers.	Cost.																				
												£.	£.									
Anglesey	5	266	266	266	£.	£.	£.	35	70	.	6	300	10	25	13	15	59	405	766			
Asaph, St.	3	233	233	435	314	404	718	25	100	5	2	178	70	25	13	15	59	496	1,800			
Bala	1	60	14	74	111	1	112	10	24	.	1	50	38	.	.	.	14	142	335			
Bangor and Beaumaris	2	130	.	130	.	.	.	25	50	.	2	155	.	.	.	.	.	230	436
Carmarvon	6	205	.	205	.	.	.	25	60	.	4	187	.	.	.	.	.	425	569
Conway	2	100	.	100	.	35	35	20	52	5	2	80	50	.	.	.	14	161	304			
Corwen	4	137	22	159	.	.	.	35	50	.	2	120	50	.	.	.	.	254	475
Dolgelly	4	130	.	130	121	15	137	20	50	.	2	109	.	.	.	.	.	170	380
Festiniog	5	142	48	190	302	44	346	15	50	.	3	135	50	30	15	19	42	270	611			
Holywell	4	230	133	363	262	103	370	20	75	15	3	150	86	30	20	26	74	555	1,341			
Llanfyllin	3	273	137	410	262	103	370	12	50	10	3	104	50	.	.	.	.	166	269
Llanrwst	2	75	.	75	.	.	.	30	80	.	2	130	50	.	.	.	.	240	423
Machynlleth	4	99	.	99	338	164	502	20	60	10	3	150	50	29	20	39	62	598	1,980			
Newtown and Llandfloe	4	367	444	811	.	164	502	30	87	.	4	200	50	55	20	39	62	598	1,980			
Pwllheli	5	259	31	291	230	10	316	25	60	.	2	180	12	.	.	.	14	334	694			
Ruthin	3	225	162	388	357	86	466	25	80	.	2	160	70	.	.	.	19	162	1,427			
Wrexham	5	272	273	545	357	103	466	30	120	.	4	281	50	28	13	15	44	360	1,920			
North Wales,	61	3,193	1,467	4,661	2,035	975	3,012	382	1,118	40	50	2,310	222	112	81	114	342	6,111	15,244			
South Wales, 24 Unions.	71	3,415	1,053	4,470	2,093	1,483	3,579	423	1,640	55	62	3,250	192	81	101	124	496	7,889	17,287			
Total of Wales	132	6,608	2,520	9,131	4,128	2,458	6,591	805	2,758	95	112	6,060	414	193	182	233	838	13,500	32,481			

* One Quarter.

† Including 5% to the door-keeper.

‡ One for one Quarter only.

§ Including 194% for Collectors.

|| Including 4% to the doorkeeper.

§ Three Quarters only.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS; showing the opening of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Union.	Date of Union coming into Operation	WORKHOUSE.					
		Number of Paupers provided for.	Loan.		Extent in Statute Measure.	Site.	
			Amount borrowed.	Additional Amount borrowed.		Purchase Money, &c.	Cost.
			£.	£.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abbeyleix	14 Dec. 1839	500	7,000	850	5 3 11	555 12 10	130 18 0
Antrim	30 May, 1840	700	7,600	..	6 0 13	..	..
Ardee	31 Aug. 1839	600	6,600	900	5 3 24	..	50 0 0
Armagh	29 April, ..	1,000	10,000	..	7 0 27	1,285 12 2	15 0 0
Athlone	8 April, ..	900	10,100	800	7 2 24	650 0 0	148 10 0
Athy	23 Jan. 1841	600	6,700	300	6 2 4	{ Free gift by the Duke of Leinster. }	..
Bailieborough	30 Nov. 1839	600	7,400	1,200	6 0 0	240 0 0	..
Ballina	13 July, 1840	1,200	12,000	..	8 0 15	716 9 9	..
Ballinasloe	10 June, 1839	1,000	9,600	1,000	5 3 3	..	117 19 2
Ballinrobe	16 Nov. ..	800	8,400	..	6 1 36	{ Free gift by Col. Nesbit Knox. }	33 18 7
Ballycastle	22 April, 1840	300	5,300	400	5 3 28	577 13 5	..
Ballymena	36 May, ..	900	9,000	..	6 0 4	602 10 0	..
Ballymoney	25 Jan. ..	700	8,500	700	6 0 0	457 16 0	16 13 0
Ballyshannon	20 June, ..	500	6,400	..	5 0 0	..	..
Balrothery	4 April, 1839	400	5,900	1,100	5 1 7 1/2	..	50 0 0
Baltinglass	30 Nov. ..	500	6,800	1,000	7 2 11	..	10 0 0
Banbridge	27 Feb. ..	800	8,000	2,000	5 4 11	406 8 4	..
Bandon	22 Feb. ..	900	8,200	650	6 2 20	..	138 0 0
Bantry	12 Oct. 1840	600	7,750	..	6 0 0	5 0 0	..
Belfast	1 Jan. 1839	1,000	12,000	1,500	12 0 0	2,130 12 4	..
Boyle	31 Aug. ..	700	8,300	1,000	6 0 0	..	103 0 0
Cahiriveen	30 Sept. 1840	400	6,200	500	6 0 0	{ 650 0 0 for land. 2027 7 11 for house. }	..
Callan	9 April, 1839	600	7,400	550	6 1 36	760 0 0	..
Carlow	21 Sept. 1840	800	11,500	..	7 2 19	1,040 0 0	..
Carrickmacross	16 Nov. 1839	500	6,600	..	5 3 28	622 2 6	..
Carrick-on-Shannon	2 Sept. ..	800	8,400	1,200	6 3 2	..	..
Carrick-on-Suir	1 June, ..	500	6,200	1,100	6 3 12	..	..
Cashel	6 Feb. ..	700	6,700	1,300	6 3 8	..	250 0 0
Castlebar	18 Nov. ..	700	7,900	150	7 0 0	..	..
Castleblaney	16 Nov. ..	800	8,100	..	3 1 20	89 18 4	..
Castlederg	22 May, ..	200	2,600	850	3 1 34	15 7 6	..
Castlereagh	23 Sept. ..	1,000	11,000	..	6 0 0	700 0 0	37 0 0
Cavan	3 Dec. ..	1,200	13,400	..	9 0 0	612 10 0	311 7 1
Celbridge	6 Feb. ..	400	5,800	1,100	5 0 0	300 0 0	..
Clifden	24 Aug. 1840	300	4,500	300	4 3 17	..	..
Clonkeen	12 Feb. 1839	500	6,200	950	6 0 31	..	34 4 0
Clonher	24 April, 1841	500	6,300	..	6 2 13	337 5 9	..
Clones	18 Feb. 1840	600	7,300	..	6 0 0	342 7 6	..
Clonmel	25 Mar. 1839	600	2,300	600	..	..	..
Coleraine	4 Dec. ..	700	9,000	650	6 3 20	869 14 4	..
Cookstown	2 Sept. ..	600	6,300	700	6 1 6	..	..
Cootehill	20 Aug. ..	800	8,900	..	6 0 2	624 2 4	100 0 0
Cork	8 April, ..	2,000	16,800	4,200	12 0 0	{ 793 4 4 } { 300 0 0 }	153 19 2
Donegal	21 Nov. 1840	500	7,000	550	6 2 10	206 13 7	55 0 0
Downpatrick	15 Jan. ..	1,000	11,000	1,300	11 1 36	1,377 0 0	..
Drogheda	1 July, 1839	800	8,600	1,250	7 2 11	..	50 0 0
Dublin (North)	10 June, ..	2,000	3,600	2,400	{ House of Industry. }	..	..

12.

WORKHOUSES in the several UNIONS in IRELAND, &c.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WORKHOUSE.						
Annual Rent.	Building.			Date of Workhouse being declared fit for the reception of Paupers.	Date of First Rate made.	Date of First Admission of Paupers.
	Date of Contract.	Date for Completion.	Amount of Contract.			
£. s. d.			£. s. d.			
6 12 8 ¹ / ₂	16 June, 1840	Oct. 1841	5,850 0 0	24 Mar. 1842	4 Feb. 1842	6 June, 1842
4 12 3	9 Nov. "	Mar. 1842	5,580 0 0	4 Sept. 1843	24 Nov. "	19 Sept. 1843
18 4 4 ¹ / ₂	4 Aug. "	10 Oct. 1841	5,175 0 0	25 Apr. 1842	13 May, "	13 May, 1842
..	11 Oct. 1839	June "	7,200 0 0	14 Dec. 1841	12 Oct. 1841	4 Jan. "
..	1 Nov. "	Mar. "	7,500 0 0	20 Oct. "	24 Aug. "	22 Nov. 1841
..	21 Sept. 1841	14 Aug. 1842	5,600 0 0	20 Nov. 1843	28 Mar. 1843	9 Jan. 1844
..	1 May, 1840	30 Sept. 1841	6,000 0 0	26 Mar. 1842	1 June, 1842	20 June, 1842
..	16 Oct. "	Apr. 1842	9,400 0 0	15 Nov. "	26 Sept. "	3 Nov. 1843
10 18 9	1 Oct. 1839	19 June, 1841	7,600 0 0	20 Dec. 1841	18 Sept. 1841	1 Jan. 1842
..	2 May, 1840	Sept. "	7,000 0 0	24 Mar. 1842	28 Apr. 1842	26 May, "
..	5 Oct. "	Apr. 1842	3,875 0 0	3 Oct. "	27 Sept. "	3 Jan. 1843
..	9 Nov. "	May, "	6,600 0 0	3 Nov. 1843	23 Dec. "	17 Nov. "
..	3 Sept. "	Jan. "	6,785 0 0	15 Nov. 1842	15 Sept. "	6 Mar. "
12 10 0	1 Oct. 1841	30 Nov. "	5,389 0 0	1 Oct. "	8 July, "	6 May, "
16 13 7	13 Aug. 1839	Sept. 1840	4,945 0 0	1 Feb. 1841	18 Jan. 1841	15 Mar. 1841
23 10 3	29 May, 1840		5,750 0 0	1 Sept. "	16 Sept. "	23 Oct. "
..	2 Sept. 1839	Mar. 1841	6,300 0 0	14 June, "	17 May, "	22 June "
14 16 8	22 Oct. "	June, "	6,600 0 0	29 Sept. "	19 Jan. 1842	17 Nov. "
..	22 June, 1842	1 Dec. 1842	5,990 0 0			
28 12 2	7 June, 1839	Mar. 1841	7,000 0 0	1 Jan. "	15 Dec. 1840	11 May, "
30 0 0	8 Feb. 1840	" "	6,885 14 0	6 Dec. "	5 Nov. 1841	31 Dec. "
..	2 May, 1842	31 Dec. 1842	2,547 10 0	..	..	..
..	22 May, 1840	Sept. 1841	5,500 0 0	21 Dec. "	8 Feb. 1842	25 Mar. 1842
7 19 8 ¹ / ₂	12 Oct. 1841	30 June, 1842	9,000 0 0		29 Jan. 1844	..
1 19 3	21 Sept. 1840	21 Nov. 1841	5,000 0 0	25 Oct. 1842	13 Dec. 1842	11 Feb. 1843
21 2 8	9 Mar. "	Sept. "	7,050 0 0	1 July, "	7 Apr. 1842	21 July, 1842
47 14 0	5 Feb. "	June, "	5,168 0 0	10 May, "	26 Mar. "	8 July, "
34 0 0	1 Feb. "		5,500 0 0	15 Dec. 1841	1 Dec. "	28 Jan. "
17 0 4	23 Aug. "	Oct. "	6,300 0 0	1 Aug. 1842	10 Sept. "	22 Oct. "
11 13 0	21 Sept. "	Jan. 1842	6,150 0 0	25 Oct. "	23 Nov. "	15 Dec. "
..	2 Sept. 1839	Sept. 1840	2,100 0 0	30 Feb. 1841	12 Feb. 1841	2 Mar. 1841
..	5 Nov. 1840	May, 1842	8,485 0 0	6 Oct. 1842	11 June, 1842	..
..	5 Jan. 1841	July, "	10,500 0 0	26 Mar. "	3 May, "	17 June, 1842
..	6 July, 1839	Dec. 1840	4,600 0 0	26 May, 1841	12 May, 1841	9 June, 1841
6 0 0	7 Jan. 1841	7 July, 1842	3,600 0 0			..
12 1 0	4 Oct. 1839	Mar. 1841	5,230 0 0	24 Mar. 1842	24 Nov. "	29 June, 1842
..	25 Jan. 1842	Jan. 1843	4,999 15 0	9 Mar. 1844	28 Oct. 1843	..
..	9 Oct. 1840	May, 1842	5,750 0 0	15 Nov. 1842	18 Aug. 1842	23 Feb. 1843
23 1 6 ¹ / ₂	28 Mar. "	Sept. 1840	1,505 0 0	1 Jan. 1841	15 Dec. 1840	1 Jan. 1841
..	10 Nov. "	Mar. 1842	6,870 0 0	11 Apr. 1842	5 Feb. 1842	19 Apr. 1842
18 1 7 ¹ / ₂	17 May. "	Sept. 1841	5,250 0 0	31 May, "	22 Jan. "	31 May, "
..	1 Sept. "	Mar. 1842	7,360 0 0	15 Sept. "	16 Sept. "	2 Dec. "
{ 35 1 6 ¹ / ₂	2 May, "	Sept. 1841	12,800 0 0	House of Industry, 15 Feb. 1840 Workhouse, (21 Dec. 1841)	13 Dec. 1839	1 Mar. 1840
{ 18 12 4 ¹ / ₂						
..	13 July, 1841	1 Aug. 1842	5,785 0 0	15 Sept. 1842	22 Sept. 1842	21 May, 1843
..	30 Sept. 1840	Nov. 1841	7,500 0 0	22 Aug. "	13 Aug. "	17 Sept. 1842
32 14 6	13 Feb. "	Mar. "	7,100 0 0	18 Nov. 1841	18 Feb. 1841	16 Dec. 1841
19 7 9	27 Nov. 1839	Jan. 1840	4,819 6 8	25 Mar. 1840	16 Mar. 1840	4 May, 1840

Statement of Progress, showing the opening of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Name of Union.	Date of Union coming into Operation.	WORKHOUSE.						
		Number of Paupers provided for.	Loan.		Extent in Statute Measure.	Site.		
			Amount borrowed.	Additional Amount borrowed.		Purchase Money, &c.	Compensation to occupying Tenant.	
£.	£.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Dublin (South) . .	10 June, 1839	2,090	7,000	3,000	{ Found- ing Hos- pital. }	..	..
Dundalk	24 June, ..	800	7,400	1,700		8 1 17	322 13 0	56 6 7
Dunfanaghy	20 July, 1841	300	5,000	..		6 0 0	60 0 0	..
Dungannon	1 Aug. 1839	800	8,000	1,150		6 0 0	..	220 17 8
Dungarvan	8 April, ..	600	8,300	1,800		4 3 29
Dunmanway	26 Dec. ..	400	6,500	250	6 0 0	395 18 11	..	
Dunshaughlin . . .	4 April, ..	400	6,100	650	5 0 0	250 0 0	..	
Edenderry	20 May, ..	600	6,700	1,250	6 1 36	275 0 0	40 0 0	
Ennis	1 July, ..	800	8,600	..	6 0 0	..	..
Enniscorthy	30 Jan. 1840	600	7,000	550	5 0 23	151 6 0	166 4 0	
Enniskillen	20 Aug. ..	1,000	11,200	..	9 0 0	945 0 0	72 0 0	
Ennistymon	12 Aug. 1839	600	8,400	..	6 0 0	..	3 10 0	
Fermoy	25 Feb. ..	900	7,100	..	5 2 28	{ 400 0 0 } { 2400 0 0 }	..	
Galway	1 June, ..	1,000	11,300	1,200	7 3 38	1,232 16 3	..	
Glenties	2 Aug. 1841	500	6,600	..	7 0 0	..	50 6 10	
Gorey	21 Dec. 1839	500	6,700	800	7 0 0	..	..
Gort	31 Aug. ..	500	6,500	350	7 1 12	..	..
Gortin	20 May, ..	200	3,600	..	3 0 19	155 18 9	..	
Granard	6 June, 1840	600	7,500	..	6 1 20	350 0 0	..	
Inishowen	1 Oct. ..	600	7,600	..	6 0 0	298 11 5	..	
Kanturk	1 Jan. 1840	800	8,200	1,100	6 0 0	{ Demised by the Earl of Egmont, at a nominal rent.	..	
Kells	20 July, 1839	600	7,700	950	8 3 9	790 6 3	..	
Kenmare	30 Sept. 1840	500	6,300	250	6 0 0	93 2 6	..	
Kilkeel	5 Aug. 1839	300	5,300	1,000	7 2 33	485 14 7	20 0 0	
Kilkenny	15 July, ..	1,300	13,400	..	9 3 21	1,650 0 0	..	
Killarney	30 Sept. 1840	800	9,700	..	8 0 0	..	..
Kilmallock	21 Jan. 1839	800	8,800	2,000	7 1 29	599 1 6	62 12 11	
Kilrush	1 Aug. ..	800	8,900	450	6 0 0	750 0 0	..	
Kinsale	1 Feb. ..	500	7,000	1,150	6 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	
Larne	30 May, 1840	400	5,800	2,000	5 0 37	477 5 0	..	
Letterkenny	26 June, 1841	500	7,400	..	4 0 35	480 0 0	..	
Limerick	1 Jan. 1839	1,600	12,900	2,700	11 1 14	..	70 0 0	
Lisburn	19 Jan. ..	800	8,300	1,000	6 0 0	700 0 0	42 0 0	
Lismore	12 April, ..	500	6,500	1,200	4 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Lisnaska	4 July, 1840	500	6,800	1,300	6 1 36	336 0 0	..	
Listowel	6 April, ..	700	7,700	..	6 0 0	476 10 9	10 0 0	
Londonderry	28 Jan. 1839	800	8,700	1,400	6 0 6	778 3 5	..	
Longford	25 May, ..	1,000	8,600	1,350	6 3 22	..	30 0 0	
Loughrea	12 Sept. ..	800	8,700	..	6 2 2	..	..
Lowtherstown . . .	20 Sept. 1840	400	6,600	..	5 0 35	547 19 0	150 0 0	
Lurgan	28 Jan. 1839	800	7,900	650	6 0 0	405 0 0	45 16 3	
Macroon	30 Dec. ..	600	7,400	900	6 0 0	523 3 0	130 0 0	
Magherafelt	2 Dec. ..	900	8,100	1,150	6 0 0	..	..

* A gift; but a rent of £24 per annum payable if the land

(continued.)

Workhouses in the several Unions in Ireland, &c.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WORKHOUSE.						
	Building.			Date of Workhouse being declared fit for the reception of Paupers.	Date of First Rate made.	Date of First Admission of Paupers.
Annual Rent.	Date of Contract.	Date for Completion.	Amount of Contract.			
£. s. d.			£. s. d.			
..	17 Oct. 1839	Jan. 1840	5,608 18 9½	25 Mar. 1840	9 April, 1840	24 April, 1840
..	13 April, 1840	Sept. 1841	5,690 0 0	1 Mar. 1842	11 Oct. 1841	14 Mar. 1842
..	1 June, 1842	1 Sept. 1843	3,800 0 0	15 Mar. 1844	30 Jan. 1844	..
..	20 Oct. 1840	Oct. 1841	6,650 0 0	16 May, 1842	27 Jan. 1842	23 June, ..
24 13 0	8 Dec. 1839	June, ..	6,480 0 0	27 Dec. 1841	17 Nov. ..	..
..	2 May, 1840	Aug. ..	5,210 0 0	16 Sept. ..	21 Sept. 1841	2 Oct. 1841
..	8 Aug. 1839	1 Dec. 1840	4,938 0 0	12 May, ..	22 Feb. ..	17 May, ..
..	26 Aug. ..	June, 1841	5,300 0 0	21 Dec. ..	29 Jan. 1842	19 Mar. 1842
26 0 0	14 Mar. 1840	.. ..	6,500 0 0	1 Dec. ..	16 Oct. 1841	15 Dec. 1841
..	3 Nov. ..	Dec. ..	5,600 0 0	1 Sept. 1842	29 Jan. 1842	11 Nov. 1842
..	25 Aug. 1841	31 Dec. 1842	8,750 0 0	19 Mar. 1844	..	..
21 0 0	25 June, 1840	16 Nov. 1841	6,600 0 0	1 July, 1842	18 Dec. 1841	5 Sept. 1842
..	6 April, ..	1 Sept. 1840	3,251 13 0	10 June, 1841	6 June, ..	6 July, 1841
..	21 Aug. ..	1 Sept. 1841	8,162 0 0	27 Dec. ..	8 Feb. 1842	2 Mar. 1842
..	22 Aug. 1842	25 Sept. 1843	5,500 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22 12 9	17 April, 1840	Apr. 1841	5,675 0 0	21 Dec. ..	31 May, 1841	22 Jan. 1842
32 1 4	25 June, ..	25 Sept. ..	5,350 0 0	6 Dec. ..	11 Sept. ..	11 Dec. 1841
..	3 Oct. ..	3 Oct. ..	2,649 0 0	17 Feb. 1842	26 Jan. 1842	19 Feb. 1842
..	4 Nov. ..	4 Feb. 1842	5,925 0 0	15 Aug. ..	27 April, ..	30 Sept. 1842
..	20 Jan. 1842	31 Dec. ..	6,200 0 0	18 Sept. 1843	19 Dec. ..	2 Oct. 1843
..	25 July, 1840	Oct. 1841	6,800 0 0	23 May, 1842	16 April, 1844	..
..	19 Feb. ..	Sept. ..	5,970 0 0	25 April, ..	29 Jan. 1842	23 May, 1842
..	4 Oct. 1841	15 Sept. 1842	5,315 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1 13 5½	4 Feb. 1840	Mar. 1841	4,050 0 0	16 Aug. 1841	4 Aug. 1841	1 Sept. 1841
..	13 April, ..	29 Sept. ..	9,700 0 0	24 Mar. 1842	29 Jan. 1842	21 April, 1842
..	2 May, 1842	1 Aug. 1843	7,825 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	20 Sept. 1839	Sept. 1840	7,000 0 0	18 Feb. 1841	17 Dec. 1840	29 Mar. 1841
..	8 June, 1840	Sept. 1841	6,800 0 0	15 Dec. ..	1 Dec. 1841	9 July, 1842
16 10 10	22 Oct. 1839	Mar. ..	5,900 0 0	29 Sept. ..	10 Feb. 1842	4 Dec. 1841
..	10 July, 1841	10 Oct. 1842	4,989 0 0	31 Oct. 1842	7 Dec. ..	4 Jan. 1843
..	24 Dec. ..	27 Dec. ..	5,790 0 0	.. ..	8 Mar. 1844	.. ..
70 0 0	16 Sept. 1839	June, 1841	10,000 0 0	18 May, 1841	5 Sept. 1840	20 May, 1841
..	7 June, ..	Sept. 1840	6,200 0 0	1 Jan. ..	15 Dec. ..	11 Feb. ..
10 0 0	11 Nov. ..	June, 1841	5,500 0 0	1 Dec. ..	30 Oct. 1841	18 May, 1842
..	26 Oct. 1840	Oct. ..	5,443 0 0	1 Oct. 1842	24 Dec. 1842	25 Feb. 1843
..	30 June, 1841	25 Mar. 1842	5,980 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	24 June, 1839	Sept. 1840	6,780 0 0	10 Nov. 1840	14 Oct. 1840	10 Nov. 1840
35 6 6	13 Jan. 1840	June, 1841	7,000 0 0	24 Mar. 1842	27 Oct. 1841	24 Mar. 1842
12 13 7	26 Nov. 1839	.. ..	6,960 0 0	17 Feb. ..	2 Dec. ..	26 Feb. ..
..	19 Feb. 1841	19 July, 1842	4,950 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	28 Dec. 1839	Sept. 1840	6,130 0 0	1 Jan. 1841	12 Feb. ..	22 Feb. 1841
..	5 Sept. 1840	Sept. 1841	5,890 0 0	1 Oct. 1842	11 Feb. 1843	13 May, 1843
Site demised by the Salters' Company, at a nominal rent	13 June, ..	Oct. ..	6,600 0 0	10 Mar. ..	20 Jan. 1842	11 Mar. 1842

be alienated to other purposes than that for the Union workhouse.

Statement of Progress, showing the opening of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Union.	Date of Union coming into Operation.	Number of Paupers provided for.	WORKHOUSE.				
			Amount borrowed.	Additional Amount borrowed.	Extent in Statute Measure.	Site.	
						Purchase-Money, &c.	Compensation to occupying Tenant.
			£.	£.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mallow	11 Mar. 1839	700	7,300	2,200	6 0 0	..	50 0 0
Manorhamilton . .	9 Sept. ,,	500	6,400	500	5 1 16	..	12 5 6
Midleton	20 Feb. ,,	800	8,200	1,150	7 0 0	{ Free gift by Lord Midleton. }	..
Milford	20 July, 1841	400	5,120	..	6 0 0	311 5 0	..
Mohill	12 Sept. 1839	700	8,000	650	6 1 3	..	27 2 6
Monaghan	11 Nov. ,,	900	8,700	1,500	7 2 5	{ 33 15 4 } { 790 15 7 }	90 19 4
Mountmelick . . .	16 Dec. ,,	800	8,300	..	6 0 0	..	..
Mullingar	1 Nov. ,,	800	9,400	..	10 2 11	634 1 3	115 0 0
Naas	18 Feb. ,,	550	6,500	2,500	5 1 14	..	..
Navan	1 July, ,,	500	7,300	..	6 2 22	438 10 10	80 0 0
Nenagh	14 Feb. ,,	1,000	9,900	500	7 0 0	..	..
Newcastle	9 Jan. ,,	550	7,850	2,300	5 0 0	250 0 0	..
New Ross	30 Mar. 1840	900	9,300	400	10 0 3	..	150 0 0
Newry	14 May, 1839	1,000	9,800	..	7 2 7	683 3 1	453 5 0
Newtownards . . .	10 Sept. ,,	600	6,700	1,050	8 1 8	830 0 0	..
Newtown Limavady	30 Sept. ,,	600	8,000	..	7 0 14	726 15 2	..
Oldcastle	20 Jan. 1840	600	7,700	450	7 1 6	562 10 0	42 13 2
Omagh	22 May, 1839	800	7,900	1,150	6 0 0	..	..
Parsonstown . . .	25 May, ,,	800	8,700	700	6 3 5	430 3 7	..
Rathdown	10 Aug. ,,	600	7,600	2,000	8 0 0	..	..
Rathdrum	3 Oct. ,,	600	7,800	500	5 1 34	..	..
Rathkeale	8 Jan. ,,	660	8,100	1,600	6 0 0	580 8 7	..
Roscommon	20 Sept. ,,	900	9,000	350	7 1 6	..	12 0 0
Roscrea	25 May, ,,	700	8,600	800	6 0 0	504 0 0	110 0 0
Scariff	3 Aug. ,,	600	7,800	850	6 0 0	{ 300 0 0 } { 50 0 0 }	..
Shillelah	20 July, ,,	400	6,300	1,000	6 1 36	..	..
Skibbereen	10 Feb. ,,	800	8,300	1,100	6 0 0	248 11 6	..
Sligo	1 Aug. ,,	1,200	11,000	2,250	9 0 0	..	..
Strabane	11 April, ,,	800	8,300	1,450	9 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Free gift by the Marquis of Abercorn. }	60 0 0
Stranorlar	21 Dec. 1840	400	6,700	..	5 0 0	..	11 11 0
Swineford	11 April, ,,	700	8,400	..	6 0 0	545 4 5	..
Thurles	5 April, 1839	700	8,100	450	6 2 0	1,039 8 3	..
Tipperary	7 Feb. ,,	700	7,500	650	6 0 0	..	150 0 0
Tralee	6 April, 1840	1,000	10,200	250	10 0 0	..	..
Trim	1 June, 1839	500	7,300	1,450	6 1 36	450 0 0	100 12 6
Tuam	30 Sept. ,,	800	8,400	..	7 1 3	300 0 0	..
Tullamore	25 Sept. ,,	700	7,900	450	6 1 7	585 0 0	100 0 0
Waterford	25 April, ,,	900	10,400	950	6 0 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,235 11 6	..
Westport	20 July, 1840	1,000	9,800	..	7 1 30	..	..
Wexford	20 June, ,,	600	6,900	..	7 0 0	..	..

(continued.)

Workhouses in the several Unions in Ireland, &c.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
WORKHOUSE.													
		Building.				Date of Workhouse being declared fit for the reception of Paupers.		Date of First Rate made.		Date of First Admission of Paupers.			
Annual Rent.		Date of Contract.		Date for Completion.								Amount of Contract.	
£. s. d.						£. s. d.							
3 0 0		4 Feb. 1840		June, 1841		6,090 0 0		29 Nov. 1841		23 June, 1842		2 Aug. 1842	
11 10 11		9 May, „		Sept. „		5,372 0 0		1 Sept. 1842		2 Feb. „		8 Dec. „	
..		20 July, 1839		Dec. 1840		6,853 0 0		15 June, 1841		1 Mar. „		21 Aug. 1841	
..		18 Feb. 1843		1 Mar. 1844		5,120 0 0		..		..		..
15 10 0		29 June, 1840		Oct. 1841		6,700 0 0		25 April, 1842		10 Feb. „		8 June, 1842	
..		4 May, „		July, „		6,350 0 0		„ „		9 Feb. „		25 May, „	
37 1 3		18 Aug. „		Feb. 1842		6,915 0 0		..		19 Jan. „		..	
..		29 July, „		Jan. „		7,250 0 0		3 Oct. „		3 Mar. „		8 Dec. „	
26 12 7½		2 July, 1839		Dec. 1840		5,550 0 0		15 June, 1841		26 May, 1841		4 Aug. 1841	
..		30 July, 1840		30 Nov. 1841		5,700 0 0		28 Mar. 1842		19 Jan. 1842		4 May, 1842	
50 0 0		28 Mar. „		1 June, „		8,320 0 0		1 Dec. 1841		6 Jan. „		28 April, „	
..		28 Oct. 1839		Dec. 1840		6,680 0 0		18 Feb. „		12 Jan. 1841		15 Mar. 1841	
43 6 3		10 Nov. 1840		Feb. 1842		7,600 0 0		21 Dec. „		20 May, 1842		6 July, 1842	
..		17 Dec. 1839		June, 1841		7,100 0 0		14 Dec. „		28 Oct. 1841		16 Dec. 1841	
..		22 Feb. 1840		„ „		4,835 0 0		21 Dec. „		2 Oct. „		4 Jan. 1842	
..		18 June, „		18 Aug. „		5,982 0 0		15 Mar. 1842		31 Jan. 1842		15 Mar. „	
..		3 Sept. „		3 Dec. „		5,975 0 0		1 July, „		7 Jan. „		12 Aug. „	
30 0 0		29 Jan. „		Mar. „		6,557 0 0		24 Aug. 1841		21 Aug. 1841		24 Aug. 1841	
8 4 6		15 Jan. „		June, „		6,900 0 0		14 Mar. 1842		2 Oct. „		2 April, 1842	
49 12 9		21 July, „		Mar. „		6,500 0 0		1 Sept. 1841		13 July, „		12 Oct. 1841	
10 18 6		16 June, „		Sept. „		6,600 0 0		21 Dec. „		25 Oct. „		8 Mar. 1842	
..		28 Oct. 1839		Dec. 1840		6,686 0 0		18 Feb. „		16 Aug. „		26 July, 1841	
48 12 7		3 Oct. 1840		31 Dec. 1841		7,500 0 0		5 Oct. 1842		27 Aug. 1842		4 Nov. 1843	
..		3 Aug. „		June, „		6,700 0 0		24 Mar. „		9 Nov. 1841		7 May, 1842	
..		20 April, „		Sept. „		6,400 0 0		1 Oct. 1841		8 Feb. 1842		11 May, „	
8 0 0		20 June, „		„ „		5,300 0 0		21 Dec. „		10 Dec. 1841		18 Feb. „	
..		12 Aug. 1839		June, „		7,000 0 0		..		9 July, 1842		19 Mar. „	
50 0 0		11 Jan. 1840		Sept. „		9,100 0 0		16 Nov. „		20 July, 1841		17 Dec. 1841	
..		4 Nov. 1839		June, „		6,885 0 0		18 Nov. „		30 Nov. „		18 Nov. „	
..		7 Dec. 1841		31 Dec. 1842		5,240 0 0		16 Mar. 1844		21 Dec. 1843		..	
..		16 Oct. 1840		Feb. „		7,100 0 0		30 Nov. 1842		19 Dec. „		..	
..		6 July, „		June, 1841		5,840 0 0		25 April, „		31 Jan. 1842		7 Nov. 1842	
25 4 0		12 Aug. 1839		Sept. 1840		6,240 0 0		3 June, 1841		16 Jan. 1841		3 July, 1841	
62 0 0		30 July, 1840		Jan. 1842		8,557 0 0		1 Sept. 1842		14 Oct. 1842		1 Feb. 1844	
..		14 Dec. 1839		Mar. 1841		5,750 0 0		29 Sept. „		24 July, 1841		11 Oct. 1841	
10 1 11½		2 July, 1840		June, „		6,700 0 0		15 Aug. „		24 Oct. 1842		..	
..		13 April, „		„ „		5,950 0 0		25 April, „		24 Mar. „		9 June, 1842	
..		10 Oct. 1839		Feb. „		7,600 0 0		15 Mar. 1841		6 Nov. 1840		20 April, 1841	
14 9 9		29 Oct. 1840		April, 1842		7,800 0 0		15 Nov. 1842		28 Sept. 1842		..	
58 16 0		26 Dec. „		11 Jan. „		5,780 0 0		2 July, „		30 April, „		25 July, 1842	

COLLECTION OF POOR RATES.

RETURNS of the Date and amount of each Rate made (up to 6th February, 1844,) in the different Poor Law Unions in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act (1 and 2 Vic., c. 56) for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in that Country; specifying the Amount of each Rate remaining uncollected on the 1st January, 1844: and of the Dates on which, and the places where, the Military or Police have been employed in enforcing the Collection of Poor Rates in Ireland, between the 1st January, 1843, and the 1st January, 1844; specifying the Number of Men employed, and the Amount collected, on each occasion.

No. i.—ABSTRACTS of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, showing the Date and Amount of each Rate made (to 6th February, 1844,) in the different Poor Law Unions in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act (1 and 2 Vic., c. 56) for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in that country; specifying the Amount of each Rate remaining uncollected on the 1st day of January, 1844.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.			Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.	Observations.
		£.	s.	d.		
Abbeyleix . . .	4 Feb. 1842	1,513	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 15 4	Rate made on 8 Divisions of the Union. On 3 Divisions.
	7 Mar. 1843	2,984	18	7	259 3 0	
	28 Dec. , ,	1,816	15	6	1,816 15 6	
	11 Jan. 1844	824	2	10	. . .	
Antrim	24 Nov. 1842	2,521	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 17 1	. . .
Ardee	13 May , ,	1,931	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	27 Dec. , ,	1,927	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 5	. . .
	24 Oct. 1843	507	15	5	85 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Armagh	12 Oct. 1841	3,653	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	13 Dec. 1842	7,231	15	6	1,764 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Athlone	24 Aug. 1841	2,427	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	22 Oct. 1842	2,292	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	317 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Athy	28 Mar. 1843	2,156	14	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,732 0 1	. . .
Bailieborough . .	1 June 1842	1,082	13	9	11 10 7	. . .
	30 Nov. , ,	2,233	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	18 Dec. 1843	1,717	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,717 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Ballinasloe . . .	18 Sept. 1841	3,239	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	207 17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	11 Jan. 1843	4,852	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,477 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Ballina	26 Sept. 1842	2,004	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	170 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	1 Jan. 1844	3,007	8	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	. . .	. . .
Ballinrobe	28 April 1842	1,725	2	5	293 0 0	. . .
	6 April 1843	1,784	2	1	1,360 15 4	. . .
Ballycastle . . .	27 Sept. 1842	1,627	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 17 8	. . .
	16 Jan. 1844	433	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .	On 5 Electoral Divisions.
	22 Jan. , ,	732	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	On 10 Electoral Divisions.
Ballymena . . .	23 Dec. 1842	3,240	4	4	219 2 10	. . .

No. 13, i. (continued).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.			Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.			Observations.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Ballymoney. . . .	15 Sept. 1842	3,042	8	3½	131	7	0½	. . .
	13 Nov. 1843	1,180	19	8	1,180	19	8	. . .
Ballyshannon. . . .	8 July 1842	1,072	0	8	53	9	6	. . .
Balrothery	18 Jan. 1841	1,920	15	8½	150	19	0	. . .
	25 April 1842	1,522	12	6½	72	16	2	. . .
	19 Dec. „	2,108	12	9	437	6	9½	. . .
Baltinglass. . . .	16 Sept. 1841	2,896	2	3¾	37	10	5½	. . .
	18 Aug. 1842	2,136	9	3¾	43	19	6½	. . .
	18 May 1843	2,035	6	6	52	9	9¼	. . .
	21 Dec. „	2,215	9	0½	2,215	9	0½	. . .
Banbridge	17 May 1841	2,560	9	3	17	0	2½	. . .
	16 May 1842	2,555	10	7	119	13	8½	. . .
	17 April 1843	2,330	19	5	732	8	8	. . .
Bandon.	19 Jan. 1842	2,822	19	7½	78	1	4¼	. . .
	23 Nov. „	3,653	14	4¼	626	6	5½	. . .
Belfast	15 Dec. 1840	5,026	18	11½	186	11	1½	Whole Union.
	31 May 1842	3,632	12	11	250	0	0	Belfast Division.
	15 Sept. „	1,509	9	2¼	52	6	8¾	Rural Districts.
	28 Mar. 1843	6,987	4	4¼	620	2	3½	Belfast Electoral Division.
Boyle	5 Nov. 1841	1,692	19	3	75	12	3	. . .
	22 July 1842	1,692	19	3	121	11	2	. . .
	3 Mar. 1843	1,800	5	3½	320	19	0	. . .
	8 Dec. „	1,376	11	4½	1,376	11	4½	. . .
Callan	8 Feb. 1842	1,775	7	5	64	10	8	. . .
	8 Feb. 1843	2,520	8	5½	599	13	7½	. . .
Carlow	29 Jan. 1844	3,506	2	2¼	.	.	.	. . .
Carrickmacross. . .	13 Dec. 1842	1,929	8	6	559	9	6	. . .
Carrick-on-Shannon	7 April „	1,280	4	2½	123	8	8	. . .
	20 April 1843	1,280	4	2½	463	12	9	. . .
Carrick-on-Suir . .	26 Mar. 1842	1,872	13	5	80	16	3	. . .
	9 Dec. 1843	2,299	5	4¾	1,773	7	2¾	. . .
Cashel	1 Dec. 1841	2,697	0	4	201	10	0	. . .
	2 Sept. 1842	3,033	8	8	423	13	8	. . .
	7 Dec. 1843	2,297	13	2	2,053	3	2	. . .
Castlebar	10 Sept. 1842	1,061	1	2	434	7	3	. . .
Castleblaney . . .	23 Nov. „	1,365	5	5¼	99	18	9¼	. . .
	27 Dec. 1843	2,730	18	3	2,730	18	3	. . .
Castlederg	12 Feb. 1841	1,091	11	5	.	.	.	. . .
	7 Dec. „	579	8	3	.	.	.	. . .
	26 Aug. 1842	1,216	13	7	.	.	.	. . .
	8 Dec. 1843	438	13	6	438	13	6	. . .

No. 13, i. (continued).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.	Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Castlereagh . . .	11 June 1842	2,382 5 9 ⁵ / ₈	642 5 0 ⁵ / ₈	. . .
Cavan	3 May „ 24 Jan. 1843	2,619 7 3 ¹ / ₄ 3,929 0 11 ¹ / ₄	244 14 10 ¹ / ₂ 634 8 1 ¹ / ₄	. . . A rate was made on 12 Electoral Divisions on 23rd January, 1844.
Celbridge . . .	12 May 1841 7 Dec. 1842	2,746 5 5 ¹ / ₄ 2,313 13 4 ¹ / ₄	13 4 4 ¹ / ₄ 194 12 9 ¹ / ₂	. . .
Clogheen . . .	24 Nov. 1841 14 Nov. 1842 31 Oct. 1843	1,309 13 3 ³ / ₄ 1,900 5 7 ¹ / ₄ 2,405 7 7 ³ / ₄	31 6 1 ³ / ₄ 52 5 2 ³ / ₄ 2,405 7 7 ³ / ₄	. . .. . .. . .
Clogher . . .	28 Oct. „	2,105 19 10	1,848 0 4	. . .
Clones . . .	18 Aug. 1842	2,296 1 7	122 5 5	. . .
Clonmel	15 Dec. 1840 13 Nov. 1841 23 April 1842 26 Nov. „ 27 May 1843 28 Dec. „	1,881 3 1 2,805 11 8 2,213 11 6 2,046 15 5 1,033 13 2 1,702 13 2	. . . . . . . . . 41 6 10 ¹ / ₂ 12 18 9 1,702 13 2	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Being only a few days after rate was made.
Coleraine . . .	5 Feb. 1842 11 Feb. 1843 23 Dec. „	3,872 7 9 1,139 10 1 ³ / ₄ 2,064 9 2	63 0 2 20 1 3 ¹ / ₂ 2,064 9 2	. . .. . .. . .
Cookstown . . .	22 Jan. 1842 7 Mar. 1843 2 Jan. 1844	2,377 13 5 1,471 5 7 ³ / ₄ 1,154 18 0 ¹ / ₂	3 3 4 ¹ / ₂ 9 6 10 ¹ / ₄. . .	. . .. . .. . .
Cootehill . . .	16 Sept. 1842 2 Feb. 1844	3,451 17 10 463 17 6	238 14 4 . . .	. . . On Dartrey Division.
Cork	13 Dec. 1839 24 Aug. 1840 26 July 1841 17 Jan. 1842 6 Mar. 1843 3 July „ 1 Jan. 1844	8,024 15 1 ¹ / ₄ 8,397 16 10 ¹ / ₄ 6,452 6 1 12,419 15 11 ³ / ₄ 6,264 4 3 6,187 17 4 ¹ / ₂ 12,026 8 4	54 10 9 128 7 11 197 11 10 268 19 2 314 10 9 3,169 3 6 ¹ / ₂. . .	. . .. . .. . .. . .. . .. . .. . .
Donegal	22 Sept. 1842	1,603 14 4	490 3 10 ¹ / ₂	. . .
Downpatrick . . .	13 Aug. „ 2 Dec. 1843	3,501 5 1 ¹ / ₂ 4,320 1 4 ¹ / ₂	72 19 4 ¹ / ₂ 4,320 1 4 ¹ / ₂	. . .. . .
Drogheda . . .	18 Feb. 1841 15 Sept. 1842 3 Aug. 1843	2,676 7 10 ¹ / ₄ 2,709 0 2 ³ / ₄ 1,985 15 9 ¹ / ₂	57 18 6 ¹ / ₄ 267 0 7 854 2 6	. . .. . .. . .
Dublin, North . .	16 Mar. 1840 25 Sept. „ 31 Mar. 1841 2 Feb. 1842 23 Mar. „ 1 June „ 29 Sept. „ 17 May 1843	8,219 16 4 ¹ / ₂ 8,940 13 9 ¹ / ₄ 8,229 16 6 5,918 9 11 2,301 9 0 ¹ / ₄ 5,924 3 10 ³ / ₄ 7,014 10 10 ³ / ₄ 6,962 10 1 ¹ / ₄	60 7 1 ¹ / ₄ 43 17 3 ¹ / ₂ 91 13 4 ¹ / ₂ 73 6 6 ³ / ₄ 124 13 6 104 15 6 ¹ / ₂ 171 15 5 ¹ / ₂ 473 13 6 ¹ / ₂	Whole Union. North, City Division. Whole Union. North, City Division. Rural Divisions. North, City Division. Ditto. Ditto.

No. 13, i. (continued).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.			Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.			Observations.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Dublin, South . . .	9 April 1840	11,351	5	4	686	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	10 Dec. „	12,786	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	926	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	22 July 1841	8,526	14	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	753	15	8	. . .
	19 Aug. „	3,175	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	246	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	24 Mar. 1842	8,539	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	820	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	10 Nov. „	8,422	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,045	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	9 Nov. 1843	15,986	0	11	11,389	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Dundalk . . .	11 Oct. 1841	2,208	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	3	5	. . .
	16 Dec. 1842	2,184	17	9	148	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	3 Nov. 1843	1,145	10	10	843	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 Electoral Divisions.
	23 Nov. „	568	7	1	402	3	5	1 Electoral Division.
Dunfanaghy . . .	30 Jan. 1844	532	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dungannon . . .	27 Jan. 1842	3,742	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	2, 16, and 30 Nov. 1843}	2,291	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,083	4	2	The different dates of making this rate were caused by the Guardians requiring funds; and therefore the rates on the Electoral Divisions were struck according as the Rate-books were made out.
Dungarvan . . .	17 Nov. 1842	3,897	12	10	1,983	13	1	
Dunmanway . . .	21 Sept. 1841	899	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
	5 Feb. 1842	899	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
	27 Aug. „	899	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
	4 Feb. 1843	450	8	3	23	16	9	
Dunshaughlin . . .	2 Dec. „	450	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	450	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	22 Feb. 1841	2,452	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	26 July 1842	2,039	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Edenderry . . .	25 July 1843	1,858	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	712	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	29 Jan. 1842	2,059	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	22 Oct. „	2,056	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Ennis . . .	2 Dec. 1843	2,888	13	2	2,518	17	10	. . .
	16 Oct. 1841	2,570	6	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	27 July and 3 Aug. 1842}	1,822	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	14 Dec. „	1,910	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Enniscorthy . . .	29 Nov. 1843	1,194	3	6	1,046	11	0	. . .
	29 Jan. 1842	2,631	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
Ennistymon . . .	9 Jan. 1844	4,091	16	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	18 Dec. 1841	1,405	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Fermoy . . .	23 Dec. 1842	1,405	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	166	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	6 June 1841	3,265	2	10	320	17	11	. . .
Galway . . .	20 Aug. 1842	5,945	19	0	680	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	8 Feb. 1842	2,112	5	0	311	8	6	. . .
Gorey . . .	26 April 1843	3,099	11	1	1,753	9	10	. . .
	31 May 1841	2,957	9	10	218	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	27 Aug. 1842	2,927	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	260	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .

No. 13, i. (continued).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.			Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st. Jan., 1844.			Observations.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Gort	11 Sept. 1841	1,104	3	0½	68	5	4	. . . .
	23 Sept. 1842	1,099	13	3¾	225	13	7¾	. . . .
Gortin	26 Jan. ,,	792	15	3	.	.	.	. . . .
	29 Nov. ,,	1,080	9	0¼	87	8	2½	. . . .
	3 Nov. 1843	687	10	5½	687	10	5½	. . . .
Granard	27 April 1842	1,875	16	10½	101	13	5¾	. . . .
	13 April 1843	1,875	16	10½	615	13	5½	. . . .
Inishowen	19 Dec. 1842	1,846	14	6	366	3	6	. . . .
Kells	29 Jan. ,,	2,583	4	4	11	8	0	. . . .
	2 May 1843	2,583	4	4	714	3	7	. . . .
Kilkeel	4 Aug. 1841	767	8	7½	0	7	6½	. . . .
	9 Mar. 1842	763	10	7¾	1	18	3¾	. . . .
	30 Nov. ,,	665	10	3¼	4	12	9	. . . .
	28 Dec. ,,	100	6	4½	0	14	7½	. . . .
	4 Oct. 1843	766	1	1½	513	2	1	. . . .
Kilkenny	29 Jan. 1842	7,588	14	5	744	7	3	. . . .
	13 July 1843	3,418	11	5	1,923	5	1½	. . . .
Kilmallock	17 Dec. 1840	3,714	8	7¾	310	2	3¾	. . . .
	12 May 1842	5,573	18	9	924	2	0¾	. . . .
Kilrush	1 Dec. 1841	2,427	17	10¼	154	7	4¼	Of this balance about half re- mains due of 3 Electoral Divisions, where the Rate Collector became a de- faulter; his sureties are about to be proceeded against for the recovery thereof.
On 6 Electoral Divi- sions.	29 July 1843	1,050	18	4¾	195	5	2	
On 7 Electoral Divi- sions.	5 Aug. ,,	490	9	2¾	41	18	11	
Kinsale	10 Feb. 1842	1,725	17	10¼	60	10	11¾	. . . .
	8 Sept. ,,	1,725	17	10¼	18	4	6	. . . .
	24 Aug. 1843	1,092	14	7¾	250	17	3½	. . . .
Larne	7 Dec. 1842	2,692	10	10	48	0	4	. . . .
Limerick	5 Sept. 1840	5,041	12	11½	.	.	.	. . . .
	9 Mar. 1842	5,742	1	11¾	.	.	.	. . . .
	23 Nov. ,,	10,894	9	6¾	2,385	5	4	. . . .
	28 Dec. ,,							. . . .
	4 Jan. 1843							. . . .
28 June ,,							
Lisburn	15 Dec. 1840	2,740	11	4	41	2	3	. . . .
	13 July 1841	2,706	8	8¾	28	1	3	. . . .

* Note by Clerk:—On the 13th July, 1842, it was resolved that a Rate should be struck on all the Divisions of the Union, and directions were given accordingly to the late Clerk to fill up the Rate-books, but, from some delay or otherwise in the preparation of the books, the Rate was not made on all the Divisions at one time. In the county of Clare, five Divisions, the necessary arrangements were not made for Collectors until long after the Collectors had been out in the collection of the other district. It was not intended as a separate Rate on different Divisions, but one on *all* the Divisions of the Union.

No. 13, i. (*continued*).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.	Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.	Observations.
Lisburn—(<i>continued</i>)	12 April 1842	£. s. d. 2,804 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. s. d. 58 19 4	. . .
	8 Nov. „	2,416 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	347 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	11 July 1843	421 12 11	164 13 7	On one Division.
Lismore . . .	20 Oct. 1841	1,348 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	1 Mar. 1843	1,645 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	276 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Lisnaskea . . .	24 Dec. 1842	1,955 17 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Londonderry . .	14 Oct. 1840	2,816 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	The entire Union.
	22 May 1841	1,189 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	4 Electoral Divisions.
	13 Nov. „	2,750 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	18 Electoral Divisions.
	2 July 1842	906 14 9	. . .	1 Electoral Division.
	8 Oct. „	1,388 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 11	14 Electoral Divisions.
	18 Mar. 1843	850 5 1	24 10 11	1 Electoral Division.
	21 Oct. „	1,223 9 2	426 2 2	12 Electoral Divisions.
Longford . . .	27 Oct. 1841	2,850 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	236 8 0	. . .
	10 Aug. 1842	2,850 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	437 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	17 June 1843	1,846 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,238 6 5	. . .
Loughrea . . .	2 Dec. 1841	1,974 13 6	179 16 11	. . .
	4 Mar. 1843	1,963 2 0	788 7 4	. . .
Lurgan	12 Feb. 1841	1,841 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	10 Sept. „	1,841 15 9	24 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	31 Mar. 1842	1,970 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 3 9	. . .
	17 Nov. „	1,712 0 0	35 7 7	. . .
	17 Jan. 1844	3,063 8 11	. . .	. . .
Macroon . . .	11 Feb. 1843	1,972 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Magherafelt . .	20 Jan. 1842	3,766 18 7	22 1 8	Deemed irrecoverable.
	19 Jan. 1843	2,315 9 1	313 11 2	. . .
Mallow	23 June 1842	2,979 11 5	227 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Manorhamilton .	2 Feb. „	980 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 18 1	. . .
	2 Nov. 1843	980 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	980 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Midleton . . .	1 Mar. 1842	3,401 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	24 Mar. 1843	4,098 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	298 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Mohill	10 Feb. 1842	1,203 14 3	86 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	9 Mar. 1843	1,203 14 3	299 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Monaghan . . .	9 Feb. 1842	2,370 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irrecoverable.
	4 Jan. 1843	1,982 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1 7	. . .
	31 Jan. 1844	2,696 18 7	. . .	. . .
Mountmelick . .	19 Jan. 1842	984 6 1	50 15 5	. . .
Mullingar . . .	3 Mar. 1843	4,008 9 11	27 13 0	. . .
	12 Dec. „	1,979 4 5	1,979 4 5	. . .

No. 13, i. (continued).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.			Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.			Observations.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Naas	26 May 1841	7,092	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	573	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Note by Clerk:—This amount appears due on 1st January, 1844, of the first rate, composed of errors, legal exemptions, &c.; but, from the confused state of the first collector's accounts, it is impossible just now to define it more accurately.
	12 Oct. 1842	3,050	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	343	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Navan	19 Jan. "	2,314	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	15	2
	15 Feb. 1843	2,315	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	529	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nenagh. . . .	6 Jan. 1842	2,848	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	0	8
	29 Sept. "	3,008	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	137	18	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	16 Nov. 1843	3,709	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	3,709	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Newcastle . . .	12 Jan. 1841	2,370	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	14 Dec. "	2,417	5	9	161	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	12 April 1842	1,984	0	10	35	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	14 Mar. 1843	1,385	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
New Ross . . .	20 May 1842	2,295	11	6	58	9	7
	15 Feb. 1843	2,473	2	9	352	19	2	
Newry	28 Oct. 1841	2,851	5	8	165	5	2	On one Division. On one Division. On two Divisions. On one Division. On one Division. On one Division. On one Division. On one Division. On one Division. On one Division. On two Divisions.
	9 July 1842	2,896	19	0	194	9	5	
	17 June 1843	100	16	6	50	16	6	
	24 June "	163	18	7	65	8	7	
	8 July "	187	3	6	59	18	0	
	12 Aug. "	971	7	0	134	7	0	
	18 Nov. "	65	1	7	59	1	10	
	25 Nov. "	102	16	3	102	16	3	
	23 Dec. "	74	5	10	74	5	10	
	6 Jan. 1844	153	9	9	.	.	.	
	20 Jan. "	140	13	2	.	.	.	
Newtownards . .	2 Oct. 1841	2,511	8	4	24	1	6
	4 Feb. 1843	2,528	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	138	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Newtown Limavady	31 Jan. 1842	2,732	10	6	.	.	.	The greater part of this is irrecoverable.
	27 Feb. 1843	1,168	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	.	.	
Oldcastle	7 Jan. 1842	1,663	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	17 Feb. 1843	1,663	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Omagh	21 Aug. 1841	3,777	6	3	24	17	3	Of this sum 24l. 1s. 9d. has been allowed as irrecoverable rates, leaving a balance due of 15s. 6d.
On 9 Electoral Divisions.	18 Aug. 1842	1,665	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
On 11 Electoral Divisions.	5 Jan. 1843	1,060	4	3	9	11	11	Of this sum 4l. 8s. 3d. has been allowed as irrecoverable rates, leaving a balance due of 5l. 3s. 8d.—Total of recoverable rates remaining uncollected, 8l. 7s. 4d.
Parsonstown . . .	2 Oct. 1841	2,279	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	14 Jan. 1843	2,216	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	151	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	23 Dec. "	1,379	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,379	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rathdown	13 July 1841	3,426	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	13 Dec. 1842	5,087	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	306	8	8	

No. 13, i. (continued.)—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.	Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Rathdrum . . .	25 Oct. 1841	3,231 19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	13 Dec. 1842	3,214 11 2	209 17 1	. . .
Rathkeale . . .	16 Aug. 1841	2,956 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Of this uncollected balance there appears, by the Return of the Supervisor of Rates, to be a sum amounting to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which cannot be recovered, being rate on unoccupied premises, &c.
	31 Oct. 1842	3,745 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Same observation as above as to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. 5d.
Roscommon . . .	27 Aug. ,,	1,805 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	391 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	9 Nov. 1841	2,128 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Roscrea . . .	27 Jan. 1843	2,237 0 7	21 15 1	. . .
	20 Oct. ,,	1,579 11 4	767 5 4	. . .
Scariff . . .	8 Feb. 1842	927 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	9 Nov. ,,	2,870 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,325 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Shillelagh . . .	10 Dec. 1841	2,117 9 9	17 11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	23 Sept. 1842	1,835 11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	6 Oct. 1843	1,519 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	424 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
Skibbereen . . .	9 July 1842	2,039 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 1 6	. . .
	22 April 1843	2,039 15 9	402 1 5	. . .
Sligo . . .	20 July 1841	3,038 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	20 Sept. 1842	3,040 16 3	165 2 4	. . .
	19 Sept. 1843	3,220 4 3	2,506 18 0	. . .
Strabane . . .	30 Nov. 1841	4,072 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irrecoverable arrears allowed.
	13 Dec. 1842	2,780 5 6	25 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 178 10 6	Ditto. To be collected.
Stranorlar . . .	21 Dec. 1843	1,225 18 9	1,225 18 9	. . .
Swineford . . .	19 Dec. ,,	1,915 5 4	1,915 5 4	. . .
Thurles . . .	31 Jan. 1842	2,301 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	300 10 3	. . .
	21 Nov. 1843	1,865 6 9	1,735 5 9	. . .
Tipperary . . .	16 Jan. 1841	3,089 0 9	110 12 4	. . .
	19 Mar. 1842	3,574 9 5	98 18 4	. . .
	29 Oct. ,,	2,039 16 0	245 7 5	. . .
	12 Dec. 1843	2,377 6 4	2,291 8 6	. . .
Tralee . . .	14 Oct. 1842	4,732 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,246 14 5	. . .
Trim . . .	24 July 1841	2,193 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	13 Aug. 1842	2,193 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .
	30 Dec. 1843	862 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	862 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Tuam . . .	24 Oct. 1842	1,796 10 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,796 10 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	No rate collected in this Union as yet.

No. 13, i. (*continued*).—Abstracts of Returns from the Clerks of the several Unions, &c.

Name of Union.	Date of each Rate made in the Union.	Amount of each Rate.	Amount of such Rate remaining uncollected on 1st Jan., 1844.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Tullamore . . .	24 Mar. 1842	1,828 4 6	37 13 10	. . .
	24 Nov. „	1,828 4 6	166 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
	21 July 1843	1,922 4 1	819 0 3	. . .
Waterford . . .	6 Nov. 1840	4,204 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	326 15 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	23 May 1842	4,914 2 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	282 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	22 Dec. „	2,894 0 3	174 7 8	. . .
Westport . . .	28 Sept. „	1,616 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	746 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .
Wexford . . .	30 April „	2,356 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .
	15 April 1843	2,002 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	343 15 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . .

No. 13, ii.—RETURN of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed in enforcing the Collection of Poor Rates* in Ireland, between the 1st of January, 1843, and the 1st of January, 1844; specifying the Number of Men employed, and the Amount collected on each occasion.

(Abstracted from Returns from Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Colonel M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary; and the Clerks of the several Unions, respectively.)

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Ballinasloe Union :—			£. s. d.	
Ballinasloe	24 November	Military 12	0 14 10	. .
Skehanagh and Gilkagh	22 to 24 Mar.	Constabulary 100	0 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Ditto Ditto.	25 to 26 April	„ 100	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	. .
Cranberry Island . .	19 October	„ 24	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
			† 2 8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	† See note at foot.
Baltinglass Union :—				
Knocknaboley, Leiglass, Oakwood, and vicinity	26 October	„ 11	3 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Carrahand and vicinity.	28 October	„ 4	1 16 8	. .
Ballyknockan	7 November	„ 10	0 4 3	. .
Blackditches	8 November	„ 8	1 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Ballanastvekan	15 November	„ 8	1 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Knocknabola and Luglas	26 October	„ 4	..	. .
Friarhill and Mergans-town.	2 November	„ 8	7 10 10	. .
Dunlavin	4 November	„ 2	5 17 5	. .
Rathbawn and Lough-nogue	6 November	„ 4	1 16 3	. .
Rathbawn	7 November	„ 3	1 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .

* It will be seen from the dates given in the Return No. 13, i., that the rates in regard to which such force was employed in 1843 were, in all cases, made prior to the passing of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act.

† With respect to this and other cases, in which it appears that although a large number of men were employed, little or nothing was collected, it is to be observed that the services of the military and constabulary have been mostly required in the preliminary proceedings, such as serving notices, summonses, &c., or in protecting the persons engaged in that duty, the actual collection of the money not being so much the business of the day as the service of the notice or the summons of magistrates, in cases where payment of rate was refused, and the service of which notice or summons led to the payment of the rate on a subsequent day.

No. 13, ii. (continued).—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Baltinglass Union—<i>contin.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>	
Loughnogue	14 November	Constabulary 2	0 9 0	. . .
Milltown	23 November	" 2	1 17 9½	. . .
Dunlavin	25 November	" 2	1 10 3	. . .
Gregory's Ward	18 November	" 3	0 13 6	. . .
Cryhelp	12 December	" 2	0 8 1½	. . .
			30 18 1	
Boyle Union:—				
Ballymote, Sligo . . .	5 December	Military 78	1 5 6	. . .
" " " " " "	7 December	" 73	4 17 6	. . .
" " " " " "	9 December	" 51	19 10 4	. . .
" " " " " "	13 December	" 69	13 12 10	. . .
" " " " " "	14 December	" 68		
" " " " " "	16 December	" 68		
Bunadden " " " "	27 December	" 12	11 2 6	. . .
Doo Castle " " " "	28 December	" 73	..	. . .
Tubbercurry " " " "	29 December	" 42	16 14 9	. . .
Scurr Parish, Shankhill.	19 June . . .	Constabulary 7	1 19 0½	. . .
Half Parish of Kilturra	3 to 31 Dec. {	" Officers 2	..	. . .
		" Men 60	..	. . .
Ballindoo, Electoral Division of Kilturra, in the county of Mayo.	4 to 31 Dec. {	" Officers 1	..	. . .
		" Men 30	..	. . .
Ballymote	25 to 31 Dec.	" Men 30	13 16 5	. . .
			82 18 10½	
Carrickmacross Union:—				
Ballytrain, Parish of Aughnamullen, Barony of Cremorne.	10 November	Constabulary 53	3 8 9	See note as to Castleblaney.
Ditto	13 November	" 53	18 11 10	. . .
			22 0 7	
Carrick-on-Shannon Union:				
Lecarrow, Parish of Cloonaff.	11 February .	" 16	1 4 6	. . .
Parish of Drumreilly, Electoral Division of Drumshambo.	13 Sept. to 17 Oct.	" 60	67 9 0½	Note by County Inspector of Constabulary:—From the 20th September to 17th October, the party was gradually reduced from 60 to 18 men.
			68 13 6½	
Cashel Union:—				
Lanespark	9 February .	" 5	4 3 4	Note by Clerk:—With costs of Levy Warrants on both occasions.
Kilsheiraine	18 October .	" 8	0 8 7½	
			4 11 11½	
Castleblaney Union:—				
Ballybay, County Monaghan.	14 November	Military 91	..	The Clerk of the Union states, that Military or Constabulary were not employed in collecting the Poor-rates. The collector of part of the Castleblaney Union holds also the same situation in Carrickmacross, where it is supposed the military here mentioned were employed.
Clogheen Union:—				
Cahir	8 November	Constabulary 4	0 6 3	
" " " " " "	8 December.	" 2	0 19 2	
			1 5 5	

No. 13, ii. (continued.)—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Donegal Union:—			£. s. d.	
Townvilly Donegal . . .	15 December	Military 50		
„ . . .	16 December	„ 50	21 19 5	
„ . . .	18 December	„ 50		
Mountcharles . . .	19 to 21 Aug.	Constabulary 9	20 10 0	
„ . . .	27 to 31 Aug.	„ 42	17 0 0	
„ . . .	6 to 13 Sept.	„ 41	10 0 0	
Dunkaneely . . .	7 to 17 Nov.	„ 16	44 15 0	
Killymard . . .	17 Nov. to 1 Dec.	„ 7	20 7 0	
Mountcharles . . .	22 Nov. to 1 Dec.	„ 6	72 10 0	
„ . . .	1 to 31 Dec.	„ 6	132 0 0	
Townvilly . . .	15 to 18 Dec.	„ 17	..	Assisting military.
Donegal . . .	13 to 20 Dec.	„ 20	4 4 0	
„ . . .	13 to 20 Dec.	„ 15	..	
			343 5 5	
Dunmanway Union:—				
Parish of Kilmichael . . .	11 March . . .	„ 86	10 16 8	
Parish of Kilmeen . . .	9 August . . .	„ 17	1 17 10	
Parish of Kilmichael . . .	30 September . . .	„ 41	1 18 3	
			14 12 9	
Fermoy Union:—				
Ballymacthur, Mitchels- town.	26 June . . .	Military 40	4 12 8	
Killee	28 June . . .	„ 40	6 2 1	
Bridgeowen	14 July . . .	„ 38	12 0 0	
„	17 July . . .	„ 29	9 11 3	
Mitchelstown	1 November . . .	„ 40	5 16 7	Clerk says 31st October.
„	3 November . . .	„ 40	13 2 0	Clerk says 2d November
„	9 November . . .	„ 40	20 3 8	
„	14 November . . .	„ 40	26 15 0	
„	15 November . . .	„ 40	17 19 4	
„	16 November . . .	„ 40	20 7 4	
„	25 November . . .	„ 40	4 17 9	Clerk says 24th Nov.
„	30 November . . .	„ 40	6 10 0	Clerk says 29th Nov.
„	1 December . . .	„ 40	7 18 6	
„	16 December . . .	„ 40	18 16 3	
Kildorrery, County Cork . . .	22 December . . .	„ 47	10 0 0	
„	23 December . . .	„ 47	17 0 0	
„	27 December . . .	„ 49	17 0 3	
„	29 December . . .	„ 48	10 3 6	Clerk says 28th Dec.
„	30 December . . .	„ 48	14 8 0	
Mitchelstown	13 June to 22 July	Constabulary 40	3 1 0	
„	22 July to 24 Nov.	„ 20	14 11 0	
„	4 Nov. to 20 Dec.	„ 46	20 13 2	
Kildorrery	20 to 31 Dec.	„ 45	..	
			281 9 4	
Galway Union:—				
Oughterard	29 September . . .	Military 71	..	
„	30 September . . .	„ 72	..	
„	6 October . . .	„ 63	..	
„	7 October . . .	„ 63	..	

No. 13, ii. *continued*.—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Galway Union— <i>continued</i> .			£. s. d.	
Oughterard, <i>continued</i> .	12 October .	Military 54	..	. . .
”	24 October .	” 10	..	. . .
”	25 October .	” 10	..	. . .
”	27 October .	” 64	..	. . .
”	28 October .	” 54	..	. . .
”	9 November	” 25	..	. . .
Portacarron and Gurtrevagh.	29 September	Constabulary 50	..	. . .
Glan, and several other Townlands in that locality.	30 September	” 50	..	. . .
Ross and Maheramore .	2 October .	” 50	..	. . .
Moycullen and vicinity .	3 October .	” 43	..	. . .
Oughterard	4 October .	” 46	..	. . .
Maheramore	5 October .	” 46	..	. . .
Shrue, Gurtrevagh, Moyroon, and Portacarron	6 October .	” 47	0 4 7	. . .
Glan, &c.	7 October .	” 45	..	. . .
”	12 October .	” 35	..	. . .
Moycullen	24 and 25 Oct.	” 23	8 10 0	. . .
Portacarron and Ross .	27 October .	” 36	..	. . .
Ower, &c.	28 October .	” 33	..	. . .
Augnanure, Bridgetown, Birchshall, and Ardnasilla.	4 November	” 35	..	. . .
Island of Lettermore .	16 to 30 Nov.	” 40	75 0 0	. . .
Kilbricken	14 to 19 Dec.	” 16	32 17 4	. . .
			116 11 11	
Kilmallock Union:—				
Rawlingstown	14 June . .	” 23	2 3 0	. . .
Rahen	21 October .	” 12	2 8 1½	. . .
”	24 October .	” 30	1 0 10	. . .
			5 11 11½	
Limerick Union:—				
Annacotly, Limerick .	21 November	Military 120	4 0 0	Note by Clerk:—21 November, 1843, Military and Police employed on the one occasion; both proceeded together, and collected 14½ on that day.
Townlands of Capparilla, Gillouge, Blackwater, Aughboy, and Aharrina, Parish of Kiltounonlea.	16 and 17 Feb.	Sub-Inspector 1 Men 28	..	16 and 17 February, 1843, there was no collector appointed for the districts where the Police are stated to have been out on those days, which leads me to suppose that there could have been no rate collected.—Note by Clerk.
Townlands of Ballymalony, Clonconcy, Parish of Killogonnedey.	11 to 12 Sept.	Sub-Inspector 1 Men 26	18 10 0	
Townlands of Blackhill, Killegg, and Kilbane, Parish of Kilgonnedey, Dromin, Knockshanvoe, Sallybank, and Clontra, Parish of Kilseley.	8 to 12 Nov.	Sub-Inspector 1 Men 40	39 0 0	

No. 13, i. (*continued*).—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Limerick Union— <i>continued</i> .			£. s. d.	
Townlands of Ballydea, Aughboy, and Augharina, Parish of Kiltamonea.	15 and 16 Nov.	Sub-Inspector 1 Men 28	9 0 0	. .
Toryhill and Gurrane .	8 June . .	Constabulary 4	..	Protecting Summons-server.
Lisnagry and Newgarden	17 October .	.. 19	..	To protect Process-server in serving Processes for Poor-rate.
Lisnagry, Ballyvara, and Newgarden.	24 October .	.. 30	..	
Briska, Faha, &c. . .	4 November	.. 2	4 3 6	. .
Greenhill and Jockey-hall.	5 November	.. 3	4 9 0	. .
Ballinvela and Crecora .	7 November	.. 3	4 16 4	. .
Killonan and Ballysimon.	21 November	.. 31	10 0 0	. .
Toryhill and Honeypond	12 December	.. 3	2 0 0	. .
Kilderry and Ballinvela	13 December	.. 2	1 0 0	. .
Fedamore	27 December	.. 15	3 0 0	. .
			99 18 10	
Longford Union :—				
Tormanbarry Bridge, Longford.	28 June . .	Military 28	..	. .
Cloonmore and Tarmonbarry.	22 June . .	Constabulary 22	..	On the 22nd June a distress was made by the Police and Collector, and afterwards given up. On the 28th the Military and Police went out, but could not effect a distress; and on the 20th July several seizures were made, and 17. 19s. 6d. collected; the Collector is not aware of Police being employed on 27th June.
..	28 June . .	.. 100	..	
..	20 July . .	.. 80	..	
Tarmonbarry, County Roscommon.	27 June . .	.. 102	..	
..	20 July . .	.. 87	1 19 6	
			1 19 6	
Naas Union :—				
Whitelay	17 November	.. 5	6 3 1	. .
Ballymore Eustace . .	6 December	.. 4	0 8 7	
			6 11 8	
Nenagh Union :—				
Cooneen and Garryglass	26 July . .	.. 13	..	Note by Clerk :—No Police were employed in the collection of Rates in this Union. The Rate-collector was, about the first date herein, appointed Assistant County Cess Collector by the High Constable of the Barony in which the above-named are situated. Opposition being given to the Collector of County Cess, the Collector had to take the Police with him; but no Poor-rate was collected or demanded by him while with the Police, nor was it to that
Monaquil and Kilmore .	23 August .	.. 8	..	
Tipperary Union :—				
Tipperary	24 February .	Military . 40	..	
Springhouse	13 February .	Constabulary 3	41 16 4	
Thomastown	14 February .	.. 3	1 10 10	
Tipperary Town . . .	24 February .	.. 25	1 9 2	
Hollyford Mountains .	18 April . .	.. 10	19 6 0	
Golden	2 May . .	.. 4	2 11 11½	
Suirville	3 May . .	.. 6	6 1 5	
Golden	4 May . .	.. 3	16 2 0½	
Cappawhite	8 May . .	.. 3	15 0 0	
Ballinahinch	9 May . .	.. 3	..	
Golden	10 May . .	.. 2	15 0 0	

No. 13, ii. (continued).—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Tipperary Union: <i>continued.</i>			£ s. d.	
Cappawhite and Golden	17 May . .	Constabulary 3	..	rate the opposition was
Lislouran	19 May . .	.. 3	..	given.
Carheed	31 May . .	.. 8	..	. .
Vicinity of Tipperary . .	31 May . .	.. 6	..	. .
" " " "	2 June . .	.. 6	..	. .
Thomastown	6 June . .	.. 3	..	. .
Shanballymore, Allien, and Donahill.	11 and 12 June	.. 9	3 10 0	. .
Golden	13 June . .	.. 2	..	. .
Tipperary Town	14 to 16 June	.. 100	8 3 9	. .
Donaskeigh, Greenane, and Shanballymore.	20 to 28 June	.. 6	10 0 0	. .
Vicinity of Tipperary . .	21 to 25 June	.. 6	7 3 6	. .
Golden	23 June . .	.. 8	..	. .
Surville	4 July . .	.. 4	3 12 6	. .
Tipperary Town	5 July . .	.. 80	10 17 4	. .
Golden	11 July . .	.. 4	3 17 6	. .
Greenfield and Cappawhite.	12 July . .	.. 7	3 0 0	. .
Cahuequail	19 July . .	.. 8	..	. .
Ballyhuret	2 August . .	.. 6	0 15 7	. .
Cappawhite	4 August . .	.. 3	3 15 6	. .
Curdangan	25 August . .	.. 6	1 1 2	. .
Tourceen	4 September	.. 3	3 1 9	. .
			177 16 4	
Tralee Union:—				
Foromore, Ballyboy, and Tubber (District of Dingle).	10 June . .	.. 16	2 13 1	. .
Tubber and Aglish, ditto	27 July . .	.. 16	0 18 8	. .
Ballyferreter and Cloher, ditto.	28 July . .	.. 16	..	. .
Castle Island, Sub-District.	20 and 21 Oct.	.. 30	14 1 5	. .
Tubber, Tocomore, Banoque, and Ballinaseir (District of Dingle).	9 November	.. 16	1 11 6	. .
			19 4 8	
Waterford Union:—				
Waterford	11 March . .	Military . 100	..	. .
Townlands of Crook and Faithley, County Waterford.	21 March . .	.. 76	..	. .
Barony of Gaultiere, County Waterford.	24 April . .	.. 167	19 11 9	. .
" " " "	26 April . .	.. 101	22 7 0	. .
" " " "	28 April . .	.. 26	37 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Tramore	6 May . .	.. 24	47 0 7	. .
Island Slane	10 May . .	.. 23	40 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Leperstown	7 June . .	.. 26	..	. .
Kilmacomb	18 June . .	.. 23	..	. .
Ballymahene	24 June . .	.. 18	5 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
Barony of Gaultiere . .	6 to 14 March	Constabulary 100	..	. .
" " " "	20 March to 13 May.	.. 100	212 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. .
			383 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 13, ii. (*continued*).—Return of the Dates on which and the Places where the Military and Police have been employed, &c.

Names of Places.	Dates.	Number of Men.	Amount Collected.	Observations.
Westport Union :—			£. s. d.	
Westport Union . .	18 December	Military . 50	2 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . .
„ . .	19 December	„ . 50	3 4 6	. . . .
„ . .	20 December	„ . 50	2 12 4	. . . .
Parish of Islandneady .	17 to 21 Dec.	Constabulary : Officer . 1 Men . 35	..	. . . .
			8 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 13, iii.—LIST of UNIONS in which a Rate had not been made, up to 6th February, 1844.

Bantry
Cahiriveen
Clifden
Enniskillen

Glenties
Kanturk
Kenmare
Killarney

Letterkenny
Listowel
Lowtherstown
Milford.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 28, 1844.

ARTHUR MOORE. *Chief Clerk.*

No. 14.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE upon the RELIEF of the POOR, and the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS relieved in each Union in Ireland, during the Year ended on the 1st January, 1844: (in pursuance of Section 123 of the Irish Poor Relief Act).

i.—UNIONS, the Workhouses of which were opened prior to 1843—(in continuation of Return in Annual Report for 1843, Appendix C, No. 9).

UNIONS.	Expenditure of the Union from 1st January to 31st December, 1843, inclusive.			Total Number of Paupers relieved.			
				Remaining on 1st January, 1843.	Admitted and Born in the Workhouse in the Year 1843.	Discharged and Died in the Workhouse in the Year 1843.	Remaining on 1st January, 1844.
	£.	s.	d.				
Abbeyleix	2,223	12	5	387	795	786	396
Ardee	2,348	6	1½	200	505	439	266
Armagh	2,880	6	5½	433	809	838	404
Athlone	1,445	18	0¼	399	381	466	314
Bailieborough	1,375	16	3	395	441	537	299
Ballinasloe	2,104	17	11	406	369	513	262
Ballinrobe	720	0	0	144	16	110	50
Balrothery	1,196	6	1	171	394	357	208
Baltinglass	2,355	7	10¾	319	314	356	277
Banbridge	1,972	2	5½	301	267	317	251
Bandon	1,844	12	6	257	575	536	296
Belfast	5,717	15	6	829	1,324	1,269	884
Boyle	1,850	13	7	266	306	298	274
Callan	1,332	18	7¾	141	584	566	159
Carrick-on-Shannon	1,526	2	3½	226	332	308	250
Carrick-on-Suir	1,477	14	7	146	404	392	158
Cashel	1,802	14	8	424	943	966	401
Castlebar	560	12	8	108	96	132	72
Castleblaney	1,296	12	11¼	41	493	274	260
Castlederg	709	14	1	89	75	101	63
Cavan*	3,539	1	5	663	568	690	541
Celbridge	2,041	17	9	156	317	346	127
Clogheen	1,865	5	10¼	194	357	367	184
Clonmel	2,620	3	9	466	814	826	454
Coleraine	2,517	15	3	334	323	360	297
Cookstown	1,673	16	1	210	265	316	159
Cootehill	2,998	0	4½	236	1,023	754	505
Cork	12,801	10	6	1,733	4,289	4,230	1,792
Downpatrick	3,263	11	8½	293	772	640	425
Drogheda	2,048	19	7½	431	792	885	338
Dublin, North.	†11,535	13	1	1,738	1,781	1,810	1,709
Dublin, South	†11,808	14	4	1,990	1,753	1,820	1,923
Dundalk*	3,406	6	9¾	347	708	692	363
Dungannon	2,097	16	7	224	492	426	290
Dunmanway	926	5	1	172	403	410	165
Dunshaughlin	2,142	16	10	322	410	421	311
Edenderry	1,869	2	6	341	522	520	343
Ennis	2,164	10	9	448	475	561	362
Enniscorthy	1,573	18	9	193	714	532	375
Ennistymon	1,000	1	2	144	536	517	163
Fermoy	2,480	12	2	437	1,963	1,841	559
Galway	1,451	11	3	240	132	179	193
Gorey	1,724	10	9½	220	664	535	349
Gort	956	0	10½	148	142	167	123
Gortin	947	10	8	127	91	155	63

* The Return made by the clerk of the Union not agreeing with that given in the Annual Report for 1843, as received from the clerk, it was referred for explanation, and the Return here given is stated to be correct.

† This Return includes 510*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* paid by Government for the support of inmates who were formerly inmates of the House of Industry, now altered to the workhouse of the North Dublin Union. The number of such inmates on 1st January, 1844, was 115.

‡ This Return includes 408*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* paid by Government for the support of inmates who were formerly inmates of the House of Industry, and transferred to the workhouse of the South Dublin Union. The number of such inmates on 1st January, 1844, was 93.

No. 14, i. (continued.)—Unions, the Workhouses of which were opened prior to 1843, &c.

UNIONS.	Expenditure of the Union from 1st January to 31st December, 1843, inclusive.			Total Number of Paupers relieved.			
				Remaining on 1st January, 1843.	Admitted and Born in the Workhouse in the Year 1843.	Discharged and Died in the Workhouse in the Year 1843.	Remaining on 1st January, 1844.
	£.	s.	d.				
Granard	2,800	13	9	229	550	439	340
Kells	1,528	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	443	453	251
Kilkeel	793	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	163	163	88
Kilkenny	4,196	15	9	634	1,536	1,536	634
Kilmallock	2,531	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	280	974	814	440
Kilrush	1,164	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	293	235	176
Kinsale	1,536	0	6	174	412	419	167
Limerick	6,810	5	11	1,043	1,363	1,476	930
Lisburn	2,805	15	8	493	431	530	394
Lismore	972	8	7	107	178	187	98
Londonderry	2,189	12	4	374	407	488	293
Longford	1,813	10	7	436	453	429	460
Loughrea	1,431	3	11	320	210	360	170
Lurgan	2,232	4	6	275	448	433	290
Magherafelt	1,831	17	6	219	366	397	188
Mallow	1,564	10	6	130	492	354	268
Manorhamilton	560	7	0	7	188	86	109
Midleton	3,004	19	7	278	629	568	339
Mohill	554	4	10	197	138	193	142
Monaghan	1,842	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	319	347	212
Mullingar	3,279	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	647	391	427
Naas	3,504	12	7	478	487	590	375
Navan	1,701	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	192	721	629	284
Nenagh	2,827	0	6	454	958	955	457
Newcastle	2,536	12	9	321	552	504	369
Newross	2,355	13	11	216	698	558	356
Newry	2,577	19	5	422	745	688	479
Newtownards	2,213	2	8	206	394	381	219
Newtown Limavady	1,506	15	9	138	226	264	100
Oldcastle	1,446	13	8	241	412	390	263
Omagh	1,980	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	393	463	567	289
Parsonstown	1,750	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	338	358	484	212
Rathdown	3,121	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	282	805	729	358
Rathdrum*	3,240	15	11	324	632	542	414
Rathkeale	2,307	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	242	300	289	253
Roscrea	2,964	19	0	299	600	602	297
Scariff	815	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	40	207	54
Shillelagh	1,652	9	4	256	350	307	299
Skibbereen	1,628	11	2	253	335	324	264
Sligo	2,457	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	317	351	336	332
Strabane	1,810	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	345	303	417	231
Thurles	1,624	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	410	325	219
Tipperary	2,836	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	491	603	687	407
Trim	1,485	0	4	210	305	342	173
Tullamore	2,193	18	7	423	675	802	296
Waterford*	2,646	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	616	818	818	616
Wexford	2,268	0	9	203	672	583	292
92 Unions	221,096	17	5	31,578	53,582	53,179	31,981

* The Return made by the clerk of the Union not agreeing with that given in the Annual Report for 1843, as received from the clerk, it was referred for explanation, and the Return here given is stated to be correct.

No. 14, ii.—Unions, the Workhouses of which were opened in 1843.

UNIONS.	Date of Declaration of Union.	Date from which the Workhouse was declared fit for the Reception of Paupers.	Date on which Paupers were first admitted into the Workhouse.	Expenditure from the Commencement of the Union to the 31st Dec. 1843, inclusive.		Total Number of Paupers relieved.		
				£.	s. d.	Admitted and Born in the Workhouse.	Discharged and Died in the Workhouse.	Remaining on 1st Jan. 1843.
Antrim . . .	30 May, 1840. .	4 Sept. 1843. .	19 Sept. 1843. .	1,442	9 11	161	24	137
Ballina . . .	3 July, " . .	15 Nov. 1842. .	3 Nov. " . .	2,497	11 7	76	10	66
Ballycastle . . .	22 April, " . .	3 Oct. " . .	3 Jan. " . .	1,604	7 2	196	111	85
Ballymena . . .	30 May, " . .	3 Nov. 1843. .	17 Nov. " . .	1,185	4 7	139	26	113
Ballymoney . . .	25 Jan. " . .	15 Nov. 1842. .	6 Mar. " . .	2,958	2 4	348	164	184
Ballyshannon . . .	20 June " . .	1 Oct. " . .	6 May, " . .	636	19 11½	69	49	20
Carrikmacross . . .	16 Nov. 1839. .	25 Oct. " . .	11 Feb. " . .	1,315	13 9	110	84	26
Clones . . .	18 Mar. 1840. .	15 Nov. " . .	23 Feb. " . .	1,839	12 2¼	565	289	276
Donegal . . .	21 Nov. " . .	15 Sept. " . .	21 May, " . .	1,195	6 2	17	6	11
Inishowen . . .	1 Oct. " . .	31 July, 1843. .	2 Oct. " . .	897	11 9	31	6	25
Larne . . .	30 May, " . .	31 Oct. 1842. .	4 Jan. " . .	2,462	16 0	370	162	208
Lisnaskea . . .	4 July, " . .	1 Oct. " . .	25 Feb. " . .	1,635	17 8½	318	141	177
Macroom . . .	30 Dec. 1839. .	1 Oct. " . .	13 May " . .	1,895	13 3	290	131	159
Roscommon . . .	20 Sept. " . .	5 Oct. " . .	4 Nov. " . .	1,659	17 11	48	6	42
14 Unions . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	23,277	4 3¼	2,738	1,209	1,529

No. 15.

SUMMARY OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS for the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1843; showing the Receipts and Expenditure of 73 Unions the Accounts of which have been Audited, and the Balances in that Half-Year.

UNIONS.	RECEIPTS OF UNIONS.					Balance in favour of Union from last Half-year.	Total Receipts this Half-year.		Balance against Union at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Balance against Union at close of last Half-year.	
	Amount of Poor Rate Collected.	Repayment of Relief by way of Loan.	Other Receipts, if any.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ardee	1,493 3 11	1 10 0	0 0 0	1	10	0	50	17	11	1,544 1 10	1	10
Armagh	2,659 0 2	1 10 0	0 0 0	2	659	0	2,660	10	2	2,950 18 2	2	10
Bailieborough	1,302 9 11	0	4 3 2	1	302	9	1,306	13	1	2,220 19 1	1	11
Ballinasloe	2,112 15 2	0	0	2	112	15	2,112	15	2	2,544 17 9	9	11
Ballynabre	391 18 1	0	0	1	391	18	391	18	1	1,713 6 4	4	11
Ballycastle	580 1 11	0	0 3 0	1	580	1	580	1	11	580 1 11	1	11
Ballymonry	2,785 6 10	0	0	6	2,785	6	2,785	9	10	2,785 9 10	9	10
Ballinguss	1,444 18 3	0	0	18	1,444	18	1,444	18	3	1,444 18 3	3	10
Banbridge	970 16 7	0	0	16	970	16	970	16	7	1,127 0 5	5	11
Bandon	1,578 9 4	0	0	9	1,578	9	1,578	9	4	1,588 9 4	4	11
Belfast	5,760 3 9	0 15 0	1 2 9	3	5,760	3	5,760	18	2	5,760 18 2	2	11
Carriackmacross	38 0 0	0	0	0	38	0	37	2	9	905 12 8	8	11
Castleblaney	579 19 3	0	0	19	579	19	579	19	3	1,334 4 7	7	11
Castlederg	86 2 7	3 15 4	0	2	86	2	89	17	11	660 0 1	1	11
Celbridge	941 16 8	0	0	16	941	16	941	16	8	1,201 10 11	11	11
Clogheen	776 16 0	0	0	16	776	16	776	16	0	1,048 17 10	10	11
Clones	2,048 17 10	0	0	17	2,048	17	2,048	17	10	2,048 17 10	10	11
Clonmel	708 4 1	0	0	4	708	4	1,059	8	0	2,095 18 2	2	11
Covetrane	1,059 8 0	0	0 3 6	8	1,059	8	1,111	13	6	1,326 9 8	8	11
Cookstown	1,111 10 0	0	0	10	1,111	10	1,300	4	2	1,542 13 3	3	11
Coothill	1,300 4 2	0	0	4	1,300	4	376	13	8	1,505 18 7	7	11
Downpatrick	571 3 5	0	5 10 3	3	571	3	376	13	3	1,025 8 8	8	11
Douglum	303 11 0	0	0	11	303	11	6,230	6	2	8,418 15 0	0	11
Dublin (North)	2,188 8 10	14 17 0	115 7 9	8	2,188	8	6,230	6	2	8,418 15 0	0	11
Dundalk	682 4 5	0	0	4	682	4	682	4	5	1,358 16 5	5	11
Dungannon	135 7 7	1 13 3	0	7	135	7	137	0	10	1,705 16 5	5	11
Dunmanway	459 11 1	0	0	11	459	11	470	10	1	806 2 3	3	11
Ennis	844 16 2	0	0	16	844	16	848	6	7	1,208 17 8	8	11
Enliscorthy	286 10 0	0	0	10	286	10	500	13	0	995 15 7	7	11
Ennistymon	873 0 5	0	0	5	873	0	873	0	5	943 17 6	6	11
Galway	498 18 7	0	0	18	498	18	488	18	7	2,650 8 5	5	11

[illegible]

No. 15 (continued).—Summary of Audited Accounts for the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1843, &c.

UNIONS.	Maintenance and Clothing.				EXPENDITURE OF UNIONS.										Balance in favour of Union Election, at close of this Half-year.		Total.										
	On account of Electoral Division Paupers.		On account of Union Paupers.		Total.		Proportion of Establishment Charges.		Proportion of Re-payment of Work-house Loans.		Proportion of Vaccination Expenses.		Expense of Valuing or Revising Valuations.						Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.		Funerals, Law, and other Expenses.		Total Expenditure.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Ardee	529	0	5	27	6	9	556	7	2	231	8	2	32	3	5	16	2	1	1,544	1	10	658	0	11	1,544	1	10
Armagh	689	10	4	44	9	2	733	19	6	338	8	4	32	14	3	32	14	3	2,950	18	2	1,263	16	0	2,950	18	2
Ballinabrough	611	17	6	3	18	0	615	15	6	117	19	8	52	16	4	18	16	10	2,220	19	1	763	2	1	2,220	19	1
Ballinasloe	543	8	4	18	1	7	566	9	11	436	2	11	13	19	0	2	15	0	2,544	17	9	1,059	5	4	2,544	17	9
Ballinrobe	135	2	7	7	7	11	142	9	11	213	0	10	6	6	9	12	11	5	1,713	6	4	378	11	7	1,713	6	4
Ballycastle	132	17	7	13	6	0	132	17	7	241	7	7	12	5	1	71	12	5	530	1	11	386	16	7	530	1	11
Ballymoney	272	10	10	23	5	3	295	16	10	352	6	3	50	9	11	22	17	6	2,785	9	10	1,065	17	7	2,785	9	10
Ballinglass	642	16	2	35	3	5	677	19	8	332	8	0	54	9	11	15	17	6	1,444	18	3	917	10	3	1,444	18	3
Banbridge	502	8	7	11	0	5	513	9	1	265	8	5	9	9	0	40	18	11	5,760	18	2	2,553	4	6	5,760	18	2
Bandon	442	11	9	111	19	8	553	11	5	347	1	4	30	8	4	10	0	0	1,334	4	7	275	7	5	1,334	4	7
Belfast	1,409	5	14	94	5	4	1,503	10	5	952	10	7	10	0	0	3	8	1	660	0	7	322	16	4	660	0	7
Carrickmacross	62	15	11	1	6	9	64	2	11	194	7	7	3	6	0	13	11	9	1,201	10	11	1,037	12	9	1,201	10	11
Castleblaney	480	0	5	21	14	5	501	14	11	183	3	9	10	0	0	0	4	9	1,334	4	7	322	16	4	1,334	4	7
Castlederg	103	18	9	2	11	4	103	18	9	131	12	2	10	0	0	3	8	1	1,201	10	11	315	0	11	1,201	10	11
Celbridge	278	19	0	2	11	6	281	19	0	420	16	2	7	4	6	0	4	9	1,334	4	7	322	16	4	1,334	4	7
Clogheen	478	9	14	9	16	9	488	5	10	336	15	0	30	8	4	10	0	0	1,201	10	11	315	0	11	1,201	10	11
Clones	423	0	9	20	3	0	443	3	10	618	7	2	10	0	0	0	4	9	1,334	4	7	322	16	4	1,334	4	7
Clonmel	705	13	8	14	14	8	852	8	5	389	4	2	17	13	6	32	9	0	2,048	17	10	616	8	11	2,048	17	10
Coleraine	565	5	9	13	12	8	1,146	14	5	386	1	7	0	0	0	22	15	9	2,095	18	2	651	19	4	2,095	18	2
Cookstown	359	0	2	23	12	6	384	12	9	259	14	9	28	18	9	7	10	1	1,326	9	8	674	12	1	1,326	9	8
Cootehill	1,171	19	2	11	1	1	1,183	0	4	171	3	6	15	2	0	29	1	4	1,542	13	3	1,383	5	2	1,542	13	3
Downpatrick	736	10	8	70	13	3	807	23	6	423	8	0	60	0	0	109	12	8	1,503	18	7	1,025	8	9	1,503	18	7
Drogheda	510	11	8	37	6	1	547	18	2	171	3	6	15	2	0	29	1	4	1,025	8	9	1,025	8	9	1,025	8	9
Dublin (North)	3,900	2	9	37	6	5	4,181	16	5	1,341	4	7	19	17	0	109	12	8	8,418	15	0	5,712	10	5	8,418	15	0
Dundalk	728	3	5	30	5	11	758	9	4	380	18	9	48	8	0	32	16	11	1,025	8	9	2,706	4	7	1,025	8	9
Dungannon	532	5	10	32	16	11	565	2	10	315	7	11	3	10	0	7	16	0	1,705	16	5	409	4	1	1,705	16	5
Dunmauway	56	12	11	224	0	9	290	13	8	114	0	6	3	10	0	35	7	10	806	2	3	1,298	17	3	806	2	3
Ennis	731	3	8	87	17	11	818	20	9	334	7	9	30	0	0	12	17	2	1,208	17	7	1,298	17	3	1,208	17	7
Enniscorthy	534	6	11	129	1	0	663	7	11	319	10	5	3	0	0	24	17	6	995	15	7	607	8	2	995	15	7
Ennistymon	213	13	1	105	1	8	218	19	9	253	10	11	3	0	0	24	17	6	943	17	6	607	8	2	943	17	6

Galway	306 15	0	29 13 10	336 8 10	212 2 7	..	..	2 12 0	..	..	51 12	7 4	94 8 9	9	..	2,650 8 5
Gort	157 11	6	9 13 2	297 4 8	155 6 4	..	..	2 12 0	..	..	5 3	19 2	409 8 6	33 18 11 1	..	1,395 15 7
Gortin	159 10	23	..	150 0 21	164 2 9	..	..	31 15 0	..	..	29 2 7	16 18 4	1,039 14 31	298 13 6	..	750 0 0
Grand	608 14	7 1	..	608 14 7 1	413 3 9	..	..	41 1 0	..	..	20 4 4	8 4 6	1,385 14 9 1	36 10 5 1	..	1,204 1 2 4
Kells	473 5	0 1	20 18 10 1	404 3 11	234 8 6 1	..	..	21 12 0	..	..	53 18 11	53 18 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	1,385 14 9 1
Kilkeel	129 2 0 1	0 10	10 8 10	139 10 10 1	104 4 7 1	..	..	50 0	..	..	9 0 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Kilmallock	782 4 7 1	63 11 2 1	63 11 2 1	815 15 8 1	415 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Kilrush	295 7 7 1	24 7 10 1	24 7 10 1	319 15 5 1	939 13 10 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	42 5 8	69 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Kinsale	256 10 8 1	38 18 5	38 18 5	295 9 7 1	335 10 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	15 10 0	69 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Larne	302 4 1 1	0 1	0 1	304 4 2 1	437 9 7 1	..	..	21 5 6	..	..	..	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Limerick	1,421 6 10 1	919 6 2	919 6 2	2,340 13 1	919 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Lisburn	632 2 2 1	23 16 0 1	23 16 0 1	636 1 3 1	318 4 6 1	..	..	35 14 0	..	..	95 2 2	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Lisnure	135 19 0 1	16 17 0 1	16 17 0 1	275 4 5 5	378 4 5 5	..	..	16 17 6	..	..	30 4 7 1	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Lisnakea	271 11 10 1	12 17 10	12 17 10	234 16 8 8	821 3 5 5	..	..	48 17 6	..	..	32 3 8	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Londonderry	583 9 7 1	19 8 2	19 8 2	612 17 9 9	413 15 0 9	..	..	23 19 1	..	..	37 3 8	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Longford	839 13 9 1	31 5 1	31 5 1	842 15 3 1	315 15 9 9	..	..	34 14 6	..	..	44 0 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Longshen	375 10 4 1	17 16 3 1	17 16 3 1	393 6 7 1	371 2 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	32 14 11	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Lurgan	433 10 7 1	9 1 5	9 1 5	441 12 0 1	316 11 2	..	..	48 18 6	..	..	36 8 6	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Macroom	118 8 11	5 6 2	5 6 2	123 15 1	793 9 9 1	..	..	146 1 0	..	..	15 19 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Magherafelt	335 8 9	12 14 3	12 14 3	368 3 0	125 6 3	..	..	37 2 4	..	..	53 1 2	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Milltown	1,817 17 11	84 14 8 1	84 14 8 1	1,902 12 7 1	974 16 0 1	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	39 2 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Moill	202 7 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	203 15 4	273 16 0 1	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	90 7 11	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Monaghan	495 9 8 1	59 15 5	59 15 5	485 5 1 1	290 16 9 1	..	..	32 18 6	..	..	50 7 11	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Mullingar	831 16 0 1	47 1 3 10	47 1 3 10	938 17 4 1	283 1 10 1	..	..	37 13 0	..	..	30 3 8	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Navan	473 17 11 1	21 2 1	21 2 1	494 19 1 1	181 11 5 1	..	..	..	..	..	34 2 10	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Newcastle	753 0 6 1	63 0 3 1	63 0 3 1	815 0 10 1	442 8 2 9	..	..	33 11 0	..	..	40 10 2	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
New Ross	639 10 6 1	39 18 0 1	39 18 0 1	679 9 0 1	507 11 9	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	65 5 1	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Newry	904 0 8	22 19 5	22 19 5	936 12 0 1	274 15 0	..	..	59 2 6	..	..	19 19 4	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Newtownards	269 18 5 1	25 13 7 1	25 13 7 1	935 12 0 1	573 11 10 1	..	..	387 10	..	..	30 3 8	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Newtown Linvaady	253 10 8	12 10 8	12 10 8	366 10 4	70 7 1 1	..	..	20 8 0	..	..	1 9 6	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Oldcastle	376 16 4 1	7 10 4	7 10 4	384 6 8 1	194 7 3 1	..	..	21 2 9	..	..	25 17 0 1	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Omagh	387 17 1	39 4 8 1	39 4 8 1	427 1 10	196 3 6	..	..	46 5 0	..	..	68 14 6	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Rathdown	817 3 7 1	86 16 11	86 16 11	904 0 6 1	578 1 3 1	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	73 16 11	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Rathfriland	701 13 6	43 8 7 1	43 8 7 1	745 7 1	405 0 6 1	..	..	25 8 0	..	..	4 11 2 1	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Rathkeale	457 4 3	38 7 4	38 7 4	495 11 7	243 15 4 1	..	..	29 19 0	..	..	59 17 2	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Roscrea	748 11 7	94 14 1	94 14 1	833 5 3	999 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	37 18 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Scariff	106 12 5 1	25 19 0 1	25 19 0 1	192 11 5	172 18 0 1	..	..	25 3 3	..	..	37 13 10 1	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Shillelagh	504 7 6	48 12 11	48 12 11	553 0 5	235 3 2	..	..	..	..	..	11 7 9	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Strabane	493 17 7	18 6 3 1	18 6 3 1	512 3 10 1	231 13 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	37 13 3	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Thurles	476 17 8	12 10 6	12 10 6	479 10 6	242 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	25 11 6	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Tipperary	806 11	63 19 1	63 19 1	870 10 2	290 2 5 1	..	..	..	..	..	46 12 9	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Tin	349 7 10 1	36 18 5 1	36 18 5 1	386 6 4 1	195 13 9	..	..	34 19 0	..	..	..	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Waterford	1,173 6 0 1	138 17 9 1	138 17 9 1	1,312 3 10 1	732 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	203 15 9	67 5 11	1,836 9 24	..	..	713 1 2
Totals	41,380	5 63 3-02 10	6 20 10	45,192 16 0 31 46	26,118 0 11 1	3940	0 13 45	2 10 1	1196	7 7	1332	6 21 1	1907 8 3 1	31,042	2 0 8 30	21,296 11 11 20	130,217 7 0 1 16

No. 16.—TABLES abstracted from the Union Accounts which have been Audited up to the 29th of September, 1843.

UNIONS.	Date of First Admission of Paupers.	Number of Paupers for which the Work-house is calculated.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Proportion of Fuel &c., debited to Establishment.	Repairs.	Insurance.	Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, and Postage.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Other Charges.	Interest.	Rent.
			£. s. d.	£. f. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ardee	13 May, 1842	600	174 0 2	12 8 10½	17 11 8	4 10 0	26 0 9	19 19 5	28 5 6	11 0 6	..	..
Armagh	4 Jan. "	1,000	244 15 4½	12 8 10½	25 13 8	..	9 4 0	38 7 4	32 2 7	6 19 0	..	..
Ballyborough	20 June, "	600	233 0 2	7 1 23	17 11 8	..	..	38 7 4	32 2 7	15 18 9	..	5 6 10½
Ballymasloe	1 Jan. "	1,000	260 18 2	..	85 18 6	..	18 15 2	19 5 2	15 17 1	10 1 8½	..	..
Bathinrobe	26 May, "	800	142 18 9½	..	22 17 1	8 0 0	..	30 5 7	38 15 6	12 14 9½	..	..
Ballycastle	3 Jan. 1843	700	142 12 6½	0 3 2	65 4 5	..	..	12 7 9	316 9 6½	..	6 14 3	..
Ballymoney	6 Mar. "	300	380 3 5	0 3 2	412 1 1½	4 10 0	22 1 11	102 5 9	25 5 5	77 5 5	..	..
Balinglass	28 Oct. 1841	500	266 7 4	10 2 3	21 1 9	..	13 19 5	16 18 7½	1 7 4	25 8 11	..	..
Banbridge	22 June, "	800	181 8 6½	10 9 3	17 17 8	4 10 0	2 8 4	21 15 1	11 0 3	2 16 11	..	..
Bandon	18 Nov. "	900	233 6 0	..	75 14 9	..	32 8 9	38 18 11	67 2 6	23 14 10½	..	..
Belfast	11 May, "	1,000	289 12 9	18 1 6	504 9 1	4 4 9	3 5 10	3 12 7	3 13 0	6 4 5	24 13 0	2 18 10
Carrickmacross	11 Feb. 1843	500	136 9 8	..	1 15 3	..	1 19 2	9 5 4	30 13 6	40 8 4	..	..
Castleblaney	15 Dec. 1842	800	180 14 7	2 18 0½	0 12 0	..	3 3 9	3 0 4	2 18 3	7 0 10½	..	..
Castlederg	2 Mar. 1841	200	115 5 7	..	1 7 9	4 7 6	2 11 2	8 3 5½	33 1 9	..	..	..
Celbridge	106 15 5½	400	166 1 7	..	208 6 3	..	..	3 12 10	178 9 2	..	..	..
Clogheen	9 June, "	500	165 5 5½	..	41 13 3	..	26 8 9	83 8 9	178 12 4	53 6 9	..	..
Clones	29 June, 1842	600	301 4 5	..	1 11 9	3 15 0	14 18 11	15 7 4	25 18 7	14 11 2	..	23 13 1
Clonmel	23 Feb. 1843	600	196 16 11	8 12 0	25 11 2	3 15 0	27 1 6	25 15 7	89 0 2	27 0 1	..	..
Coleraine	1 Jan. 1841	700	187 1 7	..	38 19 11	4 10 6	..	16 12 9	43 11 4	1 14 8	..	..
Cookstown	19 April, 1842	600	152 7 7	..	46 17 5	5 0 0	..	5 19 2	97 18 7	3 11 9	..	..
Cooteshill	31 May, "	800	54 8 4	5 0 0	4 5 8	..	4 2 9½	49 4 2½	20 6 11	13 13 4½	..	..
Dowpatrick	2 Dec. "	1,000	269 12 6	4 0 0	62 3 4	6 0 0	109 12 11	24 7 9	21 9 0	20 12 5	..	32 14 10
Drogheda	17 Sept. "	800	233 4 2	..	71 16 0	..	192 13 6	24 7 9	194 16 10	88 18 11½	..	72 0 10
Dublin (North)	16 Dec. 1841	2,000	636 19 1½	2 10 0	124 4 8	25 0 0	102 12 11	74 1 3	145 9 2½	6 0 8	..	..
Dundalk	16 Mar. 1842	800	160 5 5	6 6 0	10 3 4	..	28 2 5	24 11 9	49 15 6	29 9 10½	..	..
Dungannon	23 June, "	800	163 0 3	..	57 16 11	2 11 0	8 7 2	10 3 10	25 7 7	42 17 2½	..	..
Dunmanway	2 Oct. 1841	400	40 17 1	5 10 5	9 8 0	..	5 8 4	7 3 6	22 5 7	48 18 9½	..	..
Ennis	15 Dec. "	800	205 19 1½	..	29 3 6	4 10 0	11 7 3	5 16 8	75 6 9½	1	..	..
Enniscorthy	11 Nov. 1842	600	150 14 0½	7 9 6	73 19 5	4 10 0	0 4 1	5 16 8	20 2 9	1 9 11½	..	..
Ennistymon	5 Sept. "	600	147 8 3½	..	2 9 0	4 10 0	43 5 11½	41 12 6	15 9 9	4 6 10	..	..

No. 16, i. (*continued*).—Showing the particulars included under the head of Establishment Charges for the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1843, in 73 Unions, the Accounts of which have been Audited:—Also the Date of Opening the Workhouse, and its Capacity.

UNIONS.	Date of First Admission of Paupers.	Books and School Requisites.	Copying Collectors' and Rate Books.	Loss on Provisions.	Materials for setting Paupers to Work.	Cost of Pigs.	Total Amount of Establishment Charges.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges Apportioned.	Over Apportionment.	Under Apportionment.
Ardee	13 May, 1842	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Armagh	4 Jan. "	..	..	..	21 1 9	..	281 8 2	..	281 8 2	..	..
Ballieborough	20 June, "	..	..	..	..	..	388 8 4	2 4 3	388 8 4	..	..
Ballinasloe	1 Jan. "	..	..	..	..	..	150 13 0	150 13 0	117 19 8 ³	92 14 2	..
Ballinrobe	26 May, "	..	..	..	..	..	416 0 10 ¹	72 12 1	436 2 11 ¹	16 14 9 ¹	..
Ballycastle	3 Jan. 1843	..	..	..	..	..	196 13 3	0 7 2	213 0 10 ¹	5 13 1 ¹	..
Ballymoney	6 Mar. "	..	..	..	..	..	235 14 5 ¹	732 13 1	241 7 7 ¹	..	..
Balinglass	28 Oct. 1841	..	..	..	..	..	1,265 1 4	17 10 0	532 8 3	..	..
Banbridge	22 June, "	..	..	..	..	..	359 16 0	17 9 2	332 6 0	..	..
Bandon	17 Nov. "	..	..	..	..	..	282 17 7	17 9 2	265 8 5	..	..
Belfast	11 May, "	..	..	..	..	..	337 1 4	89 18 6 ¹	347 1 4	..	..
Carriekmacross	11 Feb. 1843	..	11 15 0	..	47 8 6	14 9 6	1,042 9 1 ¹	..	952 10 7 ¹	..	..
Castleblaney	15 Dec. 1842	..	..	..	..	..	194 7 7	13 7 2 ¹	194 7 7	..	..
Castlederg	2 Mar. 1841	..	..	..	11 6 11 ¹	..	166 10 11 ¹	22 4 11	153 3 9	11 15 11 ¹	..
Celbridge	9 June, "	..	..	..	..	..	142 1 1 ¹	8 16 5	131 12 2	..	..
Clogheen	29 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	429 12 7	2 5 8	430 16 2	..	..
Clones	23 Feb. 1843	..	..	..	..	..	359 0 8 ¹	..	326 15 0 ¹	..	..
Clonmel	1 Jan. 1841	..	..	..	..	..	648 7 9	..	648 7 9	..	..
Coleraine	19 April, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	329 4 2	23 3 9	329 4 2	..	..
Cookstown	31 May, "	..	..	9 16 0	..	..	409 5 4	6 9 0	386 1 7	..	..
Cootehill	2 Dec. "	..	..	..	..	..	256 3 9	..	259 14 9	..	..
Downpatrick	17 Sept. "	7 15 10	..	..	..	..	171 3 6	13 10 11 ¹	171 3 6	..	..
Drogheda	16 Dec. 1841	..	..	..	..	..	456 18 11 ¹	..	483 8 0	..	..
Dublin (North)	4 May, 1840	..	..	..	..	..	423 17 4	..	423 17 4	..	..
Dundalk	16 Mar. 1842	..	..	..	..	..	1,341 4 7	..	1,341 4 7	..	..
Dunmanway	2 Oct. 1841	..	..	..	..	..	380 18 9 ¹	5 18 7	380 18 9 ¹	..	..
Ennis	15 Dec. "	..	..	..	..	..	321 6 6 ¹	..	315 7 11 ¹	..	..
Enniscorthy	11 Nov. 1842	..	..	..	..	..	114 0 1 ¹	..	114 0 1 ¹	..	..
Ennistymon	5 Sept. "	..	..	..	..	..	324 7 9	..	334 7 9	..	..
Galway	2 Mar. "	..	..	..	..	..	319 10 5 ¹	..	319 10 5 ¹	4 8 7	..
Gort	11 Dec. 1841	..	..	..	..	..	259 2 4	1 9 4	263 10 11	..	14 14 5
		..	..	..	..	..	238 6 4	2 8 6 ¹	212 2 7	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	157 14 10 ¹	..	155 6 4	..	..

[illegible]

No. 16, ii.—Showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of 29th September, 1843; also the Number of Paupers relieved

UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions Consumed.			Cost of Necessaries Consumed.			Cost of Clothing.			Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ardee	339	6	2½	85	14	4	131	6	7½	556	7	2
Armagh	484	1	9	97	16	6¼	152	1	3½	733	19	6¾
Bailieborough	466	14	10	75	7	2	73	13	6½	615	15	6¼
Ballinasloe	389	16	5¼	73	4	2¼	102	17	11	565	18	6½
Ballinrobe	113	7	11	4	9	8	24	2	4	141	19	11
Ballycastle	82	13	5¾	26	17	3½	23	6	10	132	17	7¼
Ballymoney	186	18	6¾	76	17	11¼	53	11	11	317	8	5
Ballinglass	547	4	9¼	78	14	10¼	115	9	8½	741	9	4
Banbridge	295	12	6	81	0	5¼	136	16	2¼	513	9	1½
Bandon	400	2	7	54	16	7	113	12	9½	568	11	11½
Belfast	993	14	7¼	162	18	2¼	438	5	7¼	1,594	18	4¾
Carrickmacross	38	17	5¾	13	8	0½	11	16	7½	64	2	1¾
Castleblaney	329	7	10	69	14	9½	133	14	11¼	532	17	6¾
Castlederg	60	1	8¼	30	6	6½	17	6	5½	107	14	8½
Celbridge	202	6	8	52	0	0½	49	3	9½	303	10	6
Clogheen	354	6	11	84	5	2	70	6	3½	508	18	4½
Clones	251	8	5½	110	6	10½	80	15	2	442	10	6
Clonmel	716	1	5	83	14	3	67	12	2	867	7	10
Coleraine	329	1	2½	142	13	10½	107	3	4½	578	18	5½
Cookstown	242	1	2½	74	2	5¼	68	11	7	384	15	2¾
Cootehill	742	12	11¼	169	7	6¼	319	0	1½	1,231	0	7
Downpatrick	552	17	4	83	6	10	224	7	10½	860	12	0½
Drogheda	451	6	5¾	42	8	8	61	12	1	555	7	2½
Dublin (North)	3,178	5	4¼	358	14	8¼	644	16	5	4,181	16	5¾
Dundalk	556	19	7¼	69	16	9¾	131	12	11	758	9	4
Dungannon	352	7	9	96	14	7¾	116	0	5½	565	2	10½
Dunmanway	170	5	9½	81	8	10	36	9	3	288	3	10½
Ennis	581	17	10½	79	14	11½	157	8	10	819	1	8
Enniscorthy	505	8	3	89	13	0	111	7	0½	706	8	3½
Ennistymon	221	7	2½	32	7	3¼	65	5	3½	318	19	9
Galway	249	6	11	40	8	11	74	1	8	363	17	6
Gort	180	0	0	29	13	6½	47	16	9½	257	10	4
Gortin	108	0	7¼	36	5	2½	29	4	4	173	10	1½
Granard	411	1	2½	100	6	6½	117	5	6	628	14	3
Kells	344	1	0¼	96	8	10¾	78	7	2	518	17	1
Kilkeel	109	14	6½	12	18	0½	16	18	3½	139	10	10½
Kilmallock	659	1	10½	100	0	4½	132	0	3	891	2	6
Kilrush	233	14	8¼	23	16	1½	62	4	8	319	15	5¾
Kinsale	216	19	2¾	60	4	9	18	5	1¼	295	9	1
Larne	195	0	4½	49	16	8	59	7	2	304	4	2½
Limerick	1,849	18	6	181	5	0	309	9	7	2,340	13	1
Lisburn	534	6	2¼	85	18	0	81	3	5	701	7	7¼
Lismore	178	3	0½	27	8	7½	40	5	9	245	17	5
Lisnaskea	153	9	11½	54	3	9	89	11	1	297	4	9½
Londonderry	424	10	9½	99	17	0	116	15	8	641	3	5½
Longford	554	0	1¾	122	14	10	166	0	3½	842	15	3¼
Loughrea	293	6	0	40	17	1½	80	13	8	414	16	9½
Lurgán	376	0	4	75	16	7¾	48	5	8¾	500	2	8½
Macroom	81	14	4¼	17	3	7	24	17	1½	123	15	1
Magherafelt	212	3	3¼	93	11	8¾	62	8	0	368	3	0
Midleton	1,503	6	10½	162	2	10	237	2	11	1,902	12	7½
Mohill	149	15	2	..	..	..	54	0	2	203	15	4

Paupers in 73 Unions, the Accounts of which have been Audited in the Half-Year ended in the Half-Year, and the Average Weekly Cost per head thereof.

Officers' Rations, &c.	Net Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing for Paupers.			Total Number of Paupers Relieved.	Collective Number of Days for all Paupers Relieved in the Half-Year.	Average Number of Paupers Relieved Daily.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of Paupers.			
							Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.						s. d.	d.	s. d.	
..	556	7	2	446	42,026	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
..	733	19	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	865	72,991	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	615	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	618	70,730	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	565	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	485	49,390	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	141	19	11	78	11,576	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	132	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	11,204	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
31 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	25,726	96	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
63 9 8	677	19	8	505	55,433	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	513	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	416	43,779	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 0 6	554	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	577	54,547	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
91 7 11	1,503	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,342	137,067	102	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	64	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	3,786	51	1	11	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
31 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	501	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	384	42,799	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
3 15 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	103	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	11,087	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
..	303	10	6	279	23,511	84	1	6	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
33 11 9	475	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	310	33,543	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
..	442	10	6	404	38,764	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 19 9	852	8	1	891	89,872	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	578	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	492	51,442	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	384	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	340	32,918	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
48 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,183	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	102,082	111	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
53 8 6	807	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	719	71,806	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
7 9 0	547	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	854	59,140	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	4,181	16	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,641	309,514	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
..	758	9	4	738	63,191	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
..	565	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	528	55,691	105	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
7 10 2	280	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	378	36,389	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
..	819	1	8	626	75,573	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
43 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	663	7	11	573	53,449	93	1	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
..	318	19	9	480	31,327	65	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
27 8 8	336	8	10	286	35,651	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
30 6 8	227	4	8	230	22,963	91	1	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
13 19 11	159	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	164	14,024	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
19 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	608	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	509	56,292	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
24 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	494	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	472	37,612	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	139	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	16,238	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
45 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	845	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	806	63,366	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{8}$
..	319	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	279	29,872	107	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6
..	295	9	1	460	26,880	67	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
..	304	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	261	28,492	109	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
..	2,340	13	1	1,844	207,969	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7
45 6 4	656	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	767	77,796	110	1	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
33 1 0	212	16	5	214	18,048	84	1	4	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	284	9	8	216	21,493	99	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
40 9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	600	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	549	56,056	102	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6
..	842	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	79,687	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
21 10 2	393	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	402	38,728	96	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
58 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	441	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	474	46,355	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4
..	123	15	1	202	11,931	59	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	368	3	0	366	29,952	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
..	1,902	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	537	113,830	211 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4
..	203	15	4	226	26,008	115	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 16, ii. (continued).—Showing the Expenditure for Provision,

UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions Consumed.			Cost of Necessaries Consumed.			Cost of Clothing.			Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Monaghan.	279	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	127	7	1	485	5	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mullingar.	677	0	11 $\frac{1}{10}$	126	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	18	0	933	10	5 $\frac{9}{10}$
Navan.	326	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	9	11	82	4	11	494	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newcastle.	590	9	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	77	3	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	148	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	816	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Ross.	535	2	0	53	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	679	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newry.	565	9	0	109	18	11	251	2	2	926	19	1
Newtownards.	278	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	106	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	385	14	11
Newtown Limavady.	167	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	16	8	45	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oldcastle.	242	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	9	3	82	9	9	384	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Omagh.	276	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	1	10	416	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathdown.	748	5	5	115	4	1	106	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	969	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathdrum.	489	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	8	1	126	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	745	7	1
Rathkeale.	367	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	495	11	7
Roscrea.	657	15	4	70	4	1	139	9	8	867	9	1
Scariff.	106	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	25	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	11	6
Shillelagh.	425	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	109	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	603	0	3
Strabane.	329	3	8	120	16	3	95	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	545	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thurles.	381	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	8	6	512	17	8
Tipperary.	762	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	0	8	928	16	0
Trim.	326	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	13	10	408	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waterford.	1,202	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	0	0	1,377	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.	32,890	19	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,715	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,837	16	7	46,444	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The total Cost for Maintenance and Clothing as given in the Summary of Audited Accounts for 73 difference arises from an over apportionment in the

No. 16, iii.—Showing the Proportion per Cent. and per Pound which the different have been Audited to

	6 Unions, First Audit.						11 Unions, Second Audit.						25 Unions, Third Audit.					
	Per Cent.			Per Pound.			Per Cent.			Per Pound.			Per Cent.			Per Pound.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Maintenance and Clothing, &c., of Paupers	25	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	64	16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	12	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	56	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Officers' Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	19	8	6	0	3	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	16	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Other Charges, chiefly classed under head of Establishment	32	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	13	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Repayment of Work-house Loan	5	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7	15	7	0	1	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Vaccination	5	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Valuation	11	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	100	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	1	0	0

Necessaries, and Clothing of Paupers in 73 Unions, &c.

Officers' Rations, &c.	Net Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing for Paupers.	Total Number of Paupers Relieved.	Collective Number of Days for all Paupers Relieved in the Half-Year.	Average Number of Paupers Relieved Daily.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of Paupers.		
					Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				s. d.	d.	s. d.
..	485 5 1½	382	40,759	166½	1 2¾	5¼	1 8
9 13 1½	928 17 4½	575	64,752	112¾	1 8½	3½	2 0
..	494 19 1½	576	39,478	68½	1 5½	3½	1 9
..	816 0 10¼	621	62,316	100¼	1 6	4½	1 10⅞
..	679 9 0¾	581	43,653	75	1 10½	3½	2 2
..	926 10 1	785	80,355	102¼	1 2½	5¼	1 7⅜
90 2 10½	295 12 0½	372	34,116	91½	0 9¼	5¼	1 2½
0 3 3¼	266 10 4	252	21,775	86¼	1 5	3½	1 8½
..	384 6 8¾	371	39,594	106½	1 0¾	3½	1 4¼
21 9 0¾	424 19 10¾	563	48,044	85¼	0 11¼	3½	1 2¾
65 15 11¼	904 0 6¾	693	51,049	73½	2 2¼	3½	2 5¼
..	745 7 1	646	60,725	94	1 5½	3½	1 8⅝
..	495 11 7	392	42,803	109	1 4	3½	1 7½
24 3 10	843 5 3	685	66,953	97¾	1 5¾	3½	1 9⅛
..	132 11 6	79	11,570	146	1 3¾	3½	1 6¾
49 19 10	553 0 5	475	51,635	108½	1 2½	3½	1 6
33 5 11	512 3 10½	449	45,837	102	1 3¼	3½	1 6¾
33 7 2	479 10 6	398	38,617	97	1 5¼	3½	1 8¼
58 5 10	870 10 2	839	87,944	104¾	1 4¼	0 7 ¹⁶ / ₁₆	1 4 ¹⁵ / ₁₆
21 16 1¼	386 6 4¼	382	37,373	95½	1 4½	0 6 ¹⁶ / ₁₆	1 5 ¹⁶ / ₁₆
65 10 7½	1,312 3 10¼	1,026	107,260	104½	1 7½	2 ⁸ / ₈	1 10⅛
1,290 10 4	*45,153 16 7½	38,577	3,896,204	101	1 4 ⁵ / ₈	3 ³ / ₈	1 8

Unions (in preceding Table, No. 16, i.) exceeds the Total Cost as given in this Table by 28*l.* 19*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The preceding Table of Items usually charged to other heads.

Heads of Expenditure bear to the Total Expenditure in 73 Unions, of which the Accounts 29th September, 1843.

16 Unions, Fourth Audit.				10 Unions, Fifth Audit.				4 Unions, Sixth Audit.				1 Union, Seventh Audit.			
Per Cent.		Per Pound.		Per Cent.		Per Pound.		Per Cent.		Per Pound.		Per Cent.		Per Pound.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
57 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	64 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 12 11	76 18 5	0 15 4 $\frac{5}{8}$								
21 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 4	20 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 10 0	0 2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$								
12 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 3	11 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 0 $\frac{3}{8}$								
5 12 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 7	0 0 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..						
1 11 2	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	1 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$								
1 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1 1 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
100 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	1 0 0								

No. 17.

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS of the Cases of Paupers relieved in the Workhouses
DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE I. Showing the Number of Paupers relieved in Union

UNIONS.	Date of First admission of Paupers.	Paupers—Inmates on First day								
		Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1840, to 9th January, 1841.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1841, to 9th January, 1842.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1842, to 9th January, 1843.		
		Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.
Abbeyleix	6 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	5	..
Antrim	19 Sept., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ardee	13 May, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	2	..
Armagh.	4 Jan., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	5	..
Athlone	22 Nov., 1841	..	..	..	9	..	..	137	28	6
Athy	9 Jan., 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailieborough . .	20 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	22	4
Ballina	3 Nov., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballinasloe . . .	1 Jan., 1842	..	..	..	9	..	1	118	4	1
Ballinrobe . . .	26 May, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	1
Ballycastle . . .	3 Jan., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ballymena	17 Nov., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymoney. . . .	6 March, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballyshannon . .	6 May, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balrothery* . . .	15 March, 1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baltinglass . . .	28 Oct., ,,	..	..	..	38	1	..	95	7	3
Banbridge	22 June, ,,	..	..	..	71	..	7	54	..	1
Bandon	17 Nov., ,,	..	..	..	37	..	2	69	8	2
Belfast	11 May, ,,	..	..	..	155	8	10	221	8	9
Boyle	31 Dec., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	9	1
Callan	25 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	3
Carrickmacross. .	11 Feb., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrick-on-Shannon	21 July, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	1
Carrick-on-Suir . .	8 July, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3	7
Cashel*	28 Jan., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castlebar	22 Oct., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	..
Castleblaney . . .	15 Dec., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	4	1
Castlederg	2 March, 1841	..	..	..	14	..	..	13	..	..
Cavan*	17 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celbridge	9 June, 1841	..	..	..	23	..	..	19	..	..
Clogheen	29 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
Clones	23 Feb., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clonmel	1 Jan., 1841	27	..	..	110	..	..	116	5	..
Coleraine	19 April, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	11	2
Cookstown	31 May, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	2	5
Cootehill	2 Dec., ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	4	8
Cork	1 March, 1840	397	12	3	82	..	1	306	10	4
Donegal	21 May, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Of the 107 Union Workhouses open on the 10th January, the above Table contains returns for 103 relieved therein during the Quarter amounts to about 2,315, making the

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE I. (continued).—Showing the Number of Paupers relieved

UNIONS.	Date of First admission of Paupers.	Paupers—Inmates on First day.								
		Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1840, to 9th January, 1841.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1841, to 9th January, 1842.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1842, to 9th January, 1843.		
		Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.
Downpatrick . . .	17 Sept., 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	4	8
Drogheda . . .	16 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	34	1	..	104	10	4
Dublin (North) . .	4 May, 1840	389	6	4	272	5	8	313	11	10
Dublin (South) . .	24 April, ..	571	27	14	260	14	6	301	16	7
Dundalk . . .	16 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	2	2
Dungannon . . .	23 June, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	1	3
Dunmanway . . .	2 Oct., 1841	..	..	..	16	3	..	38	..	..
Dunshaughlin . . .	17 May, ..	..	..	..	31	..	..	88	..	3
Edenderry . . .	19 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	2	1
Ennis . . .	15 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	57	..	..	128	2	1
Enniscorthy . . .	11 Nov., 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	1
Ennistymon . . .	5 Sept., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Fermoy . . .	6 July, 1841	..	..	..	55	..	..	59	..	..
Galway . . .	2 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	6	4
Gorey . . .	22 Jan., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..
Gort. . .	11 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	8	..	1	47	..	..
Gortin . . .	19 Feb., 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..
Granard . . .	30 Sept., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	7	2
Inishowen . . .	2 Oct., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kells . . .	23 May, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2	1
Kilkeel . . .	1 Sept., 1841	..	..	..	13	..	2	10	..	1
Kilkenney . . .	21 April, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	7	5
Kilmallock . . .	29 March, 1841	..	..	..	62	..	..	88	1	6
Kilrush . . .	9 July, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	5	1
Kinsale . . .	4 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	14	1	..	28	..	1
Larne . . .	4 Jan., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Limerick . . .	20 May, 1841	..	..	..	330	7	5	176	11	5
Lisburn . . .	11 Feb., ..	..	..	..	129	3	9	90	2	6
Lismore . . .	18 May, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	1
Lisnaskea . . .	25 Feb., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry . . .	10 Nov., 1840	46	2	2	50	1	..	35	2	..
Longford . . .	24 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	2	2
Loughrea . . .	25 Feb., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	13	1
Lurgan . . .	22 Feb., 1841	..	..	..	79	1	6	48	3	3
Macroon . . .	13 May, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magherafelt . . .	11 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	6	2
Mallow . . .	2 August, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	2	4
Manorhamilton . .	8 Dec., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Midleton . . .	21 August, 1841	..	..	..	42	1	1	86	10	3

in Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Quarter, from 10th January to 9th April, 1844.

of Quarter.						Paupers admitted during Quarter.			Total Number relieved during Quarter.	Total Number discharged during Quarter.	Total Number died during Quarter.	Remaining Inmates on last day of Quarter.	Increase of Inmates during Quarter.	Decrease of Inmates during Quarter.
Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1843, to 9th January, 1844.			Total Number of Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Total Number discharged during Quarter.	Total Number died during Quarter.	Number admitted.	Number discharged during Quarter.	Number died during Quarter.						
Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.												
304	93	12	434	97	20	182	61	7	616	158	27	431	..	3
199	52	5	337	63	9	282	203	9	619	266	18	335	..	2
760	171	31	1,734	193	53	477	181	21	2,211	374	74	1,763	29	..
809	180	33	1,941	237	60	618	176	21	2,559	413	81	2,065	124	..
281	72	11	376	74	13	248	87	7	624	161	20	443	67	..
220	52	12	307	53	15	129	43	7	436	96	22	318	11	..
92	9	1	146	12	1	96	26	2	242	38	3	201	55	..
193	21	3	312	21	6	151	23	1	463	44	7	412	100	..
228	45	11	333	47	12	174	51	10	507	98	22	387	54	..
177	20	3	362	22	4	111	20	5	473	42	9	422	60	..
307	59	10	384	59	11	154	58	6	538	117	17	404	20	..
156	6	1	162	6	1	69	11	1	231	17	2	212	50	..
471	248	..	585	248	..	549	283	2	1,134	531	2	601	16	..
72	23	1	202	29	5	114	54	2	316	83	7	226	24	..
171	2	4	281	2	4	54	3	..	335	5	4	326	45	..
67	1	..	122	1	1	37	3	1	159	4	2	153	31	..
34	9	..	63	9	..	5	2	..	68	11	..	57	..	6
311	53	9	397	60	11	100	25	2	497	85	13	399	2	..
32	6	..	32	6	..	30	12	..	62	18	..	44	12	..
228	76	14	300	78	15	180	78	10	480	156	25	299	..	1
72	28	5	95	28	8	53	11	2	148	39	10	99	4	..
380	104	18	653	111	23	513	329	11	1,166	440	34	692	39	..
315	143	13	465	144	19	351	221	18	816	365	37	414	..	51
105	17	3	171	22	4	64	18	4	235	40	8	187	16	..
120	32	3	162	33	4	139	56	4	301	89	8	204	42	..
192	29	4	195	29	4	105	41	3	300	70	7	223	28	..
418	85	23	924	103	33	485	185	20	1,409	288	53	1,068	144	..
172	16	10	391	21	25	95	23	2	466	44	27	415	24	..
62	18	2	99	18	3	58	12	3	157	30	6	121	22	..
188	68	4	188	68	4	73	23	3	261	91	7	163	..	25
177	72	7	308	77	9	145	63	2	453	140	11	302	..	6
215	25	11	474	27	13	224	52	6	698	79	19	600	126	..
69	15	..	171	28	1	60	7	2	231	35	3	193	22	..
167	31	14	294	55	23	254	85	18	548	140	41	367	73	..
170	29	3	170	29	3	217	82	6	387	111	9	267	97	..
118	29	3	192	35	5	117	33	4	309	68	9	232	40	..
199	57	16	259	59	20	212	102	20	471	161	40	270	11	..
110	7	..	115	7	..	67	11	5	182	18	5	159	44	..
228	88	7	356	99	11	243	86	11	599	185	22	392	36	..

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE I. (continued.)—Showing the

UNIONS.	Date of First Admission of Paupers.	Paupers—Inmates on First day								
		Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1840, to 9th January, 1841.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1841, to 9th January, 1842.			Of those admitted in Year, from 10th January, 1842, to 9th January, 1843.		
		Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.	Inmates on first day of Quarter.	Discharged during Quarter.	Died during Quarter.
Mohill	8 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	3	1
Monaghan . . .	25 May, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..
Mullingar* . .	8 Dec., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naas	4 August, 1841	..	..	..	87	2	..	97	..	1
Navan	4 May, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	1
Nenagh	28 April, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	2	..
Newcastle . . .	15 March, 1841	..	..	..	183	32	2	109	14	4
New Ross	6 July, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	2
Newry	16 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	25	1	1	140	4	2
Newtownards . .	4 Jan., 1842	..	..	..	5	..	..	88	5	6
Newtown Limavady	15 March, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	2	..
Oldcastle . . .	12 August, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	1	..
Omagh	24 August, 1841	..	..	..	55	5	4	38	1	7
Parsonstown . .	2 April, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	4	1
Rathdown	12 Oct., 1841	..	..	..	27	..	..	78	..	3
Rathdrum	8 March, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	6	3
Rathkeale	26 July, 1841	..	..	..	49	5	3	77	3	1
Roscommon . . .	4 Nov., 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roscrea	7 May, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	6	2
Scariff	11 May, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..
Shillelagh . . .	18 Feb., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	10	1
Skibbereen . . .	19 March, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	8	3
Sligo	17 Dec., 1841	..	..	..	18	..	3	141	3	2
Strabane	18 Nov., ..	..	..	..	34	..	4	64	1	6
Thurles	7 Nov., 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
Tipperary	3 July, 1841	..	..	..	78	4	3	126	7	1
Trim	11 Oct., ..	..	..	..	19	..	1	49	1	..
Tullamore	9 June, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	13	2
Waterford	20 April, 1841	..	..	..	200	..	..	113	..	..
Wexford	25 July, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	1
Total . . . . .	. . .	1430	47	23	2780	95	80	8445	360	197

Note.—Of the 107 Union Workhouses open on the 10th January, the above Table contains returns for 103 relieved therein during the Quarter amounts to about 2315

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE II.—Showing the Classes of Persons relieved in Union also the Religious Persuasion of such Persons, and

UNIONS.	Number of Persons of either Sex, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.								
	Above 15.			Under 15.			Total Males.	Total Females	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.			
Abbeyleix	126	177	303	176	163	339	302	340	642
Antrim	82	99	181	76	62	138	158	161	319
Ardee	95	123	218	149	111	260	244	234	478
Armagh	89	196	285	184	169	353	273	365	638
Athlone	87	105	192	153	127	280	240	232	472
Athy	78	138	216	97	88	185	175	226	401
Bailieborough	67	119	186	113	109	222	180	228	408
Ballina	98	77	175	76	68	144	174	145	319
Ballinasloe	70	95	165	114	83	197	184	178	362
Ballinrobe	14	17	31	13	19	32	27	36	63
Ballycastle	27	42	69	17	20	37	44	62	106
Ballymena	61	67	128	52	31	83	113	98	211
Ballymoney	47	100	147	53	43	96	100	143	243
Ballyshannon	19	22	41	6	4	10	25	26	51
Barrothery* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballinglass	82	99	181	97	96	193	179	195	374
Banbridge	74	97	171	101	85	186	175	182	357
Bandon	150	169	319	104	80	184	254	249	503
Belfast	276	526	802	357	309	666	633	835	1,468
Boyle	45	68	113	125	105	230	170	173	343
Callan	63	86	149	83	70	153	146	156	302
Carrickmacross	17	21	38	10	13	23	27	34	61
Carrick-on-Shannon	42	72	114	107	109	216	149	181	330
Carrick-on-Suir	117	120	237	81	87	168	198	207	405
Cashel* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castlebar	29	47	76	17	31	48	46	78	124
Castleblaney	63	125	188	116	118	234	179	243	422
Castlederg	8	20	28	23	25	48	31	45	76
Cavan* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celbridge	61	67	128	54	23	77	115	90	205
Clogheen	67	66	133	66	63	129	133	129	262
Clones	64	139	203	126	130	256	190	269	459
Clonmel	162	261	423	169	146	315	331	407	738
Coleraine	79	135	214	81	82	163	160	217	377
Cookstown	38	75	113	87	63	150	125	133	263
Cootehill	116	186	302	224	194	418	340	380	720
Cork	840	1,407	2,247	456	421	877	1,296	1,828	3,124
Donegal	14	19	33	8	6	14	22	25	47
Downpatrick	103	213	316	164	136	300	267	349	616
Drogheda	178	178	356	140	123	263	318	301	619
Dublin (North)	517	1,073	1,590	340	281	621	857	1,354	2,211
Dublin (South)	642	1,139	1,781	417	361	778	1,059	1,500	2,559
Dundalk	127	199	326	170	128	298	297	327	624
Dungannon	61	138	199	115	122	237	176	260	436
Dunmanway	43	62	105	78	59	137	121	121	242
Dunshaughlin	76	134	210	125	128	253	201	262	463
Edenderry	129	139	268	127	112	239	256	251	507
Ennis	114	153	267	105	101	206	219	254	473
Enniscorthy	96	164	260	137	141	278	233	305	538
Ennistymon	50	47	97	71	63	134	121	110	231
Fermoy	260	366	626	287	221	508	547	587	1,134
Galway	66	96	162	88	66	154	154	162	316
Gorey	49	108	157	109	69	178	158	177	335
Gort	44	46	90	37	32	69	81	78	159

* See note (*) to Table I.

Workhouses in Ireland during the Quarter, from the 10th January to 9th April, 1844;
the authority by which they were admitted.

Religious Persuasion.						By what Authority admitted.					
Roman Catholic	Pro-testant.	Presby-terian.	Other Denomi-nations.	Not Spe-cified.	Total.	By Board of Guar-dians.	By Warden.	By Master.	Born In-mate.	Not Spe-cified.	Total.
619	23	..	..	..	642	449	..	188	5	..	642
105	110	101	3	..	319	38	275	5	1	..	319
467	11	..	..	..	478	422	54	1	1	..	478
289	305	44	..	..	638	574	1	54	9	..	638
456	16	..	..	..	472	426	..	43	3	..	472
392	9	..	..	..	401	376	..	25	..	..	401
343	44	21	..	..	408	345	56	1	6	..	408
299	20	..	..	..	319	312	..	6	1	..	319
300	62	..	..	..	362	313	4	42	3	..	362
63	..	..	..	..	63	62	..	1	..	..	63
37	50	19	..	..	106	31	50	23	2	..	106
47	33	129	..	2	211	107	100	4	..	..	211
87	39	117	..	..	243	200	40	2	1	..	243
47	4	..	..	..	51	15	21	14	1	..	51
..
342	32	..	..	..	374	363	..	7	4	..	374
124	126	103	..	4	357	312	21	24	..	..	357
455	48	..	..	..	503	274	197	29	3	..	503
664	389	412	..	3	1,468	889	534	42	3	..	1,468
315	28	..	..	..	343	339	..	1	3	..	343
299	3	..	..	..	302	254	47	..	1	..	302
58	3	..	..	..	61	53	3	5	..	..	61
309	21	..	..	..	330	318	8	2	2	..	330
383	21	..	1	..	405	60	298	45	2	..	405
..
113	11	..	..	..	124	91	29	2	..	2	124
304	63	55	..	..	422	422	..	..	..	..	422
50	18	8	..	..	76	71	..	4	1	..	76
..
182	23	..	..	..	205	126	74	4	1	..	205
261	1	..	..	..	262	197	4	3	1	57	262
292	152	15	..	..	459	438	12	9	..	..	459
715	21	..	..	2	738	651	26	24	3	34	738
73	139	163	..	2	377	373	..	4	..	..	377
146	73	44	..	..	263	242	..	20	1	..	263
518	155	42	1	4	720	675	42	1	2	..	720
2,837	286	1	..	..	3,124	3,115	..	..	8	1	3,124
42	4	..	..	1	47	12	35	..	..	..	47
357	113	136	..	10	616	552	54	5	5	..	616
567	42	..	..	10	619	351	140	..	5	123	619
1,779	372	3	1	56	2,211	1,967	232	6	5	1	2,211
2,097	462	..	..	..	2,559	2,559	..	..	..	..	2,559
593	28	2	..	1	624	543	3	63	7	8	624
229	181	26	..	..	436	401	..	34	1	..	436
235	7	..	..	..	242	200	33	7	2	..	242
463	..	..	..	..	463	355	94	12	2	..	463
458	34	..	..	15	507	443	63	..	1	..	507
471	2	..	..	..	473	469	4	..	..	..	473
471	67	..	..	..	538	489	22	24	3	..	538
222	..	..	..	9	231	218	..	12	1	..	231
1,112	22	..	..	..	1,134	779	347	..	8	..	1,134
303	13	..	..	..	316	302	..	7	6	1	316
253	81	..	..	1	335	320	..	9	4	2	335
159	..	..	..	..	159	128	..	30	1	..	159

DESTITUTION RETURNS.—TABLE II. (continued.)—Showing the Classes

UNIONS.	Number of Persons of either Sex, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.								
	Above 15.			Under 15.			Total Males	Total Females	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.			
Gortin	14	27	41	11	16	27	25	43	68
Granard	82	140	222	134	141	275	216	281	497
Inishowen	23	28	51	3	8	11	26	36	62
Kells	96	127	223	148	109	257	244	236	480
Kilkeel	30	45	75	39	34	73	69	79	148
Kilkenny	311	322	633	284	249	533	595	571	1,166
Kilmallock	257	231	488	172	156	328	429	387	816
Kilrush	64	48	112	69	54	123	133	102	235
Kinsale	114	89	203	56	42	98	170	131	301
Larne	69	100	169	63	68	131	132	168	300
Limerick	346	507	853	312	244	556	658	751	1,409
Lisburn	87	169	256	134	96	230	221	265	486
Lismore	41	51	92	34	31	65	75	82	157
Lisnaskea	48	69	117	73	71	144	121	140	261
Londonderry	117	160	277	85	91	176	202	251	453
Longford	128	182	310	220	168	388	348	350	698
Loughrea	46	51	97	77	57	134	123	108	231
Lurgan	121	163	284	140	124	264	261	287	548
Macroom	102	90	192	106	89	195	208	179	387
Magherafelt	59	95	154	74	81	155	133	176	309
Mallow	90	151	241	113	117	230	203	268	471
Manorhamilton	33	42	75	56	51	107	89	93	182
Middleton	174	201	375	130	94	224	304	295	599
Mohill	37	70	107	93	85	178	130	155	285
Monaghan	63	105	168	75	79	154	138	184	322
Mullingar* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naas	125	148	273	108	91	199	233	239	472
Nayan	94	142	236	142	106	248	236	248	484
Nenagh	148	173	321	182	148	330	330	321	651
Newcastle	127	185	312	196	161	357	323	346	669
New Ross	135	188	323	140	121	261	275	309	584
Newry	146	201	347	193	167	360	339	368	707
Newtownards	98	126	224	97	68	165	195	194	389
Newtown Limavady	44	56	100	29	27	56	73	83	156
Oldcastle	74	101	175	114	97	211	188	198	386
Omagh	75	140	215	112	97	209	187	237	424
Parsonstown	62	85	147	63	87	150	125	172	297
Rathdown	181	261	442	134	124	258	315	385	700
Rathdrum	101	182	283	160	140	300	261	322	583
Rathkeale	87	91	178	91	83	174	178	174	352
Roscommon	52	41	93	55	35	90	107	76	183
Roscrea	69	91	160	111	118	229	180	209	389
Seariff	21	22	43	22	26	48	43	48	91
Shillelagh	68	97	165	96	88	184	164	185	349
Skibbereen	150	116	266	56	56	112	206	172	378
Sligo	90	131	221	121	115	236	211	246	457
Strabane	79	123	202	61	57	118	140	180	320
Thurles	59	64	123	83	52	135	142	116	258
Tipperary	132	179	311	202	162	364	334	341	675
Trim	56	65	121	85	55	140	141	120	261
Tullamore	94	110	204	121	83	204	215	193	408
Waterford	254	345	599	252	175	427	506	520	1,026
Wexford	129	142	271	100	87	187	229	229	458
Total	11,224	16,305	27,529	12,108	10,477	22,585	23,332	26,782	50,114

* See Note (*) to Table I.

of Persons relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

Religious Persuasion.						By what Authority admitted.					
Roman Catholic	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Other Denominations.	Not Specified.	Total.	By Board of Guardians.	By Warden.	By Master.	Born Inmate.	Not Specified.	Total.
49	12	1	6	..	68	57	..	10	1	..	68
476	20	..	..	1	497	494	1	2	..	..	497
50	5	5	..	2	62	3	54	5	..	..	62
468	12	..	..	..	480	463	15	1	1	..	480
91	46	11	..	..	148	84	15	49	..	..	148
1,127	39	..	..	..	1,166	476	670	5	14	1	1,166
796	20	..	..	..	816	251	538	22	5	..	816
227	8	..	..	..	235	210	..	22	1	2	235
281	20	..	..	..	301	216	72	..	5	8	301
42	72	186	..	..	300	206	90	..	4	..	300
1,371	36	2	..	..	1,409	1,400	..	..	9	..	1,409
104	255	127	..	..	486	48	415	22	1	..	486
153	4	..	..	..	157	147	..	7	3	..	157
152	109	..	..	..	261	234	20	5	2	..	261
285	103	65	..	..	453	360	..	83	4	1	453
669	27	2	..	..	698	649	..	46	3	..	698
225	6	..	..	..	231	222	..	9	..	..	231
192	305	51	..	..	548	422	121	2	3	..	548
365	22	..	..	..	387	234	142	9	1	1	387
167	83	69	..	..	309	273	..	33	3	..	309
460	11	..	..	..	471	334	135	..	1	1	471
163	19	..	..	..	182	10	160	1	..	11	182
576	23	..	..	..	599	243	338	8	10	..	599
283	2	..	..	..	285	250	5	30	..	..	285
251	41	30	..	..	322	316	1	5	..	..	322
..
455	17	..	..	..	472	468	..	..	4	..	472
479	4	..	..	1	484	469	..	3	12	..	484
608	43	..	..	..	651	569	..	76	4	2	651
663	6	..	..	..	669	513	76	76	4	..	669
567	17	..	..	..	584	427	138	14	5	..	584
516	106	85	..	..	707	650	43	..	13	1	707
19	91	254	..	25	389	91	230	5	..	63	389
64	50	42	..	..	156	148	..	8	..	..	156
360	23	3	..	..	386	380	..	5	1	..	386
266	130	28	..	..	424	423	..	..	1	..	424
248	49	..	..	..	297	289	5	1	2	..	297
581	118	..	..	1	700	438	205	50	2	5	700
462	114	..	..	7	583	535	5	31	12	..	583
343	8	..	..	1	352	326	22	2	2	..	352
178	5	..	..	..	183	176	7	..	..	..	183
357	32	..	..	..	389	278	..	106	5	..	389
91	..	..	..	..	91	91	..	..	..	..	91
298	50	..	..	1	349	328	2	12	7	..	349
361	16	..	..	1	378	189	187	..	1	1	378
399	56	2	..	..	457	426	..	27	4	..	457
172	73	70	..	5	320	319	..	1	..	..	320
251	7	..	..	..	258	239	1	15	2	1	258
664	11	..	..	..	675	350	307	11	3	4	675
257	4	..	..	..	261	225	25	10	1	..	261
396	12	..	..	..	408	239	164	3	2	..	408
994	30	..	..	2	1,026	999	..	14	11	2	1,026
427	31	..	..	..	458	410	..	45	2	1	458
41,301	6,170	2,464	12	167	50,114	40,618	7,132	1,740	290	334	50,114

DESTITUTION RETURNS.—TABLE III.—Showing the Social and Domestic Condition of Persons relieved

UNIONS.	SOCIAL AND														
	Of Adults (aged 15 Years and above).														
	Married.						Single.			Widows.	Widowers.	Not specified.		Total of Adults.	Both Parents in the Workhouse.
	Men whose Wives are in the Workhouse.	Men deserted by their Wives.	Others whose Wives are not in the Workhouse.	Women whose Husbands are in the Workhouse.	Women deserted by their Husbands.	Others whose Husbands are not in the Workhouse.	Men.	Women not having Children.	Women having Children.			Males.	Females.		
Abbeyleix	13	.	26	13	12	31	57	72	9	40	30	.	.	303	26
Antrim	17	5	.	17	6	.	31	25	15	36	29	.	.	181	28
Ardee	14	3	12	14	7	9	43	45	14	34	23	.	.	218	42
Armagh	9	3	7	9	27	1	39	77	17	65	31	.	.	285	20
Athlone	7	6	1	7	19	3	32	24	8	44	41	.	.	192	16
Athy	19	5	2	19	7	4	38	44	7	57	14	.	.	216	61
Bailieborough	18	4	.	18	11	2	23	41	11	36	22	.	.	186	64
Ballina	13	3	18	13	12	4	29	17	5	26	35	.	.	175	32
Ballinasloe	5	7	2	5	15	2	40	44	5	24	16	.	.	165	12
Ballinrobe . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	11	.	4	9	.	.	31	.
Ballycastle	4	5	7	4	7	.	6	14	4	13	5	.	.	69	4
Ballymena	8	12	5	8	7	1	14	9	10	32	22	.	.	128	15
Ballymoney	8	1	11	8	9	3	11	33	14	33	16	.	.	147	7
Ballyshannon	3	.	3	3	2	2	6	6	.	9	7	.	.	41	2
Balrothery* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltinglass	18	6	3	18	11	1	32	31	14	24	23	.	.	181	34
Banbridge	5	13	1	5	7	.	29	36	22	27	26	.	.	171	7
Bandon	18	4	5	18	25	3	70	60	11	52	53	.	.	319	17
Belfast†	31	3	9	31	51	7	97	128	14	214	86	50	81	802	27
Boyle	11	.	2	11	9	1	20	19	1	27	12	.	.	113	33
Callan	16	7	3	16	14	3	23	13	8	32	14	.	.	149	32
Carrickmacross . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	11	16	2	1	4	.	.	38	.
Carrick-on-Shannon	3	7	1	3	17	.	13	20	7	25	18	.	.	114	16
Carrick-on-Suir	19	5	15	19	25	3	47	32	8	33	31	.	.	237	25
Cashel* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar	2	4	.	2	4	.	10	13	4	24	13	.	.	76	.
Castleblanney	13	1	8	13	15	4	18	42	16	35	23	.	.	188	27
Castlederg	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	14	5	.	.	28	6
Cavan* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge	4	1	1	4	4	1	46	32	9	17	9	.	.	128	7
Clogheen	7	4	3	7	6	2	27	26	.	25	26	.	.	133	14
Clones	12	6	2	12	22	3	23	43	17	42	21	.	.	203	29
Clonmel	16	5	17	16	28	4	69	103	8	102	55	.	.	423	31
Coleraine	11	10	8	11	12	3	28	47	14	48	22	.	.	214	13
Cookstown	6	2	2	6	12	.	15	25	10	22	13	.	.	113	9
Cootehill	34	7	2	34	24	2	35	46	18	62	38	.	.	302	74
Cork	36	68	85	36	217	40	419	640	31	443	232	.	.	2,247	57
Donegal	1	1	1	1	3	.	7	9	1	5	4	.	.	33	.
Downpatrick	11	2	10	11	14	1	46	54	58	75	34	.	.	316	18
Drogheda	22	3	13	22	16	3	114	66	11	60	26	.	.	356	45
Dublin (North)	26	.	40	26	15	79	239	443	8	502	212	.	.	1,590	29
Dublin (South)	38	14	33	38	80	10	230	427	8	576	327	.	.	1,781	46
Dundalk	13	.	24	13	23	10	58	85	21	47	32	.	.	326	38
Dungannon	8	4	2	8	14	.	30	44	16	56	17	.	.	199	16
Dunmanway	4	3	2	4	17	.	23	11	2	28	11	.	.	105	6
Dunshaughlin	8	3	7	8	18	6	32	36	20	46	26	.	.	210	29
Edenderry	14	9	5	14	17	2	69	62	20	24	32	.	.	268	41
Ennis	14	14	3	14	9	3	36	39	6	82	47	.	.	267	39
Enniscorthy	18	3	12	18	29	2	40	54	23	38	23	.	.	260	38
Ennistymon	3	5	1	3	5	.	21	12	6	21	20	.	.	97	5
Fermoy	31	11	13	31	29	9	151	123	18	156	54	.	.	626	69
Galway	12	5	1	12	6	.	32	35	6	37	16	.	.	162	20
Gorey	13	2	2	13	6	.	21	46	15	28	11	.	.	157	37
Gort	4	.	7	4	5	.	19	19	.	18	14	.	.	90	6
Gortin	3	.	.	3	1	.	4	8	5	10	7	.	.	41	3
Granard	17	1	1	17	18	2	21	44	3	56	42	.	.	222	37
Inishowen	3	3	3	3	.	1	8	10	1	13	6	.	.	51	.
Kells	23	2	2	23	12	.	41	39	14	39	28	.	.	223	64
Kilkeel	4	.	2	4	4	.	17	17	11	9	7	.	.	75	11
Kilkenny	30	3	41	30	46	23	158	89	37	97	79	.	.	633	67
Kilmallock	26	9	12	26	18	2	138	80	8	97	72	.	.	488	87
Kilrush	7	4	18	7	8	2	18	14	4	13	17	.	.	112	20
Kinsale	14	5	12	14	8	2	53	30	8	27	30	.	.	203	27

* See Notes (*) to Table I.
† In the Return for Belfast Union the persons whose condition is not specified could not at time of admission supply the usual information, being in fever.

in Union Workhouses in Ireland during the Quarter from the 10th January to the 9th April, 1844.

DOMESTIC CONDITION.

[illegible]

DESTITUTION RETURNS.—TABLE III. (continued)—Showing the Social

SOCIAL AND															
UNIONS.	Of Adults (aged 15 Years and above):														
	Married.						Single.					Not specified.		Total of Adults.	Both Parents in the Workhouse.
	Men whose Wives are in the Workhouse.	Men deserted by their Wives.	Others whose Wives are not in the Workhouse.	Women whose Husbands are in the Workhouse.	Women deserted by their Husbands.	Others whose Husbands are not in the Workhouse.	Men.	Women not having Children.	Women having Children.	Widows.	Widowers.	Males.	Females.		
Larne	6	1	9	6	7	1	19	29	18	39	34	.	.	169	7
Limerick	23	22	14	23	53	9	189	191	11	220	148	.	.	853	46
Lisburn	7	7	5	7	13	2	33	56	10	81	35	.	.	256	4
Lismore	6	1	.	6	6	.	17	15	4	20	17	.	.	92	17
Lisnaskea	9	3	1	9	5	.	15	18	11	26	20	.	.	117	33
Londonderry	10	14	4	10	23	2	60	61	19	45	29	.	.	277	15
Longford	17	21	.	17	21	3	41	52	14	75	49	.	.	310	20
Loughrea	7	.	5	7	4	.	22	19	.	14	12	.	.	97	17
Lurgan	10	10	33	10	23	7	49	59	13	51	19	.	.	234	33
Macroom	25	4	5	25	19	.	39	15	5	26	29	.	.	192	61
Magherafelt	4	9	1	4	9	.	23	39	14	29	22	.	.	154	9
Mallow	13	4	4	13	13	6	38	43	16	60	31	.	.	241	35
Manorhamilton	7	4	2	7	9	.	12	12	2	12	8	.	.	75	23
Middleton	12	11	13	12	20	4	83	72	17	76	55	.	.	375	17
Mohill	8	4	.	8	10	1	9	21	5	25	16	.	.	107	19
Monaghan	10	1	.	10	11	1	27	36	10	37	25	.	.	168	11
Mullingar* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas	13	5	.	13	10	5	69	62	7	51	38	.	.	273	38
Navan	32	4	.	32	19	2	31	33	18	38	27	.	.	236	74
Navagh	12	11	20	12	22	5	55	49	8	77	50	.	.	321	35
Newcastle	24	6	3	24	26	3	56	57	19	56	38	.	.	312	82
New Ross	23	4	4	23	17	.	59	71	17	60	45	.	.	323	50
Newry	15	10	15	15	15	8	61	76	21	66	45	.	.	347	27
Newtownards	8	3	15	8	6	8	44	50	13	41	28	.	.	224	16
Newtown Limavady	6	2	4	6	2	1	13	26	4	17	19	.	.	100	6
Oldcastle	15	.	.	15	5	2	30	30	12	37	29	.	.	175	52
Omagh	13	.	12	13	22	2	26	39	21	43	24	.	.	215	20
Parsonstown	6	.	2	6	7	.	28	33	5	34	26	.	.	147	11
Rathdown	10	.	21	10	15	29	118	110	16	81	32	.	.	442	22
Rathdrum	21	3	2	21	20	2	48	55	45	38	27	.	.	283	35
Rathkeale	11	7	1	11	10	3	35	22	6	39	33	.	.	178	24
Roscommon	6	5	1	6	6	2	27	11	3	13	13	.	.	93	19
Roscrea	10	7	1	10	13	3	22	32	1	32	29	.	.	160	16
Scuriff	3	4	3	3	3	.	7	9	.	7	4	.	.	43	11
Shillelagh	13	5	3	13	7	.	31	24	21	32	16	.	.	165	50
Skibbereen	14	14	21	14	10	2	46	51	1	38	55	.	.	256	24
Sligo	11	6	12	11	20	8	27	37	16	39	34	.	.	221	19
Strabane	9	4	7	9	9	3	29	49	9	44	36	.	.	202	24
Thurles	5	4	.	5	6	2	30	20	5	26	20	.	.	123	4
Tipperary	31	6	1	31	16	2	51	53	2	75	43	.	.	311	92
Trim	10	2	7	10	7	1	28	18	4	25	14	.	.	121	27
Tullamore	8	7	14	8	15	3	36	29	7	48	29	.	.	204	8
Waterford	15	42	8	15	48	8	120	141	12	121	69	.	.	599	12
Wexford	13	2	26	13	14	2	50	45	22	46	38	.	.	271	27
Total	1,299	593	830	1,299	1,684	447	4,830	5,703	1,149	5,942	3,622	50	81	27,529	2,780

* See Note (*) to Table I.

Note to Table III.

	Of the Women "whose Husbands are not in the Workhouse," the Husbands of 109 are accounted for as under.	Of the "Fatherless Children whose Mothers are not in the Workhouse," the Mothers of 67 are accounted for as under.	Of the "Mother- less Children whose Fathers are not in the Work- house," the Fathers of 48 are accounted for as under.	Of the "Children who have neither Parent in the Workhouse," the Fathers of 88 are accounted for as under.	Of the "Legitimate Children whose Mothers only are in the Workhouse," the Fathers of 196 are accounted for as under.	Of the "Illegitimate Children whose Mothers are not in the Workhouse," the Mothers of 28 are accounted for as under.
In Army	83	..	2	6	38	..
In Gnal.	29	23	4	13	54	14
In Hospital	14	30	2	..	17	8
In Lunatic Asylum	8	7	1	..	13	9
Transported	30	2	19	13	75	8
Deserted by Father . . . . .	..	..	..	56	..	..
Total	108	67	43	88	196	28

and Domestic Condition of Persons relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland.

DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Of Children Legitimate.														Of Children Illegitimate.						Grand Total of Children.
Fatherless.			Motherless.			Deserted by both Parents, including Foundlings.	Others whose Parents are not in the Workhouse.	Deserted by Father, Mother being in the Workhouse.	Others whose Mothers only are in the Workhouse.	Deserted by Mother, Father being in the Workhouse.	Others whose Fathers only are in the Workhouse.	Orphans.	Total Legitimate Children.	Mother in the Workhouse.			Total Illegitimate Children.	Children whose Condition is not specified.		
Mother in the Workhouse.	Deserted by Mother.	Others whose Mothers are not in the Workhouse.	Father in the Workhouse.	Deserted by Father.	Others whose Fathers are not in the Workhouse.									Deserted by Mother.	Others whose Mothers are not in the Workhouse.	Mother Dead.				
24	1	1	13	6	2	16	1	1	2	15	89	27	3	5	7	42	131			
144	5	16	13	12	18	84	14	1	5	155	530	22	2	2	2	26	536			
66	10	15	2	14	6	24	6	1	1	37	194	18	5	8	5	36	230			
20	1	1	1	5	2	12	4	2	1	3	58	6	1	1	1	7	65			
36	4	4	3	8	6	33	6	2	3	19	120	20	1	2	1	24	144			
27	7	3	3	3	4	67	6	3	3	21	136	33	5	2	2	40	176			
15	29	8	1	29	15	14	19	3	3	127	362	21	2	2	3	26	388			
33	5	7	5	18	1	40	9	2	3	31	133	31	1	1	1	1	134			
38	4	5	5	4	5	47	1	2	2	46	216	28	10	5	5	48	264			
46	12	3	13	2	9	14	15	2	2	15	183	7	2	2	3	12	195			
53	5	4	13	3	2	25	15	3	3	16	126	21	7	1	1	29	155			
25	1	1	7	3	3	25	2	3	3	30	182	40	2	1	5	48	230			
62	3	1	10	2	5	52	2	3	3	18	103	2	2	2	2	4	107			
36	4	2	14	12	2	25	2	2	2	29	198	26	1	3	6	26	224			
38	2	1	10	6	6	20	2	2	2	42	162	6	1	3	6	16	178			
66	10	8	8	8	4	16	8	3	3	31	130	19	4	4	1	24	154			
50	2	1	8	6	5	32	3	10	10	29	191	7	1	1	1	8	199			
101	4	12	3	3	14	56	7	1	5	38	219	27	1	1	2	29	248			
76	1	18	18	3	5	53	10	1	1	56	307	14	3	4	2	23	330			
64	1	6	11	1	6	24	13	6	5	44	315	30	5	2	5	42	357			
74	29	5	29	9	3	25	16	5	5	32	212	41	2	5	1	49	261			
14	4	13	20	6	1	4	12	5	5	67	305	39	7	1	8	55	360			
14	4	5	6	4	4	1	2	6	6	36	131	21	8	1	5	34	165			
53	4	9	8	3	3	6	10	1	1	6	44	5	5	1	1	12	56			
39	4	1	2	3	1	52	1	1	1	33	184	24	1	2	2	27	211			
46	3	3	11	1	1	9	9	7	7	36	166	34	7	7	2	43	209			
36	3	8	1	3	17	31	24	1	7	47	135	7	7	1	1	15	150			
56	12	2	7	15	1	50	5	1	1	55	226	23	3	6	3	32	253			
52	1	1	5	1	11	17	8	2	1	27	221	65	4	6	4	79	300			
16	2	1	4	2	6	10	8	4	3	16	153	3	3	3	5	21	174			
45	14	1	9	3	19	26	9	3	3	17	87	3	2	2	2	3	90			
6	3	3	5	3	3	8	3	2	2	52	214	6	2	5	2	15	229			
42	7	6	1	1	4	15	3	2	7	6	46	2	2	2	2	2	48			
18	7	6	1	2	5	23	3	1	1	34	151	28	1	4	3	33	184			
30	16	18	3	7	9	50	9	1	4	16	109	3	1	1	1	3	112			
16	3	2	8	4	6	14	1	3	3	44	214	21	1	1	1	22	236			
41	2	4	2	6	1	20	4	3	3	28	107	9	1	1	1	11	118			
117	1	19	9	11	7	36	1	1	1	29	122	6	1	5	1	13	135			
20	7	1	3	17	2	5	1	7	7	57	350	11	2	1	1	14	364			
41	7	10	12	9	3	10	14	7	1	28	117	14	2	2	5	23	140			
41	8	64	12	10	6	29	23	11	3	30	182	12	5	3	2	22	204			
38	5	1	14	1	24	1	22	5	1	46	384	33	2	8	4	43	427			
										2	148	33	3	1	2	39	187			
4,689	621	383	696	846	197	929	3,284	691	111	169	4,164	19,836	1,976	247	231	185	2,639	60	22,585	

DESTITUTION RETURNS.—TABLE IV.—Showing the State of Health at Time of Admission of Persons

UNIONS.	STATE OF															
	Bodily Infirm.	Bodily Infirm, and in Bad Health.	In Bad Health, Sickly or Delicate.	Cripple.	Lame, Rheumatic, Ruptured, or partially Disabled, or having Pains or Sores on Body or Limbs.	Paralysed.	In Fever.	Dangerously Ill.	Having Itch, Scoury, or Eruption.	Blind.	Bad Eyes, or nearly Blind.	Deaf or Dumb.	Having various other Diseases.	Epileptic.	Idiot or Imbecile.	Lunatic.
Abbeyleix	16	16	62	48	20	3	133	3	20	1	10	2	8	3	16	1
Antrim	18		70	9	5			9		5				3	4	1
Ardee	71	1	1	10			10							2	8	
Armagh	42		23	14	40	1			4	1	8	4	9	1	15	
Athlone	44	21		7	6			1		5	2	1	5	9	7	
Athy	63		1	16		7				4				4	2	
Bailieborough . .	52	5		17							1			6	7	1
Ballina	25	50		3	9					7			1	2	12	1
Ballinasloe . . .	11	6	52	6	1	1	11	6						1	7	2
Ballinrobe	4	3		1	2	1				3					5	
Ballycastle	10	1	2	2	10					1	2	1	9	4	10	2
Ballymena	73	4		9										7	6	1
Ballymoney	93			11						1				2	10	1
Ballyshannon . . .	13	12		4	2								3	2		
Balrothery*																
Baltinglas	16	5	6	20	6				22	5		1		7	6	1
Banbridge	21		1	9				1						2	16	
Bandon	36	36	36	2	33	8		10		11	15	2	23	5	21	5
Belfast	176	22	67	8	26	15	220	3		8	5	2	4	11	33	
Boyle	12	6	21		6	1				4			2		2	
Callan	11	25	13	3	7	3							4	5	6	1
Carrickmacross . .	13	2		2			1	2						1	3	
Carrick-on-Shannon	13	8	26	8	11	1		4	4	8	2		7	2	10	
Carrick-on Suir . .	58	20	17	8	7	1	5	1	1	2	1		6	2	4	
Cashel*																
Castlebar	39	2		3	1	2				1	1				8	
Castleblaney . . .	12	61	24	4	1			3		1	1			3	5	
Castlederg	5	2	1	3	4				19	1			2		2	
Cavan*																
Celbridge	11		8	5	1					1				1	1	
Clogheen	14	1		6	10	2				5	1	1	1	2	18	2
Clones	59		1	5	1					1	1			2	4	1
Clonmel	93		4	20						1	1			7	37	
Coleraine	23	31	51	3	14	9				6	5		4	3	19	2
Cookstown	13	23		5						6				1	11	
Cootehill	21			7	6	1				4		1	1	3	9	3
Cork	50			15	44	17				10	22	9	2	21	14	1
Donegal	2	15		3	1			6		1	1			1	1	
Downpatrick . . .	10	1	19	4	4			1		1	2			1	29	
Drogheda	30	1	55	3	34	6		6	30		14		21	2	9	1
Dublin (North) . .	62	115	367	26	207	57	1	1	20	11	29	3	98	18	17	6
Dublin (South) . .	759	96	11	252	3	7		13		5	6	7	2	21	54	25
Dundalk	30	23	35	14	14	4	2			5	1		7	6	19	
Dungannon	33	41	43	12	4	1	7	5		3	1		2		27	1
Dunmanway	18	10		9	2			9		2	4		1	1	9	
Dunshaughlin . . .	22		14	8	10					2	1			1	5	
Edenderry	16	13	12	13	1			4		1	1			1	6	
Ennis	35	15	43	13	7	11				4	14		12	5	9	
Enniscorthy	63	7	14	7	16	4	2	2		7	2	1	3	4	21	
Ennistymon	9	15	11	11	13	6			2	3	3	2	5	6	14	
Fermoy	115		65	19	21	2	2			3	1		4	9	10	
Galway	1	4	12	8	14	1		6		4	9		16	6	7	
Gorey	20	3	10	8	13	3					4	3	7	2	9	
Gort	18	11	16	4			10			1	2			1	3	
Gortin	5	3		2								1		1	2	
Granard	16	4	17	14	1			7		3	1			6	8	
Inishowen	26		1	6							1		2	1	6	

See Note (*) to Table I.

relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Quarter from 10th January to 9th April, 1844.

HEALTH.											Proportion per Cent. of Persons aged 15 Years and upwards admitted in Bad Health or Infirm, to Total Number aged 15 Years and upwards relieved during Quarter.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Number admitted in Bad Health or Infirm, to Total Number relieved during Quarter.		
Number of Persons admitted in Bad Health or Infirm in Body or Mind, as contained in preceding Classes, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.					Residue of Persons relieved, and not returned as being in Bad Health or Infirm at Time of Admission, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.					Total Number relieved during Quarter.				
Above 15.			Under 15.	Grand Total.	Above 15.			Under 15.	Grand Total.					
Males.	Females	Total.			Males.	Fem.	Total.							
109	133	242	120	362	17	44	61	219	280	642	79	56		
56	58	114	10	124	26	41	67	128	195	319	63	39		
55	37	92	15	107	40	85	126	245	371	478	42	22		
61	63	124	40	164	28	133	161	313	474	638	43	26		
66	37	103	14	117	21	68	89	266	355	472	53	25		
46	46	92	3	95	32	92	124	182	306	401	42	24		
38	45	83	6	89	29	74	103	216	319	408	44	22		
67	32	99	11	110	31	45	76	133	209	319	56	34		
45	43	88	16	104	25	52	77	181	258	362	53	29		
7	12	19	.	19	7	5	12	32	44	63	61	30		
21	29	50	4	54	6	13	19	33	52	106	74	51		
56	40	96	4	100	5	27	32	79	111	211	75	47		
39	76	115	3	118	8	24	32	93	125	243	78	49		
18	18	36	.	36	1	4	5	10	15	51	87	71		
48	30	78	17	95	34	69	103	176	279	374	43	25		
23	22	45	5	50	51	75	126	181	307	357	26	14		
136	96	232	11	243	14	73	87	173	260	503	73	48		
198	278	476	124	600	78	248	326	542	868	1,468	59	41		
29	18	47	7	54	16	50	66	223	289	343	41	16		
31	43	74	4	78	32	43	75	149	224	302	49	26		
10	12	22	2	24	7	9	16	21	37	61	58	36		
36	41	77	27	104	6	31	37	189	226	330	67	32		
78	46	124	9	133	39	74	113	159	272	405	52	33		
24	30	54	3	57	5	17	22	45	67	124	69	46		
49	58	107	8	115	14	67	81	226	307	422	56	27		
7	12	19	20	39	1	8	9	28	37	76	60	51		
19	10	29	.	29	42	57	99	77	176	205	22	14		
34	26	60	3	63	33	40	73	126	199	262	44	24		
39	35	74	.	74	25	104	129	256	385	459	36	16		
64	91	155	8	163	98	170	268	307	575	738	36	22		
73	87	160	10	170	6	48	54	153	207	377	74	45		
26	34	60	4	64	12	41	53	146	199	263	53	24		
32	24	56	.	56	84	162	246	418	664	720	18	8		
87	111	198	7	205	753	1,296	2,049	870	2,919	3,124	9	7		
13	13	26	3	29	1	6	7	11	18	47	78	62		
30	38	68	4	72	73	175	248	296	544	616	21	12		
88	76	164	48	212	90	102	192	215	407	619	43	34		
372	574	946	92	1,038	145	499	644	529	1,173	2,211	59	47		
528	693	1,221	40	1,261	114	446	560	738	1,298	2,559	69	49		
80	59	139	22	161	47	140	187	276	463	624	43	26		
52	86	138	42	180	9	52	61	195	256	436	69	41		
30	29	59	6	65	13	33	46	131	177	242	57	27		
41	21	62	1	63	35	113	148	252	400	463	29	14		
37	23	60	8	68	92	116	208	231	439	507	22	13		
69	75	144	24	168	45	78	123	182	305	473	54	36		
69	70	139	14	153	27	94	121	264	385	538	52	28		
48	34	82	18	100	2	13	15	116	131	231	84	43		
109	123	232	19	251	151	243	394	489	888	1,134	37	22		
35	36	71	17	88	31	60	91	137	228	316	44	28		
39	37	76	6	82	10	71	81	172	253	335	48	24		
29	27	56	10	66	15	19	34	59	93	159	61	41		
8	8	16	.	16	6	19	25	27	52	68	39	23		
42	31	73	4	77	40	109	149	271	420	497	32	15		
16	24	40	2	42	7	4	11	9	20	62	78	68		

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE IV. (continued).—Showing the State of Health,

UNIONS.	STATE OF															
	Bodily Infirm.	Bodily Infirm, and in Bad Health.	In Bad Health, Sickly, or Delicate.	Cripple.	Lame, Rheumatic, Ruptured, or partially Disabled, or having Pains or Sores on Body or Limbs.	Paralysed.	In Fever.	Dangerously Ill.	Having Itch, Scoury, or Eruption.	Blind.	Bad Eyes, or nearly Blind.	Deaf or Dumb.	Having various other Diseases.	Epileptic.	Idiot or Imbecile.	Lunatic.
Kells	37	2	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	3	2	3	1
Kilkeel	10	14	5	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	16	1	1	9
Kilkenny	7	30	251	22	3	4	.	.	.	3	12	1	1	2	15	2
Kilmallock	36	24	138	4	49	9	1	.	8	5	3	.	8	2	6	1
Kilrush	16	12	7	11	14	.	.	3	1	5	1	1	.	2	11	1
Kinsale	81	15	13	18	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Larne	10	55	8	23	8	.	.	4	.	4	4	.	2	2	9	2
Limerick	112	13	60	25	104	24	.	11	5	16	44	8	61	3	43	26
Lisburn	91	17	7	16	39	5	1	2	.	4	3	1	15	3	30	1
Lismore	20	2	7	3	11	3	.	6	.	1	6	1	3	3	7	.
Lisnaskea	31	11	3	6	6	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	4	5	10	.
Londonderry	41	19	23	5	17	6	1	1	2	3	2	2	14	12	26	12
Longford	5	.	37	10	25	6	.	.	.	3	5	2	15	7	11	.
Loughrea	34	.	3	2	6	2	13	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	4	.
Lurgan	34	.	27	15	30	16	128	.	2	8	5	1	20	5	16	1
Macroom	26	.	3	6	13	.	2	.	1	2	4	1	4	4	7	.
Magherafelt	26	9	32	8	1	1	2	4	.	.	.	2	1	3	28	5
Mallow	75	.	3	11	9	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	10	3	4	1
Manorhamilton	5	4	3	9	7	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	5	1
Midleton	56	98	4	22	2	.	14	29	.	2	3	.	1	6	15	10
Mohill	21	11	5	15	1	2	3	1	.	2	2	.	2	1	10	.
Monaghan	29	22	7	22	5	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	17	.
Mullingar* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas	26	18	15	18	15	7	.	2	.	4	3	3	7	3	22	3
Navan	1	12	42	9	17	.	.	2	4	1	1	11	11	2	19	.
Nenagh . . . . .	.	6	6	6	40	7	.	.	2	7	15	4	2	6	19	2
Newcastle	68	29	12	6	9	3	15	24	.	2	1	1	6	6	18	1
New Ross	84	.	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	6	2	39	.
Newry	62	1	2	12	6	5	.	3	.	8	2	3	6	2	21	5
Newtownards	29	59	23	7	6	48	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	28	2
Newtown Limavady	30	2	.	.	2	6	.	.	2	5	.	.	4	.	7	.
Oldcastle . . . . .	.	.	26	7	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	7	.
Omagh	55	6	10	14	20	5	.	.	.	4	1	.	9	2	11	.
Parsonstown	25	6	7	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	1
Rathdowni	57	1	25	3	34	8	1	1	6	5	11	1	24	6	24	3
Rathdrum	53	9	3	20	2	1	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	8	7	.
Rathkeale	56	2	13	19	21	8	.	.	1	5	6	.	11	1	5	.
Roscommon	22	8	3	2	4	7	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	3	4	3
Roscrea	20	9	39	1	13	4	1	1	.	5	3	.	7	3	2	.
Scariff	10	2	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.
Shillelagh	54	7	.	22	2	.	1	.	27	1	3	2	14	5	14	2
Skibbereen	91	9	2	22	22	5	4	1	1	12	21	1	21	2	15	3
Sligo	63	11	.	17	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	33	.
Strabane	30	2	5	21	49	6	.	1	2	4	.	2	13	3	16	8
Thurles	23	4	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	6	.
Tipperary	36	52	80	11	11	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	.	2	14	.
Trim	18	9	12	4	20	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	7	2	1	1
Tullamore	32	28	9	11	10	4	9	4	.	6	2	1	3	4	3	.
Waterford	29	2	31	37	30	16	3	5	3	13	10	3	15	10	54	1
Wexford	52	2	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.
Totals	4355	1393	2252	1311	1333	342	663	239	195	342	364	91	605	362	1292	173

* See Note (*) to Table I.

at Time of Admission, of Persons relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

HEALTH.

Number of Persons admitted in Bad Health, or Infirm in Body or Mind, as contained in preceding Classes, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.					Residue of Persons relieved, and not returned as being in Bad Health, or Infirm, at Time of Admission, distinguishing those above 15 Years of Age.					Total Number relieved during Quarter.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons, aged 15 Years and upwards, admitted in Bad Health, or Infirm, to total Number, aged 15 Years and upwards, relieved during Quarter.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Number of Persons admitted in Bad Health, or Infirm, to Total Number relieved during Quarter.
Above 15.			Under 15.	Grand Total.	Above 15.			Under 15.	Grand Total.			
Males.	Females	Total.			Males.	Fem.	Total.					
38	23	61	1	62	53	104	162	256	418	480	27	13
26	26	52	7	59	4	19	23	66	89	148	69	40
139	150	289	41	330	172	172	344	492	836	1166	45	28
182	107	289	25	314	75	124	199	303	502	816	59	38
52	23	75	14	89	12	25	37	109	146	235	67	38
87	46	133	17	150	27	43	70	81	151	301	65	50
61	62	123	4	127	8	38	46	127	173	300	72	42
212	287	499	56	555	134	220	354	500	854	1409	58	39
83	121	204	31	235	4	48	52	199	251	486	79	48
37	31	68	5	73	4	20	24	60	84	157	73	46
42	29	71	8	79	6	40	46	136	182	261	61	31
90	86	176	10	186	27	74	101	166	267	453	63	41
61	60	121	10	131	67	122	189	378	567	698	39	19
33	25	58	18	76	13	26	39	116	155	231	59	33
106	123	229	79	308	15	40	55	185	240	548	80	56
45	24	69	4	73	57	66	123	191	314	387	36	19
51	53	104	18	122	8	42	50	137	187	309	67	39
57	60	117	5	122	33	91	124	225	349	471	48	26
22	15	37	3	40	11	27	38	104	142	182	49	22
140	105	245	17	262	34	96	130	207	337	599	65	44
30	32	62	14	76	7	38	45	164	209	285	57	27
54	46	100	8	108	9	59	68	146	214	322	59	33
73	65	138	8	146	52	83	135	191	326	472	50	31
53	46	99	12	111	41	96	137	236	373	484	42	23
60	48	108	8	116	88	125	213	322	535	651	33	18
106	78	184	17	201	21	107	128	340	468	669	56	30
74	54	128	9	137	61	134	195	252	447	584	40	24
72	54	126	12	138	74	147	221	348	569	707	36	20
75	96	171	42	213	23	30	53	123	176	389	76	55
27	31	58	2	60	17	25	42	54	96	156	58	39
22	21	43	3	46	52	80	132	208	340	386	24	12
65	65	130	7	137	10	75	85	202	287	424	60	32
42	32	74	4	78	20	53	73	146	219	297	50	26
82	93	175	35	210	99	168	267	223	490	700	39	30
55	51	106	5	111	46	131	177	295	472	583	37	19
82	55	137	11	148	5	36	41	163	204	352	78	42
36	13	49	11	60	16	28	44	79	123	183	53	33
43	32	75	39	114	26	59	85	190	275	389	46	29
14	9	23	3	26	7	13	20	45	65	91	53	28
62	56	118	36	154	6	41	47	148	195	349	71	45
138	79	217	15	232	12	37	49	97	146	378	81	61
70	51	121	5	126	20	80	100	231	331	457	54	28
71	82	153	9	162	8	41	49	109	158	320	75	51
30	12	42	6	48	29	52	81	129	210	258	34	19
91	77	168	51	219	41	102	143	313	456	675	54	33
33	27	65	14	79	18	38	56	126	182	261	53	30
69	51	120	7	127	25	59	84	197	281	408	58	31
145	111	256	6	262	109	234	343	421	764	1026	42	26
33	32	65	1	66	96	110	206	186	392	458	24	14
6838	6805	13,643	1668	15,311	4386	9500	13,886	20,917	34,803	50,114	50	31

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE V.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of Persons
9th April,

UNIONS.	Under 5 Years of Age.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		Total under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Abbeyleix	69	58	64	67	43	38	176	163	13	17	13	27
Antrim	22	21	27	20	27	21	76	62	2	7	2	4
Ardee	32	26	52	45	65	40	149	111	4	13	8	15
Armagh	44	50	73	65	67	54	184	169	6	27	5	19
Athlone	31	19	57	51	65	57	153	127	8	16	6	4
Athy	20	33	47	26	30	29	97	88	9	14	2	12
Bailieborough	23	19	43	45	47	45	113	109	7	14	1	8
Ballina	19	21	29	24	28	23	76	68	2	4	3	5
Ballynasloe	26	17	50	34	38	32	114	83	19	22	4	9
Ballinrobe	2	3	5	9	6	7	13	19	1	1	1	1
Ballycastle	6	8	6	8	5	4	17	20	1	1	1	4
Ballymena	12	7	24	11	16	13	52	31	1	1	1	3
Ballymoney	9	14	24	15	20	14	53	43	2	2	1	2
Ballyshannon	4	2	1	2	1	1	6	4	3	3	3	2
Balrothery*	25	25	32	39	40	32	97	96	15	14	1	9
Baltinglass	30	18	36	38	35	29	101	85	6	3	1	7
Banbridge	39	27	32	31	33	22	104	80	11	12	9	23
Bandon	82	85	167	129	108	95	357	309	40	45	22	59
Belfast	27	17	52	45	46	43	125	105	4	6	3	3
Boyle	30	30	32	27	21	13	83	70	5	3	3	6
Callan	5	2	4	5	1	6	10	13	3	4	2	5
Carrickmacross	25	26	45	41	37	42	107	109	1	4	6	6
Carrick-on-Shannon . .	35	41	25	28	21	18	81	87	6	6	6	23
Carrick-on-Suir	6	8	5	10	6	13	17	31	3	1	1	6
Cashel*	29	34	38	41	49	43	116	118	8	22	1	8
Castlebar	6	8	9	9	8	8	23	25	2	2	1	1
Castleblaney	12	7	16	9	26	7	54	23	10	17	5	10
Castlederg	19	16	29	27	18	20	66	63	3	6	1	6
Cavan*	32	38	41	45	53	47	126	130	2	12	3	10
Celbridge	46	36	62	65	61	45	169	146	17	28	12	28
Clogheen	21	21	37	33	23	28	81	82	4	7	5	13
Clones	22	16	35	27	30	20	87	63	7	5	1	2
Clonmel	47	48	89	79	88	67	224	194	8	15	8	9
Coleraine	147	149	123	114	186	158	456	421	124	175	86	212
Cookstown	3	1	4	2	1	3	8	6	3	3	1	1
Cootehill	45	43	74	55	45	38	164	136	12	10	15	14
Cork	40	45	45	34	55	44	140	123	23	19	24	24
Donegal	97	75	141	121	102	85	340	281	51	69	34	107
Downpatrick	106	102	163	145	148	114	417	361	33	81	16	93
Drogheda	50	37	43	38	77	53	170	128	18	27	1	27
Dublin (North)	32	27	41	52	42	43	115	122	13	9	3	12
Dublin (South)	26	16	32	24	20	19	78	59	4	4	6	5
Dundalk	36	41	35	39	54	48	125	128	3	14	1	4
Dungannon	43	35	39	35	45	42	127	112	42	33	2	8
Dunmanway	21	22	32	45	52	34	105	101	8	11	5	4
Dunshaughlin	52	44	50	50	35	47	137	141	12	16	4	10
Edenderry	8	17	34	30	29	16	71	63	2	3	2	4
Ennis	100	88	109	84	78	49	287	221	49	25	15	48
Enniscorthy	14	20	30	23	44	23	88	66	21	15	3	17
Ennistymon	27	22	42	31	40	16	109	69	2	12	8	8
Fermoy	8	6	12	16	17	10	37	32	8	8	3	2
Galway	5	5	4	5	2	6	11	16	1	3	1	2
Gorey	26	28	42	41	66	72	134	141	3	12	2	4
Gort	1	1	3	2	4	3	8	8	1	1	1	1
Gortin	35	33	60	36	53	40	148	109	16	15	5	10
Granard	14	12	13	15	12	7	39	34	4	3	2	3
Inishowen	84	82	101	94	99	73	284	249	39	26	33	51
Kells	37	40	64	64	71	52	172	156	35	22	32	20
Kilkeel	18	20	29	21	22	13	69	54	1	8	5	2
Kilkenny	17	21	22	9	17	12	56	42	11	6	14	8
Kilmallock	35	33	60	36	53	40	148	109	16	15	5	10
Kilrush	14	12	13	15	12	7	39	34	4	3	2	3
Kinsale	84	82	101	94	99	73	284	249	39	26	33	51
	37	40	64	64	71	52	172	156	35	22	32	20
	18	20	29	21	22	13	69	54	1	8	5	2
	17	21	22	9	17	12	56	42	11	6	14	8

* See Note (*) to Table I.

relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Quarters from the 10th January to the 1844.

25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
7	14	11	32	4	13	10	21	3	4	9	19	5	5
6	7	2	12	2	9	5	16	4	4	3	6	2	2
5	10	7	21	6	17	6	14	5	10	12	9	8	2
2	25	5	28	3	17	8	24	4	8	6	12	2	5
1	9	1	17	4	8	3	14	4	4	7	5	7	5
1	14	2	14	4	19	6	12	9	9	11	10	6	5
2	6	4	13	3	12	4	25	5	4	7	6	1	2
4	7	12	12	7	15	7	11	5	1	9	3	2	1
3	9	7	16	4	7	7	19	3	2	8	2	3	1
1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	4	2	5	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	1	10	3	4	4	6	8	5	3	6	1	4
1	6	8	8	1	7	2	8	1	5	13	13	1	1
1	4	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
2	9	3	11	2	7	5	17	3	6	10	6	4	1
6	13	2	14	4	11	2	10	3	5	7	5	3	4
6	18	9	18	4	4	9	28	4	3	19	9	5	6
14	43	22	73	12	37	14	50	22	43	31	34	14	13
3	4	5	15	2	6	4	14	6	7	2	4	2	1
3	10	6	13	3	7	5	11	4	4	3	7	2	1
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	5	2	1	1	2
1	8	4	12	1	7	1	13	5	5	2	4	2	2
6	14	6	15	4	19	13	18	13	6	7	4	2	1
3	3	1	4	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2
2	13	4	16	1	11	4	16	3	6	5	11	3	6
1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
3	6	2	7	5	6	7	7	6	1	2	2	6	1
4	7	4	9	1	3	6	8	2	2	8	5	11	1
12	8	3	21	2	11	7	27	2	7	3	11	1	1
2	23	7	30	7	18	11	23	10	10	21	19	8	6
2	9	7	10	1	11	4	9	1	8	2	8	5	3
1	8	1	12	2	7	2	12	2	4	1	6	1	1
2	12	8	33	6	26	9	25	4	9	8	20	4	2
53	167	59	163	42	83	59	135	40	63	49	107	45	35
1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
2	17	7	32	4	17	3	21	2	10	7	12	7	10
8	16	22	37	17	11	16	18	9	9	9	16	9	3
22	107	30	111	29	61	27	88	40	56	56	84	31	50
19	87	38	84	24	64	56	105	41	63	69	100	54	65
7	22	8	25	5	19	13	25	7	9	7	8	10	7
3	10	1	20	1	5	3	25	6	6	8	11	1	1
3	3	3	13	1	7	2	13	2	1	1	4	1	1
2	15	3	28	1	12	7	28	4	3	8	12	4	2
3	6	6	27	7	12	6	12	5	11	6	8	5	1
3	4	9	17	3	10	6	23	4	5	5	11	6	2
4	12	5	30	5	16	6	27	6	9	11	6	5	4
3	1	2	5	1	3	7	8	1	1	5	4	1	1
25	45	25	69	18	29	22	41	10	13	21	21	6	3
3	8	2	11	2	5	4	15	3	1	6	6	3	2
1	12	4	17	2	9	3	14	2	7	7	8	1	3
1	2	2	7	1	3	3	5	1	1	5	3	1	2
1	11	2	19	3	11	9	19	10	12	5	12	3	2
1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	1
1	8	6	12	4	14	4	22	4	8	16	9	5	3
1	3	2	12	1	2	2	9	3	12	1	18	6	3
19	43	21	55	23	35	37	29	17	22	22	18	6	3
4	17	17	33	7	17	24	27	16	10	26	19	13	7
4	5	5	10	4	1	9	6	4	3	3	2	4	1
9	12	4	11	3	3	4	11	4	10	4	9	9	4

DESTITUTION RETURNS, TABLE V. (continued).—Showing in Quinquennial

UNIONS.	60 and under 65.		65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Abbeyleix	11	7	11	1	11	7	7	3	7	6	4	2
Antrim	3	3	11	6	19	6	14	8	8	10	2	2
Ardee	12	4	4	4	7	1	2	1	4	2	2	2
Armagh	12	12	7	3	18	6	3	4	5	3	2	2
Athlone	12	9	6	1	4	4	7	3	11	4	2	1
Athy	6	8	8	4	6	4	2	2	1	8	4	1
Ballieborough	4	5	2	7	16	8	6	4	2	2	1	2
Ballina	13	9	6	2	10	7	7	3	10	3	2	2
Ballinasloe	6	5	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	2	1	1
Ballinrobe	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	1	1
Ballycastle	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	6	3	3	2
Ballymena	2	5	5	4	8	9	10	4	7	3	3	2
Ballymoney	8	9	6	8	6	11	9	9	6	9	3	2
Ballyshannon	3	5	1	2	2	.	.	2	2	1	1	1
Balrothery* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	1
Baltinglass	12	7	5	2	13	6	.	.	2	3	.	1
Banbridge	5	9	5	4	13	1	11	8	5	3	.	2
Bandon	23	20	8	4	21	15	9	3	10	4	3	4
Belfast	19	41	18	29	21	24	14	14	9	17	3	4
Boyle	5	4	3	3	3	.	.	1	3	1	.	.
Callan	10	10	7	1	6	7	5	3	2	3	1	.
Carrickmacross	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	2
Carrick-on-Shannon	6	3	8	4	8	2	1	.	2	.	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir	11	13	15	2	10	5	6	2	9	1	2	.
Cashel* . . . . .	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Castlebar	4	7	1	5	2	3	2	3	5	5	3	1
Castleblanney	6	2	4	2	7	5	6	3	6	3	3	1
Castlederg	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	.	.
Cavan* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge	2	2	3	2	8	5	2	1	1	1	.	.
Clogheen	8	6	4	4	6	2	7	6	2	1	.	.
Clones	6	11	2	3	10	6	5	2	13	4	4	4
Clonmel	20	26	11	13	14	12	6	5	5	13	1	1
Coleraine	12	12	9	10	13	11	6	8	5	12	1	2
Cookstown	2	6	6	1	5	5	1	1	4	4	.	1
Cooteshill	14	18	11	3	16	3	8	2	9	5	.	.
Cork	132	130	42	37	69	56	23	18	12	20	4	5
Donegal . . . . .	.	1	2	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	2
Downpatrick	14	13	10	10	13	22	11	8	10	14	1	2
Drogheda	20	8	7	2	12	7	7	3	3	7	1	1
Dublin (North)	64	139	54	53	34	73	29	32	10	33	5	7
Dublin (South)	96	151	69	67	77	87	29	35	13	47	5	5
Dundalk	12	12	12	3	14	5	8	3	3	4	3	2
Dungannon	3	12	5	5	5	2	1	2	7	13	3	4
Dunmanway	2	1	5	2	6	6	4	3	.	1	1	1
Dunshaughlin	12	5	12	2	9	6	3	.	4	2	.	.
Edenderry	14	5	7	1	10	7	3	.	7	5	2	1
Ennis	10	19	10	9	16	15	12	7	12	14	4	1
Enniscorthy	11	11	5	1	15	7	2	4	1	6	1	4
Ennistymon	6	.	4	1	5	3	2	2	6	6	.	3
Fermoy	22	20	14	9	16	21	5	5	10	15	1	.
Galway	10	6	2	6	5	2	2	.	.	2	.	.
Gorey	8	4	5	3	7	3	3	2	2	5	2	.
Gort	5	7	3	.	7	3	2	.	3	3	1	.
Gortin	2	6	.	3	5	2	.	.	3	.	.	1
Granard	10	9	7	4	12	13	2	6	10	5	4	.
Inishowen	2	3	3	5	3	6	1	2	3	5	1	.
Kells	15	12	5	2	10	8	1	1	5	2	.	1
Kilkeel	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny	31	17	19	8	23	14	6	2	9	8	1	1
Kilmallock	22	25	16	8	20	11	8	4	13	10	4	1
Kilrush	7	2	7	2	6	2	4	1	3	2	.	.
Kinsale	14	11	5	7	7	5	13	.	7	4	.	3

See Note (*) to Table I.

Periods the Ages of Persons Relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

90 and under 95.		95 and under 100.		100 and above.		Persons above 15, whose Ages are not specified.		Total above 15.		Grand Total.		
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	177	302	340	642
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	99	158	161	319
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	123	244	234	478
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	196	273	365	638
1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	87	105	240	232	472
.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	78	138	175	226	401
2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	67	119	180	228	408
3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	98	77	174	145	319
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	95	184	178	362
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	17	27	36	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	42	44	62	106
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	61	67	113	98	211
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	47	100	100	143	243
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	22	25	26	51
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	99	179	195	374
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	97	175	182	357
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	150	169	254	249	503
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	276	526	633	835	1,468
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	68	170	173	343
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	86	146	156	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	21	27	34	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	72	149	181	330
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	120	198	207	405
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	29	47	46	78	124
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	125	179	243	422
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	31	45	76
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	67	115	90	205
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	67	66	133	129	262
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	139	190	269	459
1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	162	261	331	407	738
1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	79	135	160	217	377
1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	38	75	125	138	263
1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	116	186	340	380	720
.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	840	1,407	1,296	1,828	3,124
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	19	22	25	47
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	213	267	349	616
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	178	318	301	619
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	517	1,073	857	1,354	2,211
2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	642	1,139	1,059	1,500	2,559
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	127	199	297	327	624
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	138	176	260	436
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	62	121	121	242
1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	76	134	201	262	463
3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	129	139	256	251	507
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	114	153	219	254	473
2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	96	164	233	305	538
1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	50	47	121	110	231
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260	366	547	587	1,134
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	96	154	162	316
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	49	108	158	177	335
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	46	81	78	159
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	27	25	43	68
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	140	216	231	497
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	28	26	36	62
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	96	127	244	236	480
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	45	69	79	148
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	311	322	595	571	1,166
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	257	231	429	387	816
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	64	48	133	102	235
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	89	170	131	301

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE V. (continued).—Showing in Quinquennial

UNIONS.	Under 5 Years of Age.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		Total under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Larne	16	21	25	24	22	23	63	68	4	3	2	12
Limerick	76	88	121	83	115	73	312	244	34	41	19	49
Lisburn	32	25	51	45	51	26	134	96	2	6	3	11
Lismore	11	16	17	8	6	7	34	31	4	2	1	4
Lisnaskea	21	21	29	29	23	21	73	71	4	4	1	7
Londonderry	21	19	31	29	33	43	85	91	18	25	8	4
Longford	38	35	113	82	69	51	220	168	5	14	4	22
Loughrea	11	16	36	23	30	18	77	57	8	6	2	5
Lurgan	52	46	55	52	33	26	140	124	14	13	6	21
Macroon	41	34	43	38	22	17	106	89	7	3	9	8
Magherafelt	12	15	35	36	27	30	74	81	3	8	5	5
Mallow	44	46	33	38	36	33	113	117	2	11	4	13
Manorhamilton	13	13	20	15	23	23	56	51	6	1		4
Midleton	51	27	50	41	29	26	130	94	20	9	13	31
Mohill	24	14	35	38	34	33	93	85	3	8	1	4
Monaghan	24	24	24	31	27	24	75	79	9	9	1	5
Mullingar*												
Naas	14	25	44	35	50	31	108	91	40	26	3	11
Navan	51	38	34	33	57	35	142	106	6	13	6	14
Nenagh	47	36	64	59	71	53	182	148	14	11	12	14
Newcastle	57	46	76	64	63	51	196	161	16	18	10	8
New Ross	47	57	54	31	39	33	140	121	5	12	2	24
Newry	44	48	67	49	82	70	193	167	16	20	10	14
Newtownards	22	18	41	35	34	15	97	68	9	8	11	14
Newtown Limavady	4	5	15	11	10	11	29	27	6	4	2	2
Oldcastle	26	26	45	37	43	34	114	97	12	8	1	7
Omagh	23	23	44	40	45	34	112	97	5	13	1	9
Parsonstown	15	21	28	34	20	32	63	87	1	10	1	6
Rathdown	41	40	43	44	50	40	134	124	39	45	13	41
Rathdrum	50	53	59	51	51	36	160	140	11	12	6	25
Rathkeale	19	16	32	30	40	37	91	83	5	7	6	1
Roscommon	18	11	17	15	20	9	55	35	11	2	3	4
Roscrea	15	30	45	37	51	51	111	118	7	12	1	9
Seariff	5	6	11	12	6	8	22	26		2		3
Shillelagh	33	28	37	39	26	21	96	88	5	3	5	10
Skibbereen	16	17	25	24	15	15	56	56	12	20	10	7
Sligo	31	27	46	39	44	49	121	115	10	10	5	16
Strabane	12	12	28	24	21	21	61	57	9	4	2	3
Thurles	14	15	36	20	33	17	83	52	7	7	2	5
Tipperary	31	39	81	50	90	73	202	162	11	16	6	5
Trim	20	7	19	13	46	35	85	55		4	4	4
Tullamore	18	26	55	32	48	25	121	83	10	8	3	7
Waterford	77	74	114	64	61	37	252	175	23	32	10	37
Wexford	33	28	39	28	28	31	100	87	17	10	4	18
Total	3,219	3,065	4,589	3,938	4,300	3,474	12,108	10,477	1,216	1,477	641	1,570
	6,284		8,527		7,774		22,585		2,693		2,211	
Under 15.												
	Males. 12,108		Females. 10,477									
15 to 30.												
	Males. 2,346		Females. 4,537									

* See Note (*) to Table I.

Periods the Age of Persons Relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
4	6	2	16	4	2	1	10	1	6	7	4	1	1
11	44	22	78	12	40	22	60	21	18	26	29	21	13
5	4	2	17	2	12	4	13	4	9	5	8	6	12
1	10	5	6	1	3		8	3	4	5	5	6	1
1	6	2	8	4	5	2	17		4	4	1	3	2
10	16	3	23	4	18	12	13	6	8	12	10	10	1
5	12	10	24	4	20	3	22	4	8	9	13	7	4
2	1	1	9	1	5	6	8	4	2	6	1	1	1
5	21	8	19	11	18	6	19	10	5	10	6	5	2
4	4	5	14	2	9	9	24	3	3	9	8	5	1
	5	3	8	8	11	2	24	1	5	5	9	5	2
4	18	5	26	7	10	4	21	8		10	11	6	5
2	5		4		5	5	12	2		3	6	2	1
14	28	15	27	4	16	20	22	6	6	8	15	4	6
1	5	2	15	2	5	5	12	2	5	3	2	2	
2	11		15	2	8	8	12	5	10	4	5	2	1
3	10	4	23	8	9	6	22	6	12	5	5	14	4
5	19	6	28	3	19	17	20	6	1	8	7	6	5
2	17	7	25	11	17	10	24	14	15	10	20	9	2
5	16	5	31	8	29	13	27	5	8	12	10	9	5
8	23	13	33	12	13	5	18	9	10	7	10	8	7
3	9	8	34	6	22	9	16	6	9	14	10	9	4
6	19	4	16	3	13	6	12	3	8	10	7	1	5
2	3	3	12		1		3	4	3	2	2	2	1
	12	1	10	3	10	9	16	4	8	8	7	4	1
1	7	2	15	3	10	5	24	3	8	3	10	2	1
2	5	4	17	3	8	4	7		5	10	7	1	1
21	33	10	37	9	11	12	19	8	7	11	14	6	2
4	23	4	31	3	25	6	17	5	10	11	8	4	5
7	6	1	15	2	13	10	13	3	5	6	5	6	1
2	4	9	7	1	4	3	7	2	2	3	3		1
5	7	2	9	3	10	4	12	1	7	6	4	5	2
		1	4	2			3	1	2		2	2	
4	14	1	13	1	8	4	15	1	3	5	5	8	3
11	11	10	11	3	4	8	22	4	2	15	1	5	2
3	12	1	20	1	9	2	16	4	11	5	5	5	1
1	7	2	11	4	9	9	15	2	8	5	8	3	1
1	8	4	13	1	8	7	7	5	2	4	2	3	
3	7	8	40	6	26	16	30	10	8	11	10	12	2
1	3	6	8	1	4	3	9	8	5	6	5	4	2
1	10	4	10		9	4	19	8	4	8	7	3	3
11	35	15	49	8	20	22	22	9	10	20	23	13	6
5	16	7	15	6	9	4	10	6	11	10	18	11	7
489	1,490	657	2,212	490	1,284	810	1,925	600	780	919	1,095	591	421
1,979		2,869		1,774		2,735		1,380		2,014		1,012	

30 to 50.

Males. 2,557
Females. 6,201

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE V. (continued)—Showing in Quinquennial Periods

UNIONS.	60 and under 65.		65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Larne	4	6	9	5	10	13	12	7	8	7	.	2
Limerick	47	60	32	25	42	24	22	5	11	15	1	3
Lisburn	11	12	16	17	8	19	12	13	5	12	2	3
Lismore	5	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	.	.	.
Lisnaskea	5	4	3	2	2	3	6	.	6	5	3	1
Londonderry	7	7	5	8	5	10	6	5	5	9	2	3
Longford	17	17	16	5	21	10	8	3	10	6	4	1
Loughrea	3	5	1	.	3	2	4	2	2	4	1	.
Lurgan	13	12	3	6	14	7	9	3	7	10	.	1
Macroom	13	9	5	2	15	3	3	.	9	1	1	.
Magherafelt	4	9	2	1	7	1	6	1	7	2	.	1
Mallow	13	14	6	4	11	8	6	2	3	5	.	.
Manorhamilton	2	2	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Middleton	29	17	13	10	18	7	2	2	7	4	.	1
Mohill	4	4	3	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	1	.
Monaghan	6	12	1	2	12	7	2	2	7	2	1	2
Mullingar* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas	5	10	11	4	6	3	3	3	3	4	7	2
Navan	10	6	4	5	9	3	5	1	1	.	2	1
Nenagh	22	11	10	1	12	6	2	3	8	6	4	1
Newcastle	17	12	9	6	8	6	6	2	4	5	.	2
New Ross	17	14	18	6	13	9	6	1	9	8	2	.
Newry	16	15	9	11	11	9	14	5	9	12	.	1
Newtownards	10	5	13	5	9	9	7	7	6	2	.	2
Newtown Limavady	5	6	3	.	5	7	4	6	6	4	.	1
Old Castle	8	11	3	3	10	2	7	1	2	3	.	.
Omagh	10	13	8	2	14	8	2	3	14	16	2	.
Parsonstown	13	2	3	3	10	7	5	.	4	6	.	1
Rathdown	9	17	11	5	16	12	7	6	5	11	4	1
Rathdrum	8	5	9	4	16	5	6	3	8	6	.	2
Rathkeale	9	11	6	3	13	3	6	2	6	5	1	1
Roscommon	3	1	4	.	2	4	1	2	3	.	1	.
Roscrea	11	6	5	.	6	1	8	1	4	7	1	2
Scariff	2	.	1	1	6	2	4	.	2	2	.	1
Shillelagh	10	4	4	3	16	5	3	4	2	4	2	2
Skibbereen	29	14	7	2	23	5	7	3	9	8	1	3
Sligo	9	6	10	6	14	8	13	3	2	5	4	1
Strabane	9	7	4	5	9	11	9	6	8	21	2	3
Thurles	6	4	2	2	6	3	3	1	6	2	1	.
Tipperary	7	13	13	6	15	7	6	4	5	4	2	1
Trim	6	8	7	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	.	2
Tullamore	13	4	7	5	11	13	11	3	9	5	1	1
Waterford	27	41	24	15	28	17	23	10	17	19	2	7
Wexford	14	4	11	5	14	9	8	4	8	5	4	1
Total	1303	1362	861	590	1180	861	634	383	578	631	148	132
	2665		1451		2041		1017		1209		280	

50 to 80.

Males.	Females.
5,488	4,712

* See Note (*) to Table I.

The Ages of Persons relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

90 and under 95.		95 and under 100.		100 and above.		Persons above 15, whose Ages are not specified.		Total above 15.		Grand Total.		
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
2	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	69	100	132	168	300
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	346	507	658	751	1,409
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	169	221	265	486
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	41	51	75	82	157
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	69	121	140	261
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	117	160	202	251	453
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	128	182	348	350	698
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	46	51	123	108	231
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	163	261	287	548
3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	102	90	208	179	387
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	95	133	176	309
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	90	151	203	268	471
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	33	42	89	93	182
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	174	201	304	295	599
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	37	70	130	155	285
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	63	105	138	184	322
.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	125	148	233	239	472
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	142	236	248	484
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	173	330	321	651
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	185	323	346	669
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	135	188	275	309	584
4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	146	201	339	368	707
.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	98	126	195	194	389
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	56	73	83	156
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	74	101	188	198	386
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	75	140	187	237	424
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	62	85	125	172	297
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181	261	315	385	700
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	182	261	322	583
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	91	178	174	352
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	41	107	76	183
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	69	91	180	209	389
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	22	43	48	91
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	68	97	164	185	349
2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	150	116	206	172	378
1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	90	131	211	246	457
1	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	79	123	140	180	320
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	59	64	142	116	258
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	179	334	341	675
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	65	141	120	261
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	94	110	215	193	408
1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	254	345	506	520	1,026
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	142	229	229	458
67	60	25	13	13	18	2	1	11,224	16,305	23,332	26,782	50,114
127		38		31		3		27,529		50,114		

80 and upwards.

Males. 831
Females. 854

DESTITUTION RETURNS. TABLE VI.—Showing the previous Occupations of Persons, aged 15 Years to the 9th

UNIONS.	Peasant and Common Labourer.		Servants.		Mendicants.		Retail Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, Small Dealers, &c.		Artisan Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Handicraftsmen.		Porters, Carriers, Drivers, Messengers, &c.		Seamstresses Dressmakers and other similar Occupations.
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Females.
Abbeyleix . . .	80	117	6	30	6	18	.	.	18	.	.	.	2
Antrim . . .	36	.	5	17	11	25	1	.	13	.	.	.	2
Ardee . . .	52	.	1	11	12	38	3	4	9	.	.	.	1
Armagh . . .	34	1	10	76	9	36	5	4	15	.	.	.	6
Athlone . . .	22	6	3	20	3	7	20	7	13	.	.	.	.
Athy . . .	34	14	5	40	2	12	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Bailieborough . .	27	.	1	4	24	94	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Ballina . . .	6	.	4	10	61	43	4	.	7	.	.	.	.
Ballinasloe . . .	15	1	5	27	18	18	2	.	5	.	.	.	1
Ballinrobe . . .	10	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle . . .	4	.	1	10	9	20	2	.	5	.	.	.	3
Ballymena . . .	16	.	.	3	28	56	.	.	7	.	.	.	1
Ballymoney . . .	18	2	1	15	14	49	2	2	3	.	.	.	2
Ballyshannon . .	3	.	1	9	15	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balrothery* . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltinglass . . .	53	55	5	18	5	10	1	2	5	1	.	.	.
Banbridge . . .	39	17	.	16	17	59	1	.	3	.	.	.	.
Bandon . . .	68	3	6	46	15	23	1	.	19	.	.	.	2
Belfast . . .	72	2	16	149	3	12	10	23	64	1	10	1	48
Boyle . . .	6	.	.	1	34	59	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Callan . . .	36	.	2	17	10	35	1	3	6	.	.	.	.
Carrickmacross . .	10	.	5	11	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carrick-on-Shannon	22	3	1	27	4	17	3	1	6	.	.	.	4
Carrick-on-Suir . .	61	67	1	14	6	12	5	6	22	1	2	.	4
Cashel* . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar . . .	6	1	2	7	12	27	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Castleblaney . . .	19	8	5	15	28	94	2	3	6	.	.	.	.
Castlederg . . .	4	.	.	.	2	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan* . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge . . .	31	13	2	20	16	33	1	.	6	.	.	.	.
Clogheen . . .	34	.	4	6	.	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
Clones . . .	11	.	4	6	43	94	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Clonmel . . .	77	.	5	107	1	20	4	4	35	.	1	.	4
Coleraine . . .	27	.	1	23	23	45	2	3	8	1	.	1	8
Cookstown . . .	18	.	3	29	4	21	.	.	7	.	.	.	5
Cootehill . . .	2	1	1	6	91	168	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Cork . . .	383	4	37	683	.	7	26	90	228	2	7	.	137
Donegal . . .	5	.	1	8	1	3	1	4	4	.	.	.	1
Downpatrick . . .	36	1	2	52	14	80	1	8	7	.	.	.	6
Drogheda . . .	45	.	3	9	3	10	2	1	15	.	1	.	3
Dublin (North) . .	171	15	50	492	.	1	40	63	144	6	26	1	93
Dublin (South) . .	110	1	87	507	.	4	43	104	197	4	33	1	141
Dundalk . . .	50	.	11	61	13	48	5	5	20	.	.	.	3
Dungannon . . .	21	10	7	43	14	58	.	2	5	.	.	.	1
Dunmanway . . .	15	.	3	8	19	50	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin . . .	48	1	2	34	3	14	1	2	3	.	.	.	1
Edenderry . . .	102	57	5	39	3	14	.	1	5	.	.	.	.
Ennis . . .	44	.	9	34	.	2	2	1	13	.	1	.	.
Enniscorthy . . .	48	2	3	45	3	12	2	1	12	1	.	.	1
Ennistymon . . .	30	.	3	13	7	29	3	.	6	.	1	.	.
Fermoy . . .	100	4	10	48	14	133	6	.	32	.	1	.	1
Galway . . .	14	1	3	11	7	23	4	.	8	.	1	.	.
Gorey . . .	18	.	4	31	1	1	2	1	7	.	.	.	1
Gort . . .	20	17	.	7	1	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Gortin . . .	2	.	.	8	10	18	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Granard . . .	6	.	.	5	60	120	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Inishowen . . .	4	2	.	.	11	17	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Kells . . .	42	1	3	24	26	66	3	.	11	.	.	.	2
Kilkeel . . .	13	.	3	10	9	19	.	.	4	.	.	.	4
Kilkenny . . .	156	2	16	102	10	34	14	13	53	.	3	.	30

* See Note (*) to Table I.

and upwards, relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Quarter from the 10th January
April, 1844.

Laundresses, Washer- women, Charwo- men, &c.	Manufac- turing Labourers.		Hawkers, Pedlers, &c.		Far- mers.	In Army, Navy, Police, or Excise.	School- masters, Teachers, Writing Clerks, &c.		Other Miscella- neous Occupations.		No previous Occupation stated.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Females.	Males.	Fem.	Males.			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Males & Females.
.	.	9	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3	7	126	177	303
.	.	10	13	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	42	82	99	181
.	.	4	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	22	11	47	95	123	218
.	.	9	16	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	54	89	196	285
.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	13	65	87	105	192
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	68	78	138	216
.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	19	67	119	186
.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	13	22	98	77	175
.	.	4	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	17	47	70	95	165
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	14	17	31
1	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	27	42	69
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	61	67	128
.	.	4	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	18	47	100	147
.	19	22	41
.	4	1	1	.	.	7	13	82	99	181
.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	74	97	171
1	.	24	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	11	91	150	169	319
35	.	33	47	1	.	.	8	2	.	1	56	208	276	526	802
.	2	8	45	68	113
.	1	.	.	.	7	31	63	86	149
5	.	2	4	1	.	1	6	4	.	.	1	2	17	21	38
.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	42	72	114
1	.	3	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	3	5	117	120	237
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	29	47	76
.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	125	188	
.	8	20	28	
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	61	67	128
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	21	57	67	66	133
.	.	4	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	64	139	203
1	.	6	6	.	.	2	3	2	1	3	23	105	162	261	423
1	.	10	40	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	13	79	135	214
.	.	5	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	38	75	113
.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	8	9	116	196	302
26	.	45	23	3	1	1	44	15	2	3	109	48	323	840	1,407
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	14	19	33
1	.	13	1	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	24	64	103	213
27	.	33	9	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	73	146	178	356
33	.	18	26	.	21	1	8	23	2	1	.	35	326	517	1,073
.	.	78	99	1	2	4	21	28	5	.	2	40	236	642	1,781
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	82	127	199
.	.	3	6	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	18	61	138
.	4	43	62
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	81	76	134
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	28	129	139
.	.	8	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	35	92	114	153
.	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	18	102	96	164
.	5	50	47
.	.	4	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	1	12	85	168	260	366
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	26	56	66	96
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	12	75	49	108
.	19	20	44	46
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	27
.	12	15	82	140
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	6	23	28
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	33	96	127
.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	30	45
.	.	13	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	44	138	311	322

DEESITUATION RETURNS. TABLE VI. (continued).—Showing the previous Occupations

UNIONS.	Peasant and Common Labourer.		Servants.		Mendicants.		Retail Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, Small Dealers, &c.		Artisan Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Handicraftsmen.		Porters, Carriers, Drivers, Messengers, &c.		Seamstresses Dressmakers and other similar Occupations.
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Females.
Kilmallock . . .	119	.	4	25	74	198	2	.	44	.	.	.	.
Kilrush . . .	34	.	5	12	11	8	1	2	3	.	.	.	5
Kinsale . . .	73	13	5	23	17	37	.	1	16	.	.	.	.
Larne . . .	32	7	2	34	14	38	1	1	7	.	4	.	2
Limerick . . .	163	1	10	145	7	64	16	5	57	2	4	.	20
Lisburn . . .	27	3	3	43	12	57	2	1	9	.	.	.	9
Lismore . . .	27	5	3	18	1	17	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Lisnaska . . .	14	19	.	8	23	32	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
Londonderry . . .	45	.	7	37	11	32	2	5	21	.	.	.	5
Longford . . .	68	.	2	19	3	4	2	2	7	.	1	.	.
Loughrea . . .	23	7	.	9	1	6	1	.	3	.	.	.	2
Lurgan . . .	39	6	4	38	4	4	4	1	11	2	.	.	8
Macroon . . .	44	.	6	17	27	47	2	2	8	.	.	.	1
Magherafelt . . .	20	.	7	24	10	41	.	1	4	.	.	.	2
Mallow . . .	36	8	4	31	22	62	1	7	17	.	1	.	8
Manorhamilton . . .	12	.	2	10	10	28	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Middleton . . .	89	29	15	116	19	44	2	1	34	.	.	.	.
Mohill . . .	6	.	.	7	30	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan . . .	1	.	.	7	58	97	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Mullingar* . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas . . .	91	95	7	22	8	29	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
Navan . . .	62	52	3	33	7	32	6	5	9	.	1	.	3
Nenagh . . .	62	15	7	26	4	19	5	2	22	.	.	.	1
Newcastle . . .	75	18	6	46	13	68	1	1	15	.	.	.	3
New Ross . . .	37	1	2	12	3	7	3	2	18	.	5	.	3
Newry . . .	45	1	6	29	36	62	4	11	14	.	1	.	1
Newtownards . . .	44	3	8	59	1	2	5	3	5	.	.	.	27
Newtown Linavady . . .	15	.	1	12	12	28	.	.	7	.	.	.	1
Oldcastle . . .	56	.	1	22	5	42	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
Omagh . . .	24	.	1	3	38	103	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown . . .	28	.	6	63	7	10	1	.	7	.	.	.	.
Rathdown . . .	87	7	12	111	.	.	4	9	25	.	2	.	3
Rathdrum . . .	54	89	2	50	27	35	.	.	11	.	.	.	.
Rathkeale . . .	41	7	2	14	12	36	4	4	10	.	.	.	3
Roscommon . . .	12	.	.	3	30	35	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
Roscrea . . .	40	45	4	10	5	13	5	2	6	.	.	.	1
Scariff . . .	15	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Shillelagh . . .	35	8	2	27	8	46	1	1	6	.	.	.	.
Skibbereen . . .	65	1	4	26	48	67	1	.	15	.	.	.	5
Sligo . . .	31	24	9	18	25	52	1	1	9	.	3	.	7
Strabane . . .	24	.	6	10	28	84	1	.	5	.	1	.	.
Thurles . . .	24	1	5	14	14	31	.	1	5	.	.	.	.
Tipperary . . .	73	7	6	29	2	44	6	3	20	.	1	.	1
Trim . . .	40	14	4	26	3	18	3	3	2	.	.	.	2
Tullamore . . .	37	.	2	4	14	34	3	.	12	.	1	.	.
Waterford . . .	112	1	20	199	10	8	10	19	42	1	3	.	11
Wexford . . .	62	8	12	108	2	8	4	4	26	.	2	.	9
Total . . .	4,599	924	585	4,653	1,473	3,745	334	464	1,651	22	114	8	669
	5,523		5,238		5,218		798		1,673		122		669

* See Note (*) to Table I.

of Persons aged 15 Years and upwards, relieved in Union Workhouses in Ireland, &c.

Laundresses, Washerwomen, Charwomen, &c.	Manufacturing Labourers.		Hawkers, Pedlers, &c.		Farmers.	In Army, Navy, Police, or Excise.	School-masters, Teachers, Writing Clerks, &c.		Other Miscellaneous Occupations.		No previous Occupation stated.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Females.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males & Females.
.	2	9	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	8	257	231	488
.	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	5	19	64	48	112
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	13	114	89	203
.	16	6	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	11	69	100	169
.	17	24	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	24	55	204	346	507	853
.	25	27	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	29	87	169	256
.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	8	41	51	92
.	3	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	48	69	117
2	14	9	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	10	65	117	160	277
.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	38	157	138	182	310
.	5	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	12	26	46	51	97
5	45	73	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	3	10	22	121	163	284
.	.	4	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	21	102	90	192
.	10	2	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	3	25	59	95	154
.	3	6	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	9	1	20	90	151	241
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	33	42	75
.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	9	11	174	201	375
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	70	107
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	63	105	168
.
.	.	8	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	125	148	273
.	1	5	.	1	2	3	3	2	1	.	3	15	94	142	236
4	10	3	.	1	5	8	1	.	.	.	31	106	148	173	321
1	4	1	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	2	5	41	127	185	312
.	5	2	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	53	160	135	188	323
.	23	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	33	95	146	201	347
.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	25	98	126	224
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	9	44	56	100
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	37	74	101	175
.	5	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	75	140	215
.	7	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	2	9	62	85	147
2	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	46	128	181	261	442
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	101	182	283
.	10	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	5	26	87	91	178
.	4	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	52	41	93
1	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	16	69	91	160
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	3	18	21	22	43
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	15	68	97	165
.	7	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	6	15	150	116	266
3	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	5	4	21	90	131	221
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	22	79	123	202
.
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	8	17	59	64	123
.	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	91	132	179	311
.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	56	65	121
.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	16	69	94	110	204
7	16	8	1	3	2	8	3	1	.	2	27	85	254	345	599
.	9	.	2	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	4	5	129	142	271
175	734	597	39	45	79	178	134	15	26	273	1,278	4,715	11,224	16,305	27,529
175	1,331		84		79	178	149		299		5,993		27,529		27,529

APPENDIX C.

SUMMARY of the RETURNS of the AMOUNT of MONEY LEVIED, &c., and EXPENDED for the RELIEF and MAINTENANCE of the POOR, and for other Purposes, during the Year ending 25th March, 1843.

COUNTIES.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the Vaccination Extension Act.	
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Registrar and Certificate Books, &c.
ENGLAND.							
Bedford	£. 55,527	£. 635	£. 56,162	£. 43,265	£. 183	£. 54	£. 13
Berks	95,657	3,255	98,912	77,357	1,149	172	..
Buckingham	99,628	3,783	103,411	77,627	735	53	..
Cambridge	100,177	1,550	101,727	71,900	531	90	17
Chester	130,274	4,919	135,193	93,362	2,500	317	9
Cornwall	102,950	2,012	104,962	80,333	1,580	407	1
Cumberland	48,642	1,090	49,732	37,560	594	199	..
Derby	87,841	2,197	90,038	61,705	712	264	..
Devon	238,702	2,965	241,667	194,505	3,768	513	10
Dorset	106,946	1,628	108,574	83,657	1,414	149	..
Durham	101,752	2,622	104,374	79,143	1,034	342	1
Essex	222,198	4,515	226,713	164,865	2,055	353	7
Gloucester	198,363	4,912	203,275	138,143	2,696	321	1
Hereford	56,235	862	57,097	43,868	696	66	5
Hertford	88,231	1,496	89,727	63,673	514	110	..
Huntingdon.	34,197	746	34,943	25,816	316	27	..
Kent	268,912	9,482	278,394	200,515	2,722	769	18
Lancaster	583,692	24,896	608,588	361,771	8,090	1,600	52
Leicester	120,647	2,534	123,181	85,256	1,412	118	..
Lincoln	154,949	3,740	158,689	110,708	1,602	374	9
Middlesex	746,300	38,709	785,009	490,748	7,786	1,188	1
Monmouth	40,937	1,249	42,186	28,432	174	165	51
Norfolk	244,949	4,708	249,657	188,964	2,061	219	31
Northampton	116,160	1,334	117,494	90,724	660	231	..
Northumberland	84,338	2,308	86,646	69,829	523	383	..

Nottingham	104,942	2,153	107,095	32,717	1,922	253	7
Oxford	94,133	3,153	97,286	73,706	1,188	60	..
Rutland	8,695	148	8,843	7,495	146	13	..
Salop	89,386	2,706	92,092	65,566	1,614	189	1
Somerset	225,295	3,085	228,380	166,351	2,244	624	4
Southampton	188,166	3,824	191,990	142,930	2,379	801	6
Stafford	145,238	5,349	150,587	119,940	3,343	770	2
Suffolk	182,059	4,397	186,456	139,919	1,293	165	2
Surrey	305,052	13,661	318,713	209,386	2,290	720	3
Sussex	183,324	5,741	189,065	151,018	2,485	374	24
Warwick	168,067	8,048	176,115	106,899	2,904	245	..
Westmoreland	23,966	889	24,855	19,309	412	59	..
Wills	184,120	3,318	187,438	142,639	1,157	294	4
Worcester	102,248	2,317	104,565	68,424	1,116	215	52
York, East Riding	89,614	2,569	92,183	74,886	1,810	289	6
North Riding	76,575	2,079	78,654	63,116	1,349	238	..
West Riding	415,502	23,608	439,110	332,320	9,372	1,242	7
Total	6,714,586	215,192	6,929,778	4,925,347	81,831	15,035	344
WALES.							
Anglesey	21,274	114	21,388	17,781	183	47	..
Brecon	23,257	515	23,772	18,279	172	42	..
Cardigan	21,493	240	21,733	18,084	293	36	61
Carmarthen	43,534	494	44,028	33,547	280	144	..
Carnarvon	29,868	154	30,022	22,717	228	52	..
Denbigh	42,369	319	42,688	31,299	265	83	..
Flint	23,698	162	23,860	19,600	217	69	..
Glamorgan	64,409	1,080	65,489	42,115	334	303	..
Merioneth	18,272	68	18,340	14,865	130	73	1
Montgomery	39,960	285	40,245	30,035	389	70	..
Pembroke	28,346	276	28,622	23,732	130	61	..
Radnor	14,529	107	14,636	10,626	278	4	..
Total	371,009	3,814	374,823	282,680	2,899	984	62
Total of England and Wales.	7,085,595	219,006	7,304,601	5,208,027	84,730	16,019	406

SUMMARY of the Returns of the Amount of Money levied, &c., and expended for the relief and maintenance of the Poor, and for other Purposes, during the Year ending 25th March, 1843.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
ENGLAND.								
Bedford.	£. 356	£. 2	£. 176	£. 10,044	£. 59	£. 994	£. 55,087	£. 1,862
Berks	480	98	711	11,601	1	2,026	93,653	3,526
Buckingham	493	81	602	11,699	1	3,918	95,209	2,574
Cambridge	456	61	80	14,964	2,705	2,722	93,526	2,441
Chester	1,170	77	660	25,346	2,938	6,912	133,291	2,652
Cornwall	1,115	31	114	9,479	..	6,696	99,756	2,259
Cumberland	529	14	..	7,715	..	1,663	48,274	976
Derby	808	40	441	16,195	159	4,957	85,281	1,330
Devon	1,588	190	816	21,083	65	9,717	232,255	5,671
Dorset	535	47	758	11,448	1	3,275	101,284	3,006
Durham	1,089	49	89	14,712	3,438	5,511	105,408	1,529
Essex	1,061	224	2,074	33,023	4,372	6,616	214,650	8,022
Gloucester	1,285	76	611	38,436	1,286	12,294	195,149	4,276
Hereford	338	23	126	8,522	450	1,436	55,530	2,011
Hertford	487	50	399	15,308	3,421	2,751	86,713	3,331
Huntingdon	206	25	150	3,874	30	877	31,321	1,091
Kent	1,660	201	2,952	40,453	8,645	14,012	271,947	6,992
Lancaster	5,942	232	1,036	136,819	6,116	30,380	552,038	7,819
Leicester	678	36	65	23,743	497	4,439	116,244	2,443
Lincoln	1,114	170	429	31,975	34	5,992	152,407	3,373
Middlesex	4,745	306	289	96,242	139,374	50,173	790,852	12,536
Monmouth	420	32	15	7,414	..	2,205	38,908	1,043
Norfolk	1,277	41	1,801	26,970	900	9,707	231,971	6,711
Northampton	610	77	279	18,422	431	3,868	115,302	3,077
Northumberland	751	84	158	8,216	63	3,915	83,922	1,390

Nottingham	757	53	..	19,122	1,103	4,443	99,677	2,131
Oxford	534	38	149	10,614	205	2,235	93,729	2,761
Rutland	65	14	..	1,239	..	274	9,246	300
Salop	724	272	405	16,322	1,920	5,612	92,625	2,756
Somerset	1,312	11	1,243	27,890	20	5,798	205,497	6,028
Southampton	1,037	159	1,618	28,056	1,398	6,375	184,760	6,579
Stafford	1,785	46	1,583	20,402	1,919	9,210	139,000	3,118
Suffolk	951	231	1,923	25,413	964	4,926	175,787	5,453
Surrey	1,811	148	2,412	32,781	39,470	14,277	303,298	6,324
Sussex	883	166	2,274	16,959	2,019	9,553	185,755	5,718
Warwick	1,303	90	521	17,614	11,819	23,934	165,329	3,546
Westmoreland	157	2	..	2,797	..	830	23,566	514
Wilts	747	149	1,637	20,746	2,473	7,642	177,488	4,600
Worcester	693	4	481	28,018	1,603	4,234	104,840	3,190
York, East Riding	726	80	157	9,969	130	3,180	91,233	1,606
" North Riding	630	49	99	7,510	8	2,706	75,705	1,584
" West Riding	3,642	252	786	75,847	964	28,791	453,223	5,469
Total	46,950	4,031	30,119	1,005,002	241,000	331,077	6,680,736	153,618
WALES.								
Anglesey	124	11	..	1,530	..	1,044	20,720	267
Brecon	178	9	..	3,792	..	996	23,468	565
Cardigan	192	4	..	2,173	..	967	21,810	397
Carmarthen	325	11	..	5,784	..	1,370	41,461	820
Carnarvon	230	28	..	2,695	..	1,785	27,735	703
Denbigh	328	10	..	6,380	44	1,875	40,284	613
Flint	190	20	..	3,374	55	1,370	24,895	467
Glamorgan	506	33	189	6,963	2,558	3,048	56,049	913
Merioneth	146	5	..	1,616	10	475	17,321	474
Montgomery	184	10	44	7,354	71	940	39,097	938
Pembroke	253	38	58	2,552	..	880	27,704	713
Radnor	74	6	10	2,663	..	180	13,841	238
Total	2,730	185	301	46,876	2,738	14,930	354,385	7,108
Total of England and Wales	49,680	4,216	30,420	1,051,878	243,738	346,007	7,035,121	160,726

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR, &c., during the Year ended 25th March, 1843, with the Preceding Years.

COUNTIES.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during the Years ending 25th March,			1843 compared with 1842.		1843 compared with 1842.		1843 compared with 1842.		1843 compared with 1842.		Decrease per Cent. in 1843 compared with 1843.
	1834	1842	1843	Decrease or Increase (marked *) in 1843 compared with 1834.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.	Expended in Law Charges, &c., during the Years ending 25th March, 1834.		
				£.	£.						£.	
ENGLAND.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Bedford	77,819	42,346	43,265	34,554	919	..	..	2	..	1,866	183	1,683
Berks	100,183	76,841	77,357	22,826	516	..	..	1	..	3,458	1,149	2,309
Buckingham	124,200	77,227	77,627	46,573	400	..	..	1	..	3,140	735	2,405
Cambridge	96,497	73,019	71,900	24,597	..	1,119	..	..	2	3,427	531	2,896
Chester	92,640	83,188	93,362	722*	10,174	..	..	11	..	8,570	2,500	6,070
Cornwall	93,037	80,495	80,333	12,704	..	162	..	..	..	4,182	1,580	2,602
Cumberland	43,067	36,892	37,560	5,507	668	..	..	2	..	2,316	594	1,722
Derby	72,721	60,972	61,705	11,016	733	..	..	1	..	4,163	712	3,451
Devon	210,825	194,192	194,505	10,320	313	..	..	..	..	7,507	3,768	3,739
Dorset	84,293	81,870	83,657	636	1,787	..	..	2	..	2,635	1,414	1,221
Durham	79,399	71,101	79,143	256	8,042	..	..	11	..	5,245	1,034	4,211
Essex	239,946	167,550	164,865	75,081	..	2,685	..	4	..	6,898	2,055	4,843
Gloucester	161,449	133,306	138,143	23,306	4,837	..	..	2	..	7,064	2,696	4,368
Hereford	56,683	43,625	43,868	12,815	243	..	..	1	..	2,245	696	1,549
Hertford	85,799	63,274	63,673	22,126	399	..	..	..	..	2,057	514	1,543
Huntingdon	35,844	25,892	25,816	10,028	..	76	..	..	..	1,146	316	830
Kent	343,878	206,715	200,515	143,363	..	6,200	..	..	3	15,340	2,722	12,618
Lancaster	253,405	290,834	361,771	108,366*	70,937	..	..	20	..	15,776	8,090	7,686
Leicester	100,857	75,200	85,256	15,601	10,056	..	..	13	..	5,472	1,412	4,060
Lincoln	161,074	104,169	110,708	50,366	6,539	..	..	6	..	8,674	1,602	7,072
Middlesex	582,412	476,248	490,748	91,664	14,500	..	..	3	..	20,427	7,786	12,641
Monmouth	27,626	24,997	28,432	806*	3,435	..	..	14	..	2,557	174	2,383
Norfolk	306,787	184,114	188,964	117,823	4,850	..	..	3	..	9,535	2,061	7,474
Northampton	140,179	88,201	90,724	49,455	2,523	..	..	3	..	3,311	660	2,651
Northumberland	68,717	69,829	71,983	2,154	1,112	..	..	2	..	4,651	523	4,128
Nottingham	66,030	65,334	72,717	6,687*	7,333	..	..	11	..	3,980	1,222	2,758
Oxford	120,616	78,148	78,706	41,910	558	..	..	1	..	4,441	1,188	3,253
Salisbury	9,008	7,576	7,495	1,513	..	81	..	..	1	237	146	91

Salop	82,493	57,427	65,566	16,927	8,139	..	21	14	..	4,082	1,614	2,468	60
Somerset	176,286	160,975	166,351	9,935	5,376	..	6	3	..	6,710	2,244	4,466	67
Southampton	203,466	140,997	142,930	60,536	1,933	..	30	1	..	6,546	2,379	4,167	64
Stafford	120,512	92,977	119,940	572	26,963	..	..	29	..	6,894	3,343	3,551	52
Suffolk	245,309	138,729	139,919	105,590	1,190	..	43	1	..	7,746	1,293	6,453	83
Surrey	261,501	200,478	209,386	52,115	8,908	..	20	4	..	8,862	2,290	6,572	74
Sussex	246,626	147,427	151,018	95,608	3,591	..	39	2	..	7,873	2,485	5,388	68
Warwick	158,159	100,458	106,899	51,260	6,441	..	32	6	..	5,935	2,904	3,031	51
Westmoreland	22,283	18,480	19,309	2,974	829	..	13	4	..	510	412	98	19
Wiltshire	173,925	137,338	142,639	31,286	5,301	..	18	4	..	3,587	1,157	2,430	68
Worcester	81,612	63,277	68,424	13,188	5,147	..	16	8	..	3,781	1,116	2,665	70
York, East Riding	91,111	72,037	74,886	16,225	2,849	..	18	4	..	4,049	1,810	2,239	55
" North Riding	75,810	61,051	63,116	12,694	2,065	..	17	3	..	3,015	1,349	1,666	54
" West Riding	251,821	264,654	332,320	89,499*	67,666	..	32*	26	..	13,436	9,372	4,064	30
Total	6,029,371	4,638,398	4,925,347	1,104,024	286,949	Increase, after deducting Decrease.	18	6	..	243,346	81,831	161,515	67
WALES.													
Anglesey	15,542	17,526	17,781	2,239*	255	..	14*	1	..	1,441	183	1,258	87
Brecon	18,974	16,688	18,279	695	1,591	..	4	9	..	737	172	565	77
Cardigan	18,625	18,412	18,084	541	..	328	3	..	2	688	293	395	57
Cardarthen	33,755	33,856	33,547	208	..	309	1	..	1	1,850	280	1,570	85
Carmarvon	20,136	22,791	22,717	2,581*	..	74	13*	..	..	1,367	228	1,139	83
Denbigh	33,136	31,241	31,299	1,837	..	58	6	..	..	1,440	265	1,175	82
Flint	19,566	19,205	19,600	34*	395	..	..	2	..	1,853	217	1,636	89
Glamorgan	40,306	37,008	42,115	1,809*	5,107	..	4*	14	..	1,939	334	1,605	83
Merioneth	14,977	14,652	14,865	112	1,784	..	1	2	..	708	130	578	82
Montgomery	34,201	28,251	30,035	4,166	1,713	..	12	6	..	1,315	389	926	70
Pembroke	25,593	23,404	23,732	1,861	328	..	7	1	..	1,444	130	1,314	91
Radnor	13,072	10,066	10,625	2,446	560	..	19	6	..	476	278	198	42
Total	287,883	273,100	282,680	5,203	9,580	Increase, after deducting Decrease.	2	4	..	15,258	2,899	12,359	81
Total of England and Wales	6,317,254	4,911,498	5,208,027	1,109,227	296,529	Increase, after deducting Decrease.	18	6	..	258,604	84,730	173,874	65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE for the Relief of the Poor, &c., during the Year ended 25th March, 1843, with the Preceding Years—continued.

COUNTIES.	Expended for purposes other than the Relief of the Poor, during the Years ending 25th March,		Decrease in 1843 compared with 1835.	Decrease per Cent. in 1843 compared with 1835.	Total Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, and other purposes (exclusive of County Rates, Payments under the Registration, Parochial Assessments, Vaccination, and Census Acts), during the Years ending 25th March,		Decrease in 1843 compared with 1834.	Decrease per Cent. in 1843 compared with 1834.	Ratio of Expenditure per head to Population.				Decrease in the Rate per Head in 1843 compared with 1833.
	1835.	1843.			1834.	1843.			1833		1843		
									Population 1831.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor only.	Rate per Head.	Population 1841.		Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor only.	Rate per Head.
ENGLAND.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedford	5,864	994	4,870	83	44,442	41,107	48	95,483	80,385	16 10	107,937	43,265	8 0 8 10
Berks	11,597	2,026	9,571	83	80,532	34,706	30	145,389	111,597	15 4	160,226	77,357	5 8 3 8
Buckingham	12,543	3,918	8,625	68	139,883	82,280	37	146,529	132,938	18 2	155,989	77,627	9 11 5 8
Cambridge	10,561	2,722	7,839	74	110,483	75,153	35,332	32	143,955	101,332	14 1	164,509	8 9 5 4
Chester	17,229	6,912	10,317	60	118,439	102,774	15,665	13	334,391	98,572	5 11	395,300	2 2 0 2
Cornwall	11,914	6,896	5,018	44	109,133	88,609	20,524	19	300,938	100,319	6 8	341,269	4 8 2 0
Cumberland	5,130	1,663	3,467	68	50,513	39,817	10,696	21	169,681	46,902	5 6	177,912	3 1 3 0
Derby	13,818	4,957	8,861	64	90,702	67,374	23,328	26	237,170	76,686	6 6	272,202	2 0 0 0
Devon	18,052	9,717	8,335	46	236,384	207,990	28,394	12	494,478	226,892	9 2	533,731	1 11 9 1
Dorset	6,999	3,275	3,724	53	88,346	5,581	6	159,252	90,489	11 4	174,743	83,657	7 3 1 6
Durham	9,167	5,511	3,656	40	93,811	85,688	8,123	9	253,910	81,213	6 5	324,277	4 11 1 6
Essex	23,716	6,616	17,100	72	270,560	173,536	97,024	36	317,507	265,629	16 9	344,995	7 2 2 9
Gloucester	21,634	12,294	9,340	43	199,147	153,133	37,014	19	387,019	176,840	9 2	431,307	2 2 2 2
Hereford	5,481	1,436	4,045	74	64,409	46,000	18,400	29	111,211	60,233	10 10	114,438	4 8 1 4
Hertford	12,187	2,751	9,436	77	100,043	66,938	33,105	33	143,341	91,324	12 9	157,237	6 1 4 8
Huntingdon	3,968	877	3,091	78	27,009	13,949	34	53,192	39,577	14 11	58,699	25,816	8 1 4 8
Kent	45,885	14,012	31,873	70	405,103	217,249	187,854	46	479,155	369,588	15 5	548,161	6 1 4 8
Lancaster	64,888	30,380	34,508	53	334,069	400,241	66,172*	20*	1,336,854	274,982	4 1	1,667,064	0 3# 0 3#
Leicester	12,091	4,439	7,652	63	118,420	91,107	27,313	23	197,003	114,882	11 8	215,855	7 4 0 3
Lincoln	25,856	5,992	19,864	77	195,604	118,302	77,302	40	317,465	169,074	10 8	362,717	3 7 7 7
Middlesex	60,710	50,173	10,537	17	663,549	548,707	114,842	17	1,358,330	647,013	9 6	1,576,616	3 3 3 3
Monmouth	2,856	2,205	651	23	33,039	30,811	2,228	7	98,130	28,959	5 11	134,349	3 1 8 1
Norfolk	29,922	9,707	19,615	67	345,644	200,732	144,912	42	390,054	316,655	16 3	412,621	4 3 1 8
Northampton	13,123	3,868	9,255	71	156,613	95,252	61,361	39	179,336	148,042	16 6	199,061	9 2 7 1
Northumberland	6,776	3,915	2,861	42	83,410	74,267	9,143	11	222,912	73,792	6 7	250,268	5 7 1 0
Nottingham	13,824	4,443	9,381	68	83,834	78,382	5,452	7	225,327	74,762	6 8	249,773	0 10 0 10
Oxford	11,695	2,235	9,460	81	136,752	82,129	54,623	40	152,156	130,607	17 2	161,573	7 5 2 3
Rutland	1,959	274	1,685	86	11,204	7,915	3,289	29	19,385	8,971	9 3	21,340	7 0 2 3

	7,267	5,612	1,655	23	93,842	72,792	21,050	22	222,938	86,077	7	9	239,014	65,566	5	6	3
Salop.	21,080	5,798	15,282	72	204,076	174,393	29,683	15	404,200	184,595	9	2	436,002	166,351	7	8	2
Somerset.	22,251	6,376	15,875	71	232,263	151,685	80,578	30	314,280	211,076	13	5	354,940	142,930	8	1	6
Southern	20,829	9,210	11,619	56	138,235	132,493	15,742	11	410,512	124,870	6	1	510,206	119,940	4	8	5
Stafford	19,775	4,926	14,849	75	273,030	146,138	126,892	46	296,317	259,099	17	6	315,129	139,919	8	11	7
Suffolk	42,812	14,777	28,535	67	313,175	225,953	87,222	28	486,334	278,376	11	5	582,613	209,386	7	2	7
Sussex	30,937	9,553	21,384	69	285,436	163,056	122,380	43	272,340	263,664	19	4	299,770	151,018	10	1	3
Warwick	22,092	23,934	1,842*	8*	186,186	133,737	52,449	48	336,610	175,899	10	5	402,121	106,899	5	4	1
Westmoreland	2,037	830	1,207	59	24,830	20,551	4,279	17	55,041	24,642	8	11	56,469	19,309	6	10	2
Wilts	15,888	7,642	8,246	52	193,400	151,438	41,962	22	240,156	189,090	15	9	260,007	142,639	11	0	4
Worcester	10,589	4,234	6,355	58	95,982	73,774	22,208	23	211,365	89,668	8	6	233,484	68,424	5	10	8
York, East Riding	10,081	3,180	6,901	68	105,241	79,876	25,365	24	204,253	100,535	9	10	231,998	74,886	6	5	3
„ North Riding	7,888	2,76	5,182	34	86,713	67,171	19,542	23	190,756	79,456	8	4	204,662	63,116	6	2	2
„ West Riding	39,675	28,791	10,884	27	304,932	370,483	65,551*	21*	976,350	281,233	5	9	1,154,924	332,320	5	9	..
Total	752,046	331,077	420,960	56	7,024,763	5,338,255	1,686,508	24	13,091,005	6,486,535	9	11	14,995,508	4,925,347	6	7	3
WALES.																	
Anglesey	2,003	1,044	959	48	18,986	19,008	22*	..	48,325	15,949	6	7	50,890	17,781	7	0	0
Brecon	1,639	996	643	39	21,350	19,447	1,903	9	47,763	19,569	8	2	53,295	18,279	6	10	5*
Cardigan	1,905	967	938	49	21,218	19,344	1,874	9	64,780	18,821	5	10	68,380	18,084	5	3	4
Carmarthen	2,594	1,370	1,224	47	38,199	35,197	3,002	8	100,740	36,252	7	2	106,482	33,547	6	4	0
Carnarvon	2,149	1,785	364	17	23,652	24,730	1,073*	5*	66,448	21,320	6	5	81,068	22,717	5	7	0
Denbigh	3,981	1,875	2,106	53	38,557	33,439	5,118	13	83,629	36,815	8	10	89,291	31,299	7	0	1
Flint	2,442	1,370	1,072	44	23,861	21,187	2,674	11	60,012	22,358	7	5	66,547	19,600	5	11	6
Glamorgan	4,228	3,048	1,180	28	46,473	45,497	976	2	126,612	43,309	6	10	173,462	42,115	4	10	2
Merioneth	890	475	415	47	16,575	15,470	1,105	7	35,315	15,247	8	8	39,238	14,865	7	7	1
Montgomery	2,162	940	1,222	57	37,678	31,364	6,314	17	66,482	35,346	6	8	69,220	30,935	8	8	2
Pembroke	2,327	880	1,447	62	29,364	24,742	4,622	16	81,425	25,449	10	3	88,262	23,732	5	6	0
Radnor	593	180	413	70	14,141	11,084	3,057	22	24,651	13,830	11	3	25,186	10,626	8	5	2
Total	26,913	14,930	11,983	45	330,054	300,509	29,545	9	806,182	304,265	7	7	911,321	282,680	6	2	1
Total of England and Wales	778,959	346,007	432,952	56	7,354,817	5,638,764	1,716,053	23	13,897,187	6,790,800	9	9	15,911,725	5,208,027	6	7	3

I.—UNIONS AND SINGLE PARISHES

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
A.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Aberayron	4,381	7	28	11	4,409	18	3,921	10	..	12	7	..
Abergavenny	12,782	0	613	15	13,395	15	8,136	0	..	95	19	..
Aberystwith	6,317	17	71	4	6,389	1	4,888	11	56	18	..	..
Abingdon	9,200	1	169	18	9,369	19	7,803	19	..	8	4	..
Albans, St. . . .	7,642	11	61	10	7,704	1	3,992	6	24	7	7	19
Alcester	7,937	14	152	5	8,089	19	5,448	4	..	4	10	..
Alderbury	8,996	3	131	13	9,127	16	7,264	14	24	12	41	18
Alnwick	7,149	1	115	10	7,264	11	5,921	15	34	3	30	15
Alresford	5,397	12	58	9	5,456	1	4,279	9	5	12	8	16
Alston with Garrigill	1,606	12	36	15	1,643	7	1,250	14	..	9	18	..
Alton	6,139	7	119	11	6,258	18	5,280	0	25	3	19	7
Altrincham	11,499	13	531	3	12,030	16	9,258	8	140	19	25	7
Amersham	12,137	17	15	12	12,153	9	8,970	19	225	10	..	..
Amesbury	6,045	10	23	9	6,068	19	4,120	13	2	14	11	0
Amphill	7,760	8	92	16	7,853	4	6,225	17	9	5	26	12
Andover	11,233	11	595	5	11,828	16	8,783	7	..	35	4	..
Anglesey	16,126	15	96	2	16,222	17	13,444	3	95	8	33	13
Asaph, St. . . .	10,683	12	175	0	10,858	12	9,518	14	0	17	51	17
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . .	11,187	17	114	8	11,302	5	7,288	19	197	4	9	0
Ashford, East	7,137	8	45	8	7,182	16	6,008	19	3	4	15	7
Ashford, West	6,757	14	42	9	6,800	3	6,053	15	49	12	..	..
Ashton-under-Lyne . .	20,543	12	667	4	21,210	16	11,776	7	353	6	36	15
Aston	8,432	5	243	9	8,675	14	5,646	7	284	16	11	19
Atcham	7,327	7	19	10	7,346	17	4,225	3	77	15	11	17
Atherstone	5,667	0	56	0	5,723	0	4,677	1	256	0	4	6
Auckland	5,112	10	137	2	5,249	12	3,604	18	..	19	0	..
Austell, St. . . .	10,201	11	44	3	10,245	14	7,988	10	5	13	33	12
Axbridge	15,560	4	152	4	15,712	8	11,389	12	113	2	33	0
Axminster	13,084	16	101	4	13,186	0	10,626	4	299	4	16	2
Aylesbury	16,477	4	104	2	16,581	6	12,393	19	12	4	..	..
Aylsham	12,709	6	197	9	12,906	15	9,208	15	18	7	16	11
B.												
Bakewell	10,040	5	195	8	10,235	13	7,994	14	51	3	41	3
Bala	3,136	7	3	11	3,139	18	2,598	9	47	6	30	18
Banbury	18,572	14	244	9	18,817	3	14,709	16	90	12	8	1
Bangor & Beaumaris . .	8,087	10	18	13	8,106	3	6,506	4	117	0	13	9
Barnet	9,255	9	123	14	9,379	3	5,935	15	23	4	6	18
Barnstaple	13,382	14	121	1	13,503	15	10,481	19	191	11	31	16
Barrow-upon-Soar . .	10,595	0	56	16	10,651	16	7,603	10	20	8	55	13
Basford	26,170	9	1,198	3	27,368	12	18,643	9	163	4	40	19
Basingstoke	12,142	1	137	10	12,279	11	10,296	5	127	17	7	15
Bath	22,022	18	369	18	22,392	16	13,536	6	168	11	127	11
Battle	10,144	17	213	5	10,358	2	8,689	14	262	6	..	..
Beaminster	12,240	3	73	12	12,313	15	9,299	18	107	0	2	2
Bedale	4,250	6	26	7	4,276	13	3,438	3	145	0	17	6
Bedford	14,876	8	138	17	15,015	5	10,766	14	41	14	24	8
Bedminster	15,211	6	120	14	15,332	0	10,171	12	88	2	33	12

UNDER THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
33 13	..	..	284 14	..	128 3	4,380 7	60 0
173 1	20 0	14 10	1,810 2	..	959 7	11,208 19	176 18
61 8	..	..	892 11	..	468 9	6,367 18	106 10
61 14	..	173 0	1,107 11	..	207 4	9,361 12	411 0
66 3	..	..	1,964 1	..	88 8	6,143 4	93 16
53 3	10 0	..	1,417 18	..	931 9	7,865 4	120 0
55 17	19 15	..	1,086 16	..	258 2	8,751 14	281 5
48 11	21 0	30 0	939 19	..	198 17	7,225 0	134 0
20 5	..	..	751 15	..	157 18	5,223 15	160 0
23 16	7 0	..	145 17	..	150 12	1,587 17	18 0
34 9	..	28 2	1,060 17	..	173 19	6,621 17	309 6
93 18	11 6	..	2,729 0	..	497 17	12,756 15	480 0
59 5	40 19	151 4	934 11	..	202 19	10,584 18	376 15
23 1	..	67 11	944 4	..	22 9	5,191 12	212 15
50 14	..	..	1,523 4	..	87 1	7,922 13	233 13
46 19	..	..	1,447 9	566 13	517 14	11,397 6	480 0
98 7	10 12	..	1,189 16	..	516 11	15,388 15	266 17
65 17	..	..	1,451 7	..	478 14	11,567 6	232 0
76 14	..	..	1,839 14	..	1,142 5	10,553 16	217 0
36 0	..	103 13	937 1	..	267 0	7,371 4	292 7
33 9	57 12	95 2	755 4	..	241 0	7,285 14	260 1
356 15	5 2	13 18	4,639 3	185 6	1,141 9	18,508 1	150 19
156 16	17 14	137 16	418 12	7 8	558 6	7,239 14	244 3
60 1	0 14	..	2,446 9	..	445 16	7,268 0	277 9
27 10	10 0	13 16	525 19	14 13	141 9	5,670 14	139 4
76 15	8 0	..	1,329 1	..	403 17	5,441 11	75 0
96 6	8 0	..	687 17	..	1,068 1	9,887 19	143 13
92 9	10 0	..	2,588 2	..	320 5	14,546 10	497 0
63 13	83 0	72 18	1,165 7	..	402 17	12,730 1	384 10
74 0	..	..	1,984 0	..	305 8	14,769 11	575 0
56 7	..	222 18	1,795 13	..	436 15	11,755 6	300 0
77 3	..	..	1,602 18	..	431 16	10,198 17	185 0
8 12	..	..	354 19	..	38 0	3,078 4	60 0
96 15	25 0	63 14	2,754 18	..	481 18	18,230 14	455 0
56 13	12 10	..	563 12	..	813 9	8,082 19	130 0
37 4	25 0	..	1,155 12	1,342 17	382 2	8,908 16	361 16
90 16	..	50 0	1,630 12	..	317 4	12,793 18	411 8
60 1	..	14 17	1,764 15	239 14	192 8	9,951 6	258 0
186 18	12 2	..	2,065 7	559 19	1,675 11	23,353 8	425 15
46 2	10 0	..	2,030 1	..	229 12	12,747 12	445 0
195 16	..	..	5,544 5	..	1,532 9	21,109 5	427 0
36 7	20 18	80 2	532 4	282 13	408 8	10,314 19	170 19
56 7	..	448 12	922 13	..	366 0	11,202 12	320 0
22 13	4 11	..	436 17	..	61 4	4,125 14	92 13
102 18	2 0	98 9	3,448 17	..	248 14	14,746 10	299 7
103 9	..	..	1,113 11	..	726 17	12,239 3	280 0

NAMES of UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Belford	2,620	1	14	14	2,634	15	1,839	9	15	4	2	12
Bellingham	2,898	5	50	4	2,948	9	2,450	10	46	5	2	6
Belper	12,220	19	42	9	12,263	8	7,330	5	41	17	25	15
Berkhamstead	6,065	9	98	15	6,164	4	4,508	3	69	3	14	7
Bermondsey	17,593	8	682	3	18,275	11	14,143	5	76	10	66	10
Berwick-upon-Tweed	7,282	11	435	10	7,718	1	6,454	4	31	4	25	17
Bethnal Green	20,350	7	136	4	20,486	11	15,383	4	66	5	40	13
Beverley	8,126	5	176	8	8,302	13	5,812	3	264	13	18	16
Bicester	7,672	11	37	10	7,710	1	6,054	12	62	14	0	13
Bideford	7,605	19	13	12	7,619	11	6,604	3	74	7	2	3
Biggleswade	11,925	11	141	1	12,066	12	9,456	15	18	14	..	..
Billericay	8,741	14	250	5	8,991	19	5,187	10	272	16	8	1
Billesdon	5,510	19	68	9	5,579	8	3,331	4	..	..	3	9
Bingham	4,399	2	40	18	4,440	0	2,577	8	..	..	17	0
Bishop's Stortford	14,306	3	136	0	14,442	3	11,587	2	..	..	5	13
Blaby	8,238	10	58	14	8,297	4	5,761	11	35	6	1	6
Blackburn	22,595	16	361	18	22,957	14	15,773	8	198	8	52	16
Blandford	7,426	1	152	12	7,578	13	6,346	6	95	13	5	12
Blean	6,094	4	4	19	6,099	3	4,540	4	..	..	34	10
Blofield	7,611	15	46	16	7,658	11	5,197	7	1	15	1	8
Blything	12,482	14	255	14	12,738	8	8,661	0	82	17	..	..
Bodmin	8,310	11	258	17	8,569	8	6,877	15	272	5	13	7
Bolton	38,789	7	761	7	39,550	14	24,698	13	642	4	104	7
Bootle	1,705	18	145	14	1,851	12	1,322	15	8	2	4	13
Bosmere & Claydon	11,276	7	191	18	11,468	5	8,464	18	170	14	4	19
Boston	18,314	14	241	14	18,556	8	11,186	17	277	7	41	11
Boughton, Great	12,930	17	50	4	12,981	1	9,815	2	89	17	21	2
Bourn	8,742	19	790	17	9,533	16	6,326	3	150	17	..	..
Brackley	9,001	11	59	12	9,061	3	7,072	7	4	5	..	..
Bradfield	11,049	17	161	6	11,211	3	9,357	15	228	19	13	5
Bradford (Wilts)	16,789	12	205	0	16,994	12	11,198	16	16	16	11	8
Bradford (Yorkshire)	31,850	6	878	10	32,728	16	21,852	14	1414	5	53	0
Braintree	11,916	4	95	5	12,011	9	10,234	19	16	11	1	10
Brampton	3,096	11	38	1	3,134	12	2,191	10	55	9	3	19
Brecknock	10,239	2	123	13	10,362	15	8,413	15	90	19	..	..
Brentford	21,269	2	306	12	21,575	14	14,244	10	339	4	130	17
Bridge	6,671	3	80	1	6,751	4	4,827	15	106	1	45	3
Bridgend & Cowbridge	8,269	7	50	10	8,319	17	6,554	12	101	11	44	17
Bridgnorth	5,875	16	118	9	5,994	5	4,030	1	96	13	5	3
Bridgwater	15,404	19	273	18	15,678	17	11,980	1	190	5	41	3
Bridlington	5,147	6	212	18	5,360	4	4,267	7	12	1	12	8
Bridport	9,846	1	170	9	10,016	10	7,938	6	68	9	1	5
Brixworth	10,080	10	51	16	10,132	6	7,784	4	13	0	13	4
Bromley	9,082	12	303	13	9,386	5	5,184	8	138	15	34	2
Bromsgrove	11,289	13	68	7	11,358	0	7,457	3	82	1	12	11
Bromyard	5,757	16	133	7	5,891	3	4,813	11	34	10	1	14
Buckingham	9,600	6	167	12	9,767	18	7,572	15	64	4	8	10
Bulth	5,219	18	37	10	5,257	8	4,021	5	133	10	2	4
Buntingford	3,810	2	..	..	3,810	2	3,064	6	84	13	0	4
Burnley	24,880	17	188	3	25,069	0	17,929	10	128	10	12	8
Burton-upon-Trent	10,880	6	389	9	11,269	15	7,378	5	104	7	11	9
Bury (Lancashire)	28,761	12	441	9	29,203	1	13,659	5	611	1	99	10
Bury St. Edmund's	6,427	15	171	12	6,599	7	5,279	13	26	5	..	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.												
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
15 19	2 11	..	419 7	..	78 7	2,373 9	44 5						
18 4	4 3	..	453 13	..	73 17	3,048 18	30 3						
147. 1	10 0	143 8	2,028 1	81 0	558 14	10,366 1	242 0						
38 17	..	10 0	920 12	..	144 0	5,705 2	202 0						
124 7	..	375 16	1,325 4	1,987 16	208 17	18,308 5	280 10						
59 5	14 18	..	1,251 13	..	217 2	8,054 3	120 0						
242 0	..	..	1,460 11	2,337 7	1,152 14	20,682 14	263 1				
57 8	14 17	26 14	1,545 7	..	165 1	7,904 19	200 0						
45 3	..	20 0	1,206 18	200 0	126 7	7,716 7	245 9						
57 11	20 0	33 9	839 15	..	165 19	7,797 7	276 19						
70 17	..	..	1,813 12	..	258 1	11,617 19	654 19				
41 7	10 10	193 4	1,826 2	..	507 9	8,046 19	205 0						
19 5	5 0	..	1,766 13	..	135 12	5,261 3	100 0						
47 3	5 0	..	1,363 19	433 5	123 14	4,567 9	150 0						
62 5	25 5	177 10	1,056 6	955 9	522 4	14,391 14	693 7						
41 10	..	..	1,525 2	..	97 5	7,462 0	178 7				
255 3	..	..	4,046 9	..	1,292 14	21,618 18	320 6				
40 2	8 0	..	765 17	..	381 4	7,642 14	310 0						
38 4	..	..	1,174 10	..	311 2	6,098 10	153 0				
24 11	..	403 10	1,059 6	..	224 14	6,912 11	175 0						
74 2	79 2	304 4	2,543 16	..	333 10	12,078 11	315 0						
63 12	5 19	..	1,025 8	..	344 6	8,602 12	172 12						
356 4	..	..	4,599 1	4,579 0	2,255 12	37,235 1	287 0				
13 13	..	..	379 9	..	91 13	1,820 5	60 0				
45 7	15 0	85 0	1,583 12	..	81 8	10,450 18	320 0						
104 18	32 8	92 18	5,316 18	..	456 3	17,509 0	300 0						
51 5	1 1	..	2,636 7	374 0	440 19	13,429 13	180 0						
52 15	..	..	2,176 3	..	316 3	9,022 1	226 19				
41 12	..	..	979 18	279 13	112 5	8,490 0	268 0				
44 19	..	36 8	1,156 7	63 12	45 7	10,946 12	380 12						
33 16	18 0	232 1	511 13	311 9	3,094 14	15,428 13	242 15						
457 14	35 7	37 10	4,446 3	..	2,145 13	30,445 1	324 5						
50 15	13 1	189 4	532 13	570 12	184 11	11,793 16	480 12						
31 18	..	..	587 4	..	140 15	3,010 15	50 0				
48 8	..	..	1,693 17	..	343 6	10,590 5	247 10				
97 16	20 0	..	2,035 15	2,779 15	1,086 14	20,734 11	403 13						
32 9	..	38 13	1,066 3	..	150 14	6,267 14	158 0						
46 17	..	21 11	1,347 2	262 13	207 14	8,586 17	157 10						
42 15	..	87 6	1,309 2	..	409 18	5,980 18	197 6						
98 9	..	321 16	2,297 14	..	392 17	15,322 5	512 0						
49 10	10 0	..	490 4	..	97 18	4,939 8	98 16						
59 14	..	109 5	710 17	..	212 19	9,100 15	210 0						
40 9	20 0	..	1,655 10	..	322 9	9,848 16	295 12						
42 6	15 0	..	1,102 12	1,609 13	528 0	8,654 16	269 17						
68 8	..	130 3	1,669 11	691 3	293 17	10,404 17	205 0						
36 2	2 10	..	875 4	..	65 19	5,829 10	149 1						
44 4	14 18	..	1,705 14	..	178 11	9,588 16	206 12						
25 15	9 18	10 0	929 9	..	101 0	5,233 1	65 16						
19 7	..	..	419 0	384 16	69 15	4,042 1	108 7				
164 12	10 0	..	3,219 11	..	1,327 3	22,791 14	241 12						
87 14	..	68 8	2,348 3	..	617 7	10,617 3	339 8						
265 17	9 9	295 0	5,099 2	..	1,858 1	21,901 0	266 5						
57 16	..	..	533 6	..	546 14	6,443 14	150 0				

NAMES of UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
C.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Caistor	10,331	2	248	11	10,579	13	7,780	15	32	1	44	4
Calne	6,603	4	76	0	6,679	4	5,228	15	..	..	28	4
Camberwell	14,703	0	199	18	14,902	18	6,801	4	..	..	43	5
Cambridge	17,459	1	612	9	18,071	10	8,793	3	162	3	23	9
Camelford	3,456	14	10	18	3,467	12	2,777	19	68	5	2	19
Cardiff	15,626	6	130	5	15,756	11	11,974	17	30	17	29	14
Cardigan	6,392	10	63	16	6,461	6	5,719	3	..	..	4	5
Carlisle	8,836	10	7	1	8,843	11	6,689	17	58	6	11	5
Carmarthen	18,242	15	171	14	18,414	9	12,785	6	115	4	60	17
Carnarvon	10,786	7	133	12	10,919	19	7,814	12	22	8	33	15
Castle Ward	5,351	5	173	14	5,524	19	3,997	16	66	16	65	1
Catherington	1,787	6	20	0	1,807	6	1,459	9	..	..	..	..
Caxton and Arrington	6,549	1	11	0	6,560	1	5,404	2	6	6	14	14
Cerne	4,661	14	56	4	4,717	18	3,402	1	128	8	1	6
Chailey	5,754	6	161	18	5,916	4	4,905	8	41	6	27	3
Chapel-en-le-Frith	4,561	9	91	13	4,653	2	3,122	12	48	4	10	6
Chard	12,026	9	113	14	12,140	3	10,446	9	198	9	40	12
Cheadle	5,954	5	134	19	6,089	4	4,571	6	136	3	6	14
Chelmsford	18,770	12	563	14	19,334	6	14,097	10	104	0	21	2
Chelsea	17,084	4	638	4	17,722	8	11,206	9	89	2	39	3
Cheltenham	16,845	10	340	3	17,185	13	8,693	14	656	16	16	4
Chepstow	7,174	14	119	4	7,293	18	5,298	0	2	16	11	17
Chestsey	8,307	14	155	14	8,463	8	6,247	2	109	8	13	18
Chesterfield	11,597	7	200	5	11,797	12	8,802	13	61	4	48	12
Chester-le-Street	6,555	15	81	7	6,637	2	4,749	2	57	10	24	12
Chesterton	13,045	1	68	14	13,113	15	10,166	12	111	14	2	12
Chippenharn	12,215	18	177	19	12,393	17	8,487	8	128	19	20	0
Chipping Norton	9,296	0	21	0	9,317	0	7,131	11	85	10	13	15
Chipping Sodbury	9,888	15	183	7	10,072	2	6,613	10	100	12	7	6
Chorley	16,216	18	61	13	16,278	11	9,964	5	13	7	15	15
Chorlton	29,431	19	153	19	29,585	18	13,083	18	24	17	85	1
Christchurch	4,532	18	40	2	4,573	0	3,263	10	16	10	43	3
Church Stretton	3,228	11	18	14	3,247	5	2,168	8	18	9	1	9
Cirencester	10,643	15	14	2	10,657	17	6,984	12	87	6	81	10
Cleobury Mortimer	3,501	13	61	6	3,562	19	2,442	11	..	..	8	9
Clifton	28,009	5	615	17	28,625	2	16,745	1	439	3	43	17
Clitheroe	14,865	15	292	14	15,158	9	10,304	3	154	10	16	7
Clun	4,594	0	60	19	4,654	19	3,236	15	75	0	..	..
Clutton	13,109	14	151	6	13,261	0	10,678	6	113	19	72	14
Cockermouth	9,446	8	224	10	9,670	18	7,538	2	116	2	25	16
Colchester	9,107	5	122	14	9,229	19	7,778	17	149	18	17	8
Columb, St. Major	7,501	8	56	4	7,557	12	5,529	3	137	12	10	9
Congleton	9,928	7	858	17	10,787	4	6,853	12	161	13	64	18
Conway	6,247	1	4	3	6,251	4	4,869	1	71	14	10	9
Cookham	4,375	9	15	3	4,390	12	3,471	15	32	2	22	6
Corwen	5,929	9	13	8	5,942	17	4,158	14	136	10	22	13
Cosford	7,807	14	183	2	7,990	16	6,006	10	159	0	..	..
Cranbrook	8,357	0	225	3	8,582	3	7,539	10	90	11	4	14
Crediton	13,382	2	158	11	13,540	13	11,264	6	109	12	5	3
Crickhowell	4,537	1	261	12	4,798	13	3,185	1	30	12	16	8
Cricklade and Woot- ton, Basset	9,424	7	40	14	9,465	1	6,610	1	111	6	..	..
Croydon	20,017	13	298	10	20,316	3	11,697	6	184	14	33	5
Cuckfield	10,463	10	258	17	10,722	7	7,969	17	129	12	16	4

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.			
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.														
£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
73	9	25	0	64	0	2,193	12	..	718	14	10,931	15	200	0	
26	11	0	13	320	0	621	8	465	14	77	8	6,769	4	286	1
105	7	..	..	..	..	2,115	11	3,623	7	1,058	13	13,747	7	380	17
74	6	..	..	..	..	5,877	16	..	920	1	15,850	18	232	19	
26	11	..	..	..	..	363	11	..	152	16	3,392	1	77	5	
99	15	9	0	94	12	2,074	19	760	0	720	1	15,793	15	250	10
60	10	..	..	..	..	508	17	..	188	2	6,480	17	140	0	
121	18	..	..	..	..	1,245	1	..	150	15	8,277	2	205	7	
109	17	..	..	..	..	2,598	16	..	538	15	16,208	15	279	15	
81	0	..	..	..	..	791	14	..	720	12	9,464	1	203	2	
37	17	18	14	..	..	958	15	..	185	1	5,330	0	84	2	
8	9	6	0	..	..	200	12	..	33	11	1,708	1	60	0	
..	2	7	..	..	..	718	2	..	144	1	6,289	12	241	6	
21	3	..	..	..	..	595	10	..	179	1	4,327	9	169	1	
23	11	3	12	..	..	478	9	256	9	180	1	5,915	19	178	10
30	16	..	..	..	..	738	17	..	225	15	4,176	10	87	13	
77	18	..	..	..	..	1,578	15	..	168	11	12,510	14	344	0	
59	15	..	..	330	18	854	5	..	331	8	6,310	9	158	0	
88	7	15	15	92	4	3,111	15	..	783	8	18,314	1	1173	10	
125	8	..	..	..	..	1,835	19	2,940	7	6	15	16,243	3	312	15
126	19	27	8	..	..	4,782	5	..	1,297	6	15,600	12	211	12	
50	13	..	..	..	..	1,464	8	..	349	1	7,176	15	242	7	
43	11	25	0	140	0	997	10	..	360	6	7,936	15	290	0	
122	19	..	..	..	..	2,275	0	..	542	16	11,853	4	227	0	
60	15	..	..	..	..	1,336	12	..	340	17	6,599	8	60	0	
61	14	14	10	80	0	1,738	5	..	208	11	12,383	18	221	12	
61	1	10	10	59	1	2,277	7	..	259	19	11,304	5	322	0	
47	12	5	5	39	15	1,289	16	..	160	0	8,773	4	288	1	
50	11	0	1	79	10	2,700	7	..	470	13	10,022	17	249	4	
120	14	..	..	..	..	3,067	19	..	361	0	13,543	0	164	10	
330	0	3	0	..	..	13,604	3	..	1,325	18	28,473	1	323	11	
19	19	..	..	..	..	555	5	136	13	86	2	4,121	2	143	3
19	17	..	..	40	0	580	12	..	98	19	2,927	14	115	10	
61	18	..	..	15	16	2,478	8	..	211	5	9,920	15	310	7	
24	2	7	2	..	..	749	3	237	3	68	5	3,537	11	110	0
193	17	..	..	..	..	8,788	10	..	1,640	15	27,851	7	364	4	
60	18	..	..	..	..	2,557	8	..	512	13	13,605	19	141	14	
30	5	32	6	55	0	795	9	263	14	83	3	4,591	12	135	15
126	8	..	..	52	1	1,159	14	..	306	4	12,509	6	343	0	
99	14	..	..	..	..	1,488	11	..	369	7	9,637	12	142	10	
57	6	15	0	..	..	1,100	10	..	216	4	9,335	3	238	2	
49	16	7	0	..	..	990	19	..	490	8	7,215	17	183	9	
75	6	4	0	26	1	1,667	12	539	13	576	8	9,973	3	235	0
30	10	5	0	..	..	501	7	43	19	236	8	5,768	8	100	0
54	12	..	..	..	..	910	1	..	89	4	4,580	0	155	0	
156	2	..	..	..	..	887	12	..	171	1	5,532	12	126	10	
50	14	11	7	234	0	1,175	16	..	203	17	7,841	4	255	8	
36	1	4	1	158	17	738	8	..	599	2	9,173	2	271	2	
58	14	18	5	364	5	1,099	17	..	267	4	13,187	6	331	13	
71	11	..	..	..	..	739	3	..	472	0	4,514	15	92	0	
30	1	10	16	81	3	795	13	673	3	106	1	8,418	4	194	2
75	6	5	5	83	0	1,454	6	2,529	8	420	17	16,483	7	480	0
47	15	..	..	145	19	591	14	303	9	429	18	9,634	8	320	16

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assess- ment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.			
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.		
D.														
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Darlington	7,998	7	229	2	8,227	9	5,666	17	79	6	19	6	..	..
Dartford	11,184	14	165	5	11,349	19	6,711	7	192	0	30	2	10	18
Daventry	12,607	15	217	7	12,825	2	9,774	7	30	17	11	11	..	..
Depwade	16,234	10	692	14	16,927	4	14,235	6	49	15	7	10	4	16
Derby	6,896	5	191	9	7,087	14	4,933	3	5	0	31	2	..	..
Devizes	14,332	2	274	4	14,606	6	11,386	13	18	9	5	14	..	..
Dewsbury	17,689	12	1,950	1	19,639	13	14,148	13	83	15	92	0	..	..
Docking	11,439	7	86	12	11,525	19	8,512	19	69	11	5	4	..	..
Dolgelly	7,102	11	39	11	7,142	2	5,735	8	67	2	36	5	1	7
Doncaster	14,389	7	110	1	14,499	8	9,842	15	202	15	37	5	..	..
Dorchester	8,564	8	101	1	8,665	9	6,476	8	171	17	..	..	..	..
Dore	4,881	14	17	19	4,899	13	4,354	12	54	13	7	5	..	..
Dorking	8,108	11	64	19	8,173	10	7,302	7	18	4	..	..	..	..
Dover	10,825	0	219	14	11,044	14	7,372	7	95	1	18	13	..	..
Downham	9,884	18	200	2	10,085	0	7,337	12	225	13	31	3	5	0
Driffield	6,947	16	81	10	7,029	6	5,833	8	66	13	23	18	3	0
Droitwich	9,871	6	107	8	9,978	14	6,435	11	109	0	8	4	..	..
Droxford	7,213	12	123	15	7,337	7	5,181	1	43	11	13	0	..	..
Dudley	17,879	19	642	7	18,522	6	14,876	5	328	14	201	13	..	..
Dulverton	2,888	6	28	15	2,917	1	2,108	19	90	8	6	2	..	..
Dunmow	18,532	16	607	10	19,140	6	13,449	13	146	7	38	8	..	..
Durham	5,626	16	251	18	5,878	14	4,237	3	109	6	14	0	0	10
Dursley	11,239	14	429	0	11,668	14	9,308	13	75	5	19	17	..	..
E.														
Easington	2,660	11	134	12	2,795	3	1,496	0	138	13	24	4	..	..
Easingwold	3,271	11	61	19	3,333	10	2,957	0	168	3	33	5	..	..
Eastbourne	5,927	13	32	14	5,960	7	5,047	6	29	15	..	..	..	..
East Grinstead	9,040	1	142	6	9,182	7	7,108	1	135	6	20	12	..	..
East Hampstead	3,387	7	192	19	3,580	6	2,772	10	23	16	..	..	..	..
East Retford	8,965	1	120	18	9,085	19	6,091	5	80	12	5	3	..	..
Eastry	12,475	2	125	1	12,600	3	9,817	16	67	0	50	13	..	..
East Stonehouse	3,100	5	117	6	3,217	11	2,490	2	160	7	13	4	..	..
East Ward	5,559	7	100	8	5,659	15	4,024	16	93	14	16	0	..	..
Ecclesall Bierlow	12,922	11	849	4	13,771	15	12,424	17	254	17	33	5	..	..
Edmonton	20,169	18	922	12	21,092	10	12,651	6	146	6	59	11	..	..
Elham	8,182	0	115	13	8,297	13	5,565	2	8	5	24	6	0	2
Elmham	6,143	16	73	5	6,217	1	4,461	6	126	5	17	0	..	..
Ely	9,853	17	35	8	9,889	5	7,274	12	64	10	5	11	..	..
Epping	9,146	7	111	16	9,258	3	6,266	16	39	5	14	7	..	..
Epsom	12,409	7	76	15	12,486	2	8,035	10	123	19	23	11	..	..
Erpingham	13,714	0	375	4	14,089	4	10,108	0	70	17	4	7	..	..
Eton	8,453	6	123	17	8,577	3	6,523	0	181	0	16	17	..	..
Evesham	8,435	15	114	17	8,550	12	4,917	8	108	14	6	1	..	..
F.														
Faith, St..	9,333	4	31	8	9,364	12	7,743	18	4	11	9	10	..	..
Falmouth	6,626	16	67	12	6,694	8	4,993	9	110	10	40	1	..	..
Fareham	8,567	11	59	5	8,626	16	6,250	10	249	15	13	1	..	..
Faringdon	10,118	16	245	3	10,363	19	7,421	4	186	15	36	16	..	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.		
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.													
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
61 2	12 15	..	1,995 18	..	510 13	8,345 17	175 0							
82 5	..	232 5	2,121 19	542 0	719 1	10,641 17	350 0							
61 2	..	..	2,008 10	..	562 12	12,448 19	256 0					
76 9	..	187 14	2,500 10	..	884 17	17,946 17	400 0							
120 10	14 0	..	1,795 15	..	123 2	7,022 12	105 0							
65 1	20 0	20 0	2,041 17	..	487 0	14,044 14	442 16							
206 2	..	..	2,656 0	..	822 17	18,009 7	270 0					
48 4	5 0	..	873 18	568 11	189 19	10,273 6	285 12							
33 6	5 0	..	601 15	10 0	208 10	6,698 13	143 7							
109 12	..	1 2	3,139 8	..	487 8	13,820 5	244 10							
44 5	..	26 19	1,096 3	..	238 9	8,054 1	301 10							
34 6	6 0	..	680 13	..	72 10	5,209 19	203 10							
28 12	..	230 13	597 14	..	211 2	8,388 12	185 0							
72 17	..	9 17	2,704 8	..	167 7	10,440 10	232 19							
66 13	..	224 0	1,398 8	..	437 10	9,825 19	300 0							
57 10	9 2	..	780 7	..	150 1	6,923 19	143 4							
48 13	0 1	2 8	1,858 7	541 4	269 14	9,273 2	305 0							
30 5	..	292 5	892 2	..	168 15	6,620 19	297 16							
349 2	..	..	2,921 14	..	2,436 19	21,115 7	336 0					
12 17	..	10 8	372 9	4 14	64 16	2,670 13	110 19							
56 7	..	512 12	1,939 18	..	348 6	16,491 11	822 4							
96 8	0 17	..	870 11	380 3	419 19	6,128 17	47 10							
46 17	..	20 0	661 0	553 11	701 3	11,386 6	255 0							
58 12	..	..	800 9	..	365 19	2,883 17	26 0					
30 15	..	..	78 2	7 10	105 6	3,380 1	104 0					
20 3	..	..	577 9	189 15	304 17	6,169 5	234 5					
29 12	..	310 0	682 19	..	212 5	8,498 15	357 11							
..	..	..	362 0	..	268 12	3,426 18	100 0					
58 9	10 0	..	2,367 2	..	347 15	8,960 6	205 0							
67 17	..	94 10	1,872 1	..	458 16	12,428 13	310 10							
41 12	..	..	139 5	..	269 11	3,114 1	53 2					
35 2	..	..	854 8	..	87 13	5,111 13	98 17					
96 6	..	..	1,486 8	..	1,433 5	15,728 18	145 0					
102 8	26 19	..	2,913 15	4,352 3	1,814 10	22,066 18	644 0							
46 12	0 8	..	1,392 11	..	114 9	7,151 15	230 0							
44 5	..	..	1,088 17	233 11	308 8	6,279 12	213 0					
66 6	0 6	..	722 16	950 3	182 7	9,266 11	275 17							
44 13	..	67 4	2,198 19	..	257 1	8,888 5	498 3							
43 4	6 0	..	1,262 17	1,176 6	481 0	11,152 7	309 15							
56 8	6 0	53 9	1,686 2	..	394 8	12,379 11	342 10							
51 18	19 15	241 18	1,378 9	..	584 2	8,996 19	326 3							
43 15	..	40 0	1,730 6	346 0	252 2	7,444 6	230 0							
34 6	..	133 13	1,046 19	..	182 16	9,155 13	254 16							
85 13	..	..	537 6	..	470 14	6,237 13	102 0					
32 13	..	..	1,241 9	..	306 14	8,094 2	455 13					
47 12	12 0	93 8	1,462 11	..	153 4	9,413 10	402 0							

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Faversham . . .	10,176 5	138 4	10,314 9	7,341 13	47 7	5 2	..
Festiniog . . .	5,882 9	34 6	5,916 15	4,928 3	32 16	..	..
Flegg, East and West	4,224 19	34 12	4,259 11	3,118 12	94 2	1 15	..
Foleshill . . .	4,447 14	11 8	4,459 2	3,556 14	128 2	11 15	..
Fordingbridge . .	4,589 4	120 11	4,709 15	3,790 17	8 8	8 6	..
Forehoe . . .	7,816 15	159 3	7,975 18	5,820 18	170 11	7 4	..
Freebridge Lynn .	7,528 12	..	7,528 12	5,075 2	155 2	33 4	..
Frome . . .	18,774 9	190 17	18,965 6	15,295 13	..	29 19	..
Fylde, The . . .	8,049 10	320 14	8,370 4	4,905 9	150 7	10 17	..
G.							
Gainsborough . .	9,663 7	230 17	9,894 4	7,138 1	63 9	19 16	..
Garstang . . .	6,852 5	245 19	7,098 4	5,242 17	..	..	..
Gateshead . . .	13,455 19	185 5	13,641 4	10,787 11	17 7	37 19	..
George, St., in the East	23,271 16	697 10	23,969 6	15,728 2	..	31 3	..
George, St., the Martyr	18,465 0	835 4	19,300 4	11,816 0	70 12	53 3	..
Germans, St. . .	7,474 13	73 6	7,547 19	5,833 8	76 4	20 1	..
Glanford Brigg . .	11,507 13	89 2	11,596 15	8,711 5	177 9	42 9	0 18
Glendale . . .	5,116 17	30 15	5,147 12	4,219 12	15 4	24 14	0 4
Glossop . . .	2,613 1	170 4	2,783 5	1,909 15	52 2	11 12	..
Gloucester . . .	10,211 17	160 19	10,372 16	7,432 17	77 4	..	..
Godstone . . .	5,919 13	225 1	6,144 14	4,708 6	15 6	..	..
Goole . . .	5,686 10	109 19	5,796 9	4,241 9	71 0	18 10	..
Grantham . . .	8,789 17	145 6	8,935 3	6,102 16	112 5	32 10	2 4
Gravesend and Milton	4,787 2	65 5	4,852 7	3,119 13	33 5	1 14	..
Greenwich . . .	33,802 8	178 2	33,980 10	21,847 3	609 6	122 16	..
Guildford . . .	15,110 4	1,104 7	16,214 11	12,750 14	96 17	38 12	..
Gulteross . . .	8,712 13	371 2	9,083 15	6,844 13	37 10	0 6	..
Guisborough . . .	4,542 1	98 0	4,640 1	3,670 14	28 9	5 3	..
H.							
Hackney . . .	21,939 0	817 19	22,756 19	13,787 2	130 13	40 12	..
Hailsham . . .	12,780 2	187 6	12,967 8	10,843 11	44 2	..	..
Halifax . . .	28,033 6	1,052 11	29,085 17	19,650 7	625 0	150 14	..
Halsted . . .	11,476 13	96 16	11,573 9	9,062 14	9 12	18 0	..
Haltwhistle . . .	1,709 6	15 13	1,724 19	1,212 6	103 13	8 13	..
Hambleton . . .	7,852 3	101 2	7,953 5	6,705 12	4 17	41 14	..
Hardingstone . .	5,294 19	18 16	5,313 15	4,643 11	..	21 12	..
Hartismere . . .	13,293 12	611 0	13,904 12	10,196 5	97 1	2 10	..
Hartley Wintney .	6,550 3	78 14	6,628 17	5,104 6	76 7	26 1	..
Haslingden . . .	11,052 13	193 13	11,246 6	7,655 1	126 9	59 17	..
Hastings . . .	8,399 11	281 14	8,681 5	6,365 2	78 15	..	..
Hatfield . . .	3,209 6	165 13	3,374 19	2,638 10	..	5 10	..
Havant . . .	4,210 9	126 12	4,337 1	3,037 4	21 14	4 8	4 7
Haverfordwest . .	11,318 3	55 1	11,373 4	9,336 0	73 1	17 2	..
Hay . . .	5,484 9	69 10	5,553 19	3,799 19	60 11	7 16	..
Hayfield . . .	4,081 2	43 2	4,124 4	2,444 11	65 10	..	..
Headington . . .	6,615 0	303 11	6,918 11	5,961 1	..	2 19	..
Helmley . . .	3,345 0	83 18	3,428 18	3,224 3	78 0	27 18	..
Helston . . .	8,104 1	453 3	8,557 4	6,595 19	297 12	8 0	..
Hemel Hempstead .	4,954 17	29 10	4,984 7	3,808 2	13 15	7 7	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
48 8	7 14	324 2	1,704 19	88 5	543 5	10,110 15	225 0
54 8	..	..	455 13	..	227 14	5,698 14	144 0
28 16	..	..	753 5	..	139 5	4,135 15	100 0
49 19	..	24 0	579 16	..	209 17	4,560 4	237 4
21 14	2 14	72 0	555 11	..	61 13	4,521 3	147 16
38 2	..	15 12	1,099 0	..	136 17	7,288 4	191 0
39 8	..	..	1,209 5	..	187 4	6,699 5	242 2
74 11	..	72 11	1,196 4	..	338 0	17,006 18	374 0
54 16	..	..	1,738 0	599 8	229 15	7,688 12	123 5
78 12	24 4	..	1,885 10	..	259 19	9,469 11	180 0
30 7	..	..	1,619 19	..	116 19	7,010 2	90 0
120 7	..	..	936 18	638 7	877 8	13,415 17	130 4
143 2	14 17	..	2,113 3	3,379 19	1,525 14	22,936 0	175 0
160 0	..	..	2,633 6	2,633 6	2,023 18	19,390 8	316 4
52 2	..	..	746 14	..	245 19	6,974 8	186 7
82 14	1 1	..	2,249 4	..	536 1	11,801 1	217 5
34 1	1 18	..	732 6	..	157 7	5,185 6	79 10
44 3	..	..	459 6	..	125 6	2,602 4	24 10
92 7	..	..	1,694 7	..	461 19	9,758 14	300 0
53 6	14 0	109 8	496 7	..	288 13	5,685 8	206 7
55 2	12 0	..	1,266 8	..	199 18	5,864 7	112 10
87 6	27 18	..	1,960 16	..	617 13	8,943 8	218 5
38 8	15 0	54 12	1,489 18	..	256 4	5,008 14	100 19
245 17	35 0	180 0	2,820 8	5,112 4	3,689 3	34,661 17	292 4
64 2	..	521 15	1,423 17	..	580 11	15,476 8	500 0
33 15	..	..	1,047 10	..	415 12	8,379 6	244 0
36 0	8 0	..	705 16	..	187 12	4,641 14	105 0
126 13	..	..	2,405 18	3,852 15	768 14	21,112 7	360 0
36 8	..	..	932 14	..	605 11	12,462 6	424 8
337 10	33 18	8 0	4,580 18	..	1,303 13	26,690 0	424 7
49 10	10 0	..	1,129 6	..	306 10	10,585 12	486 12
15 3	2 5	..	294 14	..	56 4	1,692 18	38 4
29 5	8 0	..	636 4	..	345 9	7,771 1	329 7
30 4	..	..	902 10	..	234 16	5,832 13	137 12
49 19	..	338 15	1,503 4	..	360 8	12,548 2	390 0
34 12	21 2	60 5	971 9	..	110 9	6,404 11	286 13
155 9	..	388 5	2,287 13	..	126 7	10,799 1	93 13
67 11	..	7 10	1,604 13	64 12	442 19	8,631 2	127 0
15 4	..	92 6	859 17	..	83 3	3,694 10	87 15
17 1	..	49 17	495 4	..	161 13	3,791 8	175 0
102 13	9 3	57 10	1,063 7	..	270 19	10,929 15	326 10
27 10	..	..	1,117 14	..	77 5	5,090 15	160 0
27 6	5 1	..	401 9	40 0	386 7	3,370 4	60 0
48 10	..	..	594 3	1 0	463 7	7,071 0	163 0
37 13	5 10	..	36 7	..	51 6	3,460 17	120 0
105 9	9 11	18 12	584 10	..	652 1	8,271 14	166 9
39 11	..	144 18	1,158 11	..	98 9	5,270 13	156 6

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Hendon	12,067	15	134	8	12,202	3	8,218	13	114	5	22	11
Henley	10,327	15	183	9	10,511	4	8,642	6	49	5	2	17
Henstead	7,973	10	151	6	8,124	16	6,483	2	16	3	18	0
Hereford	12,278	19	291	7	12,570	6	9,193	16	81	18	3	6
Hertford	7,278	0	16	19	7,294	19	5,658	4	57	11	4	8
Hexham	10,400	19	76	19	10,477	18	8,355	19	5	4	42	13
Highworth & Swindon	9,063	14	164	12	9,228	6	7,329	10	88	19	2	19
Hinckley	12,160	15	0	13	12,161	8	9,500	7	59	5	4	12
Hitchin	11,893	4	169	6	12,062	10	9,763	3	29	0	33	9
Holbeach	9,749	8	88	8	9,837	16	5,990	10	47	5	6	2
Holborn*	3,111	5	203	15	3,315	0	9,004	17	21	19	1	7
Hollingbourn	11,995	6	567	9	12,562	15	10,458	18	87	2	41	10
Holsworthy	4,350	11	38	8	4,388	19	3,477	9	205	7	..	..
Holywell	12,839	13	113	13	12,953	6	10,989	7	161	12	29	0
Honiton	14,908	13	56	14	14,965	7	11,165	2	117	9	17	14
Hoo	1,903	3	1	3	1,904	6	1,315	14	7	19	6	13
Horncastle	10,736	17	145	7	10,882	4	8,685	8	128	19	25	12
Horsham	8,679	15	215	9	8,895	4	7,313	8	121	15	17	5
Houghton-le-Spring	4,841	11	232	8	5,073	19	3,729	3	68	5	16	19
Howden	5,603	9	96	0	5,699	9	4,719	19	68	2	28	3
Hoxne	10,196	19	76	18	10,273	17	7,385	0	34	17	32	6
Huddersfield	36,460	4	1,389	7	37,849	11	21,171	0	528	1	155	17
Hungerford	11,599	12	58	4	11,657	16	9,920	18	150	13	8	2
Huntingdon	11,670	18	178	19	11,849	17	7,766	8	29	10	6	4
Hursley	1,479	6	11	2	1,490	8	1,087	5	146	13	..	..
I.												
Ipwich	14,649	4	843	18	15,493	2	11,135	13	49	17	5	12
Ives, St. . . .	10,854	6	226	0	11,080	6	8,355	14	154	0	..	..
K.												
Keighley	10,747	14	984	8	11,732	2	8,189	18	86	17	15	13
Kendal	15,152	0	754	5	15,906	5	12,751	5	318	6	31	12
Kensington	37,058	16	425	16	37,484	12	18,948	9	488	4	105	3
Kettering	10,830	9	111	2	10,941	11	9,204	15	34	13	16	18
Keynsham	10,940	17	198	14	11,139	11	8,444	7	226	11	22	10
Kidderminster	14,469	4	482	14	14,951	18	9,526	18	404	4	24	15
Kingsbridge	11,710	14	107	2	11,817	16	10,246	16	145	5	49	3
Kingsclere	5,924	4	8	13	5,932	17	4,247	12	271	7	..	..
King's Lynn	10,021	2	783	19	10,805	1	7,689	7	325	15	3	5
King's Norton	10,902	15	75	1	10,977	16	4,707	6	130	15	4	16
Kingston-on-Thames	17,451	6	314	15	17,766	1	8,687	5	141	3	46	10
Kington	6,672	17	49	2	6,721	19	4,977	12	228	14	..	..
Knighton	4,973	10	26	8	4,999	18	3,750	17	58	17	..	..
L.												
Lambeth	53,235	8	2,058	13	55,294	1	34,481	4	469	9	92	7
Lampeter	3,878	16	26	4	3,905	0	3,365	9	24	18	..	..

* Holborn Union.—The Governors and Directors of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. George the Auditor, the Clerk of the Union consequently has not the means of furnishing a complete Return.

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms and other Incidental Expenses.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
38 8	..	..	..	1,445	7	2,365	2	331	14	12,536	0	305	13
50 18	7 16	..	..	986	16	..	..	191	18	9,931	16	345	0
30 3	..	..	..	1,174	14	..	..	234	18	7,957	0	200	0
77 15	7 0	..	..	2,007	3	..	..	433	15	11,804	13	387	0
38 7	..	..	..	1,119	4	..	..	481	7	7,359	1	349	6
80 3	5 16	82	10	1,290	0	..	..	219	17	10,082	2	114	5
44 14	10 0	..	..	1,679	19	..	..	192	8	9,348	9	255	0
46 8	10 0	..	..	886	11	104	8	154	5	10,765	16	134	12
71 18	..	..	..	2,375	13	..	..	210	14	12,483	17	365	0
63 2	20 0	217	6	2,867	18	..	..	248	0	9,464	9	204	12
118 5	..	..	..	897	10	..	..	146	2	10,190	0	300	0
41 16	20 0	85	19	1,002	18	..	..	260	19	11,999	2	330	0
40 3	..	..	..	480	12	..	..	165	1	4,368	12	93	0
123 16	20 0	..	..	1,496	17	..	..	863	18	13,684	10	234	14
61 0	..	..	..	1,318	13	..	..	486	4	13,166	2	438	13
11 4	..	0	3	424	6	..	..	39	1	1,805	0	81	0
68 18	..	33	7	1,519	17	..	..	309	11	10,771	14	248	10
41 2	..	465	11	431	11	126	11	311	11	8,828	14	297	5
52 17	..	..	..	571	13	381	4	269	6	5,089	7	90	10
44 17	5 6	115	13	559	0	..	..	117	6	5,658	6	150	0
46 19	..	290	11	1,554	7	..	..	188	7	9,532	7	298	12
325 6	..	..	..	4,279	13	..	..	5,055	7	31,515	4	340	0
56 4	9 17	215	15	1,545	16	..	..	429	4	12,336	9	420	9
67 2	6 13	..	..	1,450	1	..	..	386	3	9,712	1	474	7
8 10	..	..	..	257	16	..	..	20	14	1,520	18	75	0
80 13	20 0	162	7	2,991	18	..	..	976	16	15,422	16	263	0
83 5	17 0	150	0	1,163	19	29	17	112	11	10,066	6	280	0
61 12	..	..	..	1,652	3	..	..	772	9	10,778	12	96	13
100 10	..	..	..	1,435	3	..	..	703	15	15,340	11	342	9
217 9	..	79	0	5,879	6	9,314	2	1,709	14	36,741	7	501	18
61 0	19 17	..	..	1,341	11	..	..	135	10	10,814	4	374	11
63 0	..	139	16	1,267	5	..	..	405	5	10,568	14	276	5
83 8	..	332	1	3,400	2	..	..	862	0	14,633	8	255	0
63 4	0 4	21	15	1,063	6	..	..	374	17	11,964	10	230	5
27 10	1 12	50	5	742	13	..	..	63	3	5,404	2	198	0
67 19	..	..	..	30	14	..	..	499	18	8,616	18	175	0
65 9	16 0	..	..	3,225	1	..	..	1,077	8	9,226	15	171	14†
62 17	..	316	15	1,571	8	2,245	6	485	18	13,557	2	295	0
34 3	..	..	..	973	12	391	16	61	10	6,667	7	321	10
28 8	..	..	..	883	1	..	..	89	19	4,811	2	137	11
395 2	..	560	18	6,549	11	9,868	1	2,406	10	54,823	2	708	17
32 18	..	..	..	362	4	..	..	105	4	3,890	13	60	0

Martyr, appointed under the 6th Geo. IV. c. 175, refuse to submit their Accounts to the
† Not included in Column 4.

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Lancaster	11,167	14	244	10	11,412	4	7,514	19	76	0	14	0
Lanchester	3,521	2	7	4	3,528	6	2,216	4	20	3	24	17
Langport	6,471	12	248	15	6,720	7	5,082	16	98	13	38	18
Launceston	6,846	0	20	8	6,866	8	5,301	0	152	2	28	15
Ledbury	5,423	7	181	0	5,604	7	4,286	17	59	18	9	9
Leek	7,192	19	211	4	7,404	3	6,021	5	24	2	10	13
Leicester	26,365	15	1,659	16	28,025	11	20,254	12	693	15	..	..
Leigh	10,358	3	269	15	10,627	18	6,784	13	206	2	16	12
Leighton-Buzzard . .	8,428	6	68	15	8,497	1	6,477	15	105	0	..	..
Leominster	6,589	0	127	15	6,716	15	4,975	17	98	9	5	16
Lewes	5,115	17	184	3	5,300	0	4,307	16	45	12	5	9
Lewisham	9,777	3	3,142	2	12,919	5	5,408	8	132	5	18	11
Lexden and Winstree .	11,343	19	37	14	11,381	13	8,561	17	122	4	1	0
Leyburn	4,101	1	64	15	4,165	16	3,433	19	33	12	19	4
Lichfield	9,232	4	141	9	9,373	13	7,120	19	104	2	46	9
Lincoln	10,051	5	552	0	10,603	5	7,565	2	39	1	44	2
Linton	10,524	14	64	4	10,588	18	8,467	2	24	9	8	6
Liskeard	11,573	14	301	1	11,874	15	10,030	10	62	9	53	2
Liverpool	67,492	8	381	15	67,874	3	42,536	3	2626	16	297	3
Llandilo Fawr	6,914	1	30	13	6,944	14	5,756	3	29	18	24	11
Llandovery	5,572	6	26	6	5,598	12	4,433	4	82	1	23	13
Llanelli	6,853	16	125	13	6,979	9	5,549	2	32	8	59	11
Llanfyllin	10,914	7	11	1	10,925	8	7,550	8	88	8	8	7
Llanrwst	6,319	17	13	1	6,332	18	4,874	8	8	0	26	12
Lloddon and Clavering .	8,138	7	232	1	8,370	8	5,873	18	3	3	6	15
London, City of . . .	55,693	10	3,555	2	59,248	12	55,693	6	827	7	..	..
" East	17,237	9	2,333	6	19,570	15	16,783	9	348	4	14	11
" West*	12,063	16	836	14	12,900	10	14,524	7	85	10	2	12
Longtown	3,778	1	184	11	3,962	12	3,131	11	85	7	23	0
Loughborough	10,825	14	42	16	10,868	10	7,985	9	74	5	6	1
Louth	12,663	13	243	8	12,907	1	10,882	14	28	2	6	14
Ludlow	8,023	7	73	0	8,096	7	6,354	4	107	7	6	1
Luton	7,891	1	113	13	8,004	14	6,460	13	0	17	..	..
Lutterworth	9,498	16	174	1	9,672	17	6,747	4	109	12	..	..
Lymington	6,227	1	71	6	6,298	7	4,638	19	..	..	6	14
M.												
Macclesfield	14,188	17	1,095	1	15,283	18	11,233	15	237	13	37	9
Machynlleth	7,682	5	36	3	7,718	8	6,318	6	89	10	12	14
Madeley	6,700	0	222	11	6,922	11	6,364	5	150	7	43	3
Maidstone	15,345	16	160	12	15,506	8	11,842	6	90	3	62	4
Maldon	14,508	2	216	4	14,724	6	9,908	7	262	0	12	13
Malling	10,881	7	319	10	11,200	17	9,102	13	81	11	45	17
Malmsbury	9,565	17	80	14	9,646	11	6,509	18	86	10	12	1
Malton	8,246	16	363	8	8,610	4	6,730	18	24	7	16	16
Manchester	87,567	10	10,556	5	98,123	15	50,621	13	941	5	330	5
Mansfield	10,490	2	202	16	10,692	18	8,358	4	409	16	46	16
Market Bosworth . . .	8,764	4	34	12	8,798	16	6,159	4	108	7	7	13
Market Drayton . . .	4,769	13	40	17	4,810	10	3,505	4	17	18	..	..
Market Harborough . .	10,837	14	233	13	11,074	7	8,058	10	..	..	..	..

* West London Union.—This return is defective, so far as concerns the whole of the receipts, and refuse to submit their account

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
74 10	..	..	1,673 17	600 0	448 1	10,401 7	120 0
33 12	..	..	858 2	..	159 11	3,312 9	46 14
53 17	..	97 15	1,160 1	..	154 15	6,686 15	236 10
52 7	..	..	723 10	..	336 5	6,593 19	146 18
36 14	..	..	839 8	..	90 16	5,324 12	272 7
62 12	..	..	842 13	..	492 1	7,453 6	180 0
178 6	..	..	3,788 14	..	1,471 6	26,386 13	306 0
87 15	..	24 3	1,719 9	..	145 4	8,983 18	123 3
49 4	..	182 6	949 16	..	175 7	7,939 8	260 0
42 1	..	..	1,080 10	..	149 2	6,351 15	190 0
28 9	4 7	..	468 9	247 19	231 0	5,339 1	136 10
61 14	..	..	3,176 17	1,289 15	596 17	10,684 7	265 0
67 19	25 0	104 13	2,177 7	..	134 6	11,194 6	443 4
29 1	5 0	6 0	493 10	..	24 7	4,044 13	105 0
67 1	..	89 5	1,150 11	..	667 14	9,246 1	268 18
105 13	..	..	1,384 12	..	453 13	9,592 3	260 0
45 3	5 5	..	892 2	..	127 19	9,570 6	229 8
79 9	0 6	..	1,496 7	..	242 0	11,964 16	193 0
1004 19	33 0	210 0	13,967 16	..	2,296 17	62,986 9	1555 9
51 6	6 0	..	867 4	..	200 7	6,935 9	142 13
53 0	..	..	826 12	..	125 9	5,543 19	127 0
64 0	5 4	2 1	684 17	6 19	322 17	6,726 19	121 0
51 2	..	..	2,576 3	..	121 8	10,395 16	328 7
37 14	..	..	624 9	..	152 14	5,723 17	75 0
51 12	5 0	99 14	1,795 4	..	178 14	8,014 0	239 10
..	142 0	..	..	..	1,931 17	58,594 10	525 0
120 6	2 14	..	..	..	2,598 17	19,868 4	492 13
112 11	..	..	..	..	546 16	15,271 16	269 10
25 0	2 0	..	455 14	..	34 12	3,757 4	65 12
76 3	..	..	1,688 9	232 10	227 1	10,289 18	186 6
93 7	15 0	..	2,171 17	..	348 7	13,546 1	359 14
52 18	..	..	1,520 17	..	207 9	8,248 16	370 0
63 2	..	..	1,341 11	..	176 11	8,042 14	200 0
28 1	9 9	22 0	2,164 10	..	294 8	9,375 4	289 0
30 10	10 0	..	668 13	..	173 4	5,528 0	199 15
185 14	..	..	3,007 11	..	750 3	15,452 5	539 1
30 1	0 18	24 0	775 11	..	196 16	7,447 16	121 7
82 8	..	108 7	963 12	..	368 5	8,080 7	250 0
105 15	9 5	..	868 3	..	859 4	13,837 0	392 8
65 4	45 0	..	1,921 10	1,352 15	528 18	14,096 7	623 5
56 19	..	110 9	996 18	..	340 2	10,734 9	378 0
37 8	..	85 5	1,964 2	..	310 2	9,005 6	266 5
65 19	7 15	..	988 18	..	603 1	8,437 14	183 10
753 1	..	..	25,716 18	..	4,311 17	82,674 19	855 5
83 6	0 17	..	1,385 8	..	566 19	10,852 5	241 6
39 18	1 4	..	1,776 10	..	153 10	8,246 8	141 0
38 17	..	..	1,253 16	..	83 19	4,899 14	131 6
56 3	5 0	..	2,356 1	..	482 16	10,958 10	340 0

some of the items of expenditure, in the parish of St. Bride's; the authorities of which to the Union Auditor.

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Marlborough . . .	6,533 12	60 11	6,594 3	5,014 9	..	41 6	..
Martin-in-the-Fields, St.	23,713 13	685 5	24,398 18	13,917 9	227 16	21 12	..
Martley	6,524 0	87 9	6,611 9	4,244 17	34 11	9 6	..
Medway	11,491 14	1,978 1	13,469 15	9,519 18	178 12	42 19	..
Melksham	15,044 9	573 12	15,618 1	12,080 2	172 13	9 9	..
Melton Mowbray	9,125 16	192 2	9,317 18	5,167 4	128 19	30 6	..
Mere	5,840 0	60 13	5,900 13	5,659 8	93 12	4 6	..
Meriden	6,400 0	101 14	6,501 14	4,475 0	81 5	16 8	..
Merthyr Tydfil	21,847 18	678 10	22,526 8	9,918 10	96 16	87 6	..
Midhurst	9,185 9	85 15	9,271 4	7,472 19	104 9	130 10	6 8
Mildenhall	5,450 14	135 7	5,586 1	4,126 19	95 6	..	..
Milton	6,578 18	105 14	6,684 12	5,352 19	36 15	11 3	..
Mitford & Launditch	15,907 12	164 4	16,071 16	12,305 16	..	22 7	..
Monmouth	9,784 14	83 9	9,868 3	5,823 18	46 3	5 13	..
Morpeth	5,917 2	48 17	5,965 19	4,803 10	14 5	16 1	..
Mutford and Loth- ingland	5,900 1	89 15	5,989 16	4,194 15	..	2 11	..
N.							
Nantwich	15,580 3	87 15	15,667 18	10,789 4	557 14	15 9	..
Narberth	7,619 7	90 12	7,709 19	6,107 9	40 2	9 15	..
Neath	9,947 4	60 10	10,007 14	7,396 9	22 19	73 17	..
Neot's, St.	9,388 9	283 0	9,671 9	7,764 1	80 13	..	..
Newark	9,296 0	291 6	9,587 6	5,452 4	134 14	35 16	..
Newbury	17,775 4	167 6	17,942 10	12,991 18	299 7	11 13	..
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	5,966 18	214 17	6,181 15	5,404 6	38 14	3 7	..
Newcastle-under-Lyne	5,801 13	434 5	6,235 18	4,330 13	..	18 16	..
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	24,470 0	1,086 5	25,556 5	21,382 16	141 6	72 9	..
Newent	5,647 14	138 18	5,786 12	4,571 18	11 0	..	..
New Forest	8,202 10	105 5	8,307 15	6,730 2	25 8	21 5	..
Newhaven	3,480 19	70 6	3,551 5	2,672 5	7 12	5 14	..
Newmarket	16,546 18	78 12	16,625 10	13,652 14	72 15	4 8	..
Newport (Monmouth)	10,461 11	145 7	10,606 18	8,082 4	71 4	36 17	..
Newport (Salop)	5,058 12	93 15	5,152 7	4,172 6	53 7	2 11	..
Newport Pagnell	11,990 3	57 19	12,048 2	9,368 10	63 12	19 0	..
Newton Abbot	17,848 3	320 7	18,168 10	14,361 13	291 2	56 15	..
Newtown & Llanidloes	15,782 3	202 10	15,984 13	13,371 7	68 2	51 16	..
Northallerton	5,294 6	69 19	5,364 5	4,378 16	93 10	20 4	..
Northampton	12,146 15	145 17	12,292 12	8,213 4	148 14	40 14	..
North Aylesford	7,919 3	134 3	8,053 6	5,912 8	269 0	22 4	..
Northleach	6,338 13	12 8	6,351 1	4,229 14	66 6	16 1	..
Northwich	13,205 16	329 15	13,535 11	9,831 13	318 15	33 7	..
North Witchford	7,602 16	13 7	7,616 3	6,133 7	45 8	12 12	..
Nottingham	31,626 0	312 5	31,938 5	22,694 6	158 2	43 10	..
Nuneaton	7,717 6	88 1	7,805 7	6,135 19	224 12	26 3	..
O.							
Oakham	4,672 5	43 18	4,716 3	4,060 11	105 1	7 16	..
Okehampton	8,313 1	104 12	8,417 13	7,186 13	52 9	11 6	..
Olave, St.	11,568 11	795 8	12,363 19	6,669 19	318 16	31 2	3 1
Oldham	17,797 19	3,006 7	20,804 6	14,658 9	170 7	60 14	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
27 16	..	..		735	18	..		97	18	5,917	7	165	12
76 18	..	..		3,791	9	6,081	14	538	6	24,655	4	333	10
43 3	..	..		1,950	2	..		263	4	6,545	3	210	0
115 14	..	386	4	3,083	7	..		804	8	14,131	2	132	10
54 18	..	444	9	453	15	383	18	807	10	14,406	14	217	15
57 0	..	..		3,619	15	..		260	2	9,263	6	246	7
17 16	..	..		705	18	0	14	135	1	6,616	15	177	10
34 5	8 4	35	0	1,073	15	64	14	302	16	6,091	7	200	13
176 18	4 0	..		1,160	7	1,332	5	1,173	3	13,949	5	145	0
42 17	7 10	213	12	512	16	..		354	1	8,845	2	377	18
28 14	11 7	33	0	643	16	..		154	0	5,093	2	255	12
27 11	7 15	208	2	891	14	..		260	5	6,796	4	185	1
180 8	..	127	9	2,488	15	..		454	7	15,579	2	428	0
61 4	..	..		1,928	14	..		311	4	8,176	16	294	4
41 7	3 12	..		827	14	..		293	10	5,999	19	46	12
46 11	..	..		1,146	8	..		173	3	5,563	8	106	0
102 11	34 4	114	3	2,976	8	524	2	230	5	15,344	0	310	0
62 16	..	..		894	17	..		437	6	7,552	5	160	0
97 16	..	71	0	1,409	5	..		155	1	9,226	7	181	0
49 10	..	..		1,143	5	..		226	7	9,263	16	336	10
83 9	10 0	..		2,624	12	..		669	7	9,010	2	272	1
56 4	35 0	346	12	1,688	8	..		273	11	15,702	13	409	13
50 16	..	..		585	2	..		168	18	6,251	3	150	0
66 16	..	..		1,144	4	32	16	227	16	5,821	1	114	4
237 17	13 15	..		66	17	..		1,818	17	23,733	17	377	3
33 1	..	..		1,446	0	..		150	0	6,211	19	317	15
34 3	12 0	..		746	16	..		190	3	7,759	17	323	0
13 19	2 0	..		589	19	..		76	9	3,367	18	120	0
80 0	..	..		1,762	9	..		440	0	16,012	6	390	4
100 14	..	..		2,164	9	..		288	0	10,743	8	195	0
69 11	..	28	17	1,069	18	..		157	9	5,553	19	140	0
78 2	5 0	33	0	1,997	7	..		530	17	12,095	8	241	17
119 14	6 0	56	5	1,577	14	..		1,072	11	17,541	14	335	2
74 11	..	20	0	1,935	6	..		193	6	15,714	8	360	2
38 10	0 2	..		573	5	..		170	14	5,275	1	113	6
79 7	20 0	29	10	3,094	7	..		862	5	12,488	1	182	6
48 5	..	175	11	1,103	14	..		500	16	8,031	18	242	10
30 11	..	..		1,520	5	..		83	10	5,946	7	180	0
96 10	..	..		1,946	6	..		1,024	11	13,251	2	340	12
59 18	..	..		1,162	14	968	17	62	3	8,444	19	270	12
179 11	..	..		5,112	9	..		270	1	28,457	19	405	11
43 4	..	227	6	556	0	87	15	597	7	7,898	6	150	10
30 14	10 0	..		800	8	..		79	19	5,094	9	130	0
63 15	0 10	..		823	17	..		311	15	8,450	5	163	17
87 15	..	..		1,361	0	2,021	11	812	16	11,306	0	175	9
250 3	..	..		4,065	8	..		1,386	14	20,591	15	59	13

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.		
								Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Ongar	7,847	14	78	12	7,926	6	5,964	10	74	14
Omskirk	9,413	4	152	4	9,565	8	5,028	10	..	..
Orsett	5,999	14	28	16	6,028	10	5,238	6	30	18
Oundle	9,405	14	79	18	9,485	12	6,517	6	217	5
									45	7
P.										
Pateley Bridge . . .	4,288	12	85	6	4,373	18	3,225	11	77	15
Patrinton	4,451	8	115	15	4,567	3	3,382	6	..	..
Pembroke	7,356	10	88	3	7,444	13	6,033	15	16	7
Penkridge	6,105	18	35	12	6,141	10	4,006	17	106	4
Penrith	7,182	3	126	1	7,308	4	5,453	6	60	5
Penzance	6,715	4	342	6	7,057	10	5,107	8	129	19
Pershore	6,509	14	114	14	6,624	8	4,136	9	55	6
Peterborough . . .	14,203	3	347	19	14,551	2	11,118	5	65	17
Petersfield	5,708	1	21	12	5,729	13	4,624	5	..	..
Petworth	6,639	19	178	19	6,818	18	5,991	14	7	15
Pewsey	7,670	9	22	6	7,692	15	6,080	8	21	10
Pickering	3,222	4	62	0	3,284	4	2,936	4	..	..
Plomesgate	13,729	3	655	18	14,385	1	10,147	0	54	6
Plympton, St. Mary .	10,312	1	199	17	10,511	18	8,133	19	101	12
Pocklington	6,828	8	360	18	7,189	6	5,667	15	258	14
Pontypool	6,026	3	332	6	6,358	9	4,494	19	54	16
Poole (Dorset) . . .	7,719	10	57	4	7,776	14	4,828	11	190	10
Poplar	20,143	0	2,053	19	22,196	19	13,880	14	268	8
Portsea Island . . .	20,970	18	580	16	21,551	14	17,036	2	286	11
Potterspurty	5,307	15	104	12	5,412	7	4,329	11	9	10
Prescot	13,998	13	294	4	14,292	17	8,215	14	76	18
Presteigne	1,939	7	21	17	1,961	4	1,202	16	59	19
Preston	35,219	5	951	7	36,170	12	23,455	18	581	19
Pwllheli	7,768	14	2	0	7,770	14	5,920	19	99	2
								
R.										
Radford	5,051	11	180	11	5,232	2	3,733	13	179	1
Reading	7,511	16	290	16	7,802	12	5,048	14	119	18
Redruth	9,465	12	105	4	9,570	16	6,007	8	85	19
Reeth	3,733	6	22	2	3,755	8	3,035	17	14	4
Reigate	9,319	11	942	3	10,261	14	7,600	17	152	1
Rhayader	3,690	7	28	3	3,718	10	2,884	3	4	12
Richmond (Surrey) .	7,765	14	951	4	8,716	18	4,325	16	196	7
Richmond (Yorkshire)	5,274	4	135	9	5,409	13	3,910	4	70	13
Ringwood	2,899	13	36	9	2,936	2	2,504	15	..	..
Risbridge	11,144	2	137	13	11,281	15	9,763	4	65	13
Rochdale	19,304	17	645	11	19,950	8	11,493	1	191	18
Rochford	7,467	13	391	17	7,859	10	5,595	13	156	7
Romford	14,481	4	135	18	14,617	2	10,085	18	142	1
Romney Marsh . . .	3,441	6	118	6	3,559	12	3,223	1	61	10
Romsey	4,972	7	141	12	5,113	19	3,879	7	22	4
Ross	7,905	18	28	12	7,934	10	6,427	15	93	11
Rothbury	3,995	17	69	5	4,065	2	3,112	1	..	..
Rotherham	12,734	3	267	19	13,002	2	9,537	1	274	2
Rotherhithe	9,514	17	1,044	5	10,559	2	8,435	2	39	3
									21	7
									19	19
								
									4	5

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Hooks Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
33 19	0 2	160 11	1,638 16	..	172 13	8,069 6	523 12
109 13	..	..	3,858 2	..	208 0	9,251 0	228 2
34 3	..	49 5	1,415 9	..	73 14	6,858 17	297 13
46 9	..	..	1,436 15	..	93 14	8,356 16	264 0
28 11	..	25 6	612 18	..	242 12	4,221 5	84 1
25 2	..	..	565 14	..	161 10	4,147 14	123 10
62 14	28 10	..	724 19	..	124 13	7,027 1	226 10
43 10	10 0	72 10	1,156 17	..	124 15	5,560 19	187 7
56 11	5 0	..	1,284 5	..	209 12	7,078 9	142 5
159 2	0 11	..	514 2	..	743 1	6,696 4	206 6
40 17	..	23 12	2,116 18	..	93 14	6,477 8	290 2
84 13	..	..	2,432 16	..	475 19	14,247 9	393 12
23 5	10 0	..	682 4	..	117 6	5,457 0	146 0
27 3	6 10	..	521 14	..	121 15	6,684 11	180 0
36 0	15 0	..	1,402 3	..	83 12	7,641 19	255 2
34 7	2 5	..	..	..	76 15	3,049 11	88 10
65 4	45 18	235 9	1,244 5	596 7	271 3	12,666 5	409 0
55 17	..	19 0	1,209 18	..	332 0	9,866 12	274 16
35 17	13 16	..	451 16	..	351 9	6,806 19	176 1
72 16	..	..	1,115 14	..	409 0	6,170 14	135 0
34 16	..	..	2,193 15	..	210 19	7,470 13	160 0
107 12	..	..	2,527 13	4,040 11	1,396 8	22,282 5	300 0
164 4	27 16	..	2,670 2	..	669 12	20,905 16	294 6
32 5	..	40 0	573 16	..	250 10	5,236 17	140 0
155 16	21 0	..	4,544 16	..	314 10	13,379 11	210 0
9 11	4 0	..	315 6	57 15	20 0	1,669 7	50 0
257 17	31 16	..	6,272 4	..	1,144 9	31,790 6	1236 0
62 0	10 0	..	932 0	..	481 19	7,506 0	270 0
73 19	15 0	..	706 6	..	310 10	5,026 17	89 0
59 14	35 0	..	1,686 7	..	278 5	7,257 14	171 12
178 11	..	95 10	292 7	..	629 7	7,395 2	160 14
25 10	..	..	191 13	..	56 7	3,325 15	55 0
35 18	..	..	772 18	..	296 17	8,875 8	240 0
18 17	..	..	633 16	..	36 8	3,577 16	50 0
34 5	20 0	..	1,041 9	1,562 4	425 2	7,632 3	170 0
37 14	..	..	588 1	..	135 17	4,747 3	139 10
14 4	5 14	..	442 14	..	27 15	2,996 3	159 3
64 7	..	..	1,123 19	..	257 7	11,281 16	314 9
173 13	62 10	62 4	5,699 1	..	1,194 14	18,882 13	82 13
47 8	..	..	1,861 9	..	366 7	8,027 4	351 0
70 1	..	375 0	1,134 14	1,612 16	216 5	13,665 16	370 0
19 8	0 5	..	403 13	..	207 5	3,924 18	279 4
28 14	..	..	631 5	204 11	73 18	4,851 14	211 6
43 9	7 6	63 4	1,020 15	23 8	327 2	8,049 7	342 19
15 19	..	..	561 5	..	92 3	3,781 8	78 2
90 14	10 0	..	2,168 5	..	386 16	12,492 10	165 0
33 13	10 10	..	796 18	1,195 18	343 0	10,874 3	105 0

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Royston	10,300	8	882	8	11,182	16	6,297	14	..	..	35	4
Rugby	9,897	8	471	17	10,369	5	6,001	6	8	4	21	11
Runcorn	9,549	16	290	11	9,840	7	6,364	9	189	3	14	1
Ruthin	10,644	19	41	16	10,686	15	8,006	5	34	14	15	3
Rye	9,513	4	614	4	10,127	8	7,705	11	150	14	1	14
S.												
Saffron Walden . . .	14,044	8	422	15	14,467	3	12,057	9	100	15	21	18
Salford	17,862	15	819	1	18,681	16	10,270	8	219	3	85	16
Samford	5,249	0	73	2	5,322	2	3,949	17	49	13	3	8
Saviour's, St.	17,057	8	2,394	16	19,452	4	13,187	6	124	4	48	18
Scarborough	6,175	1	155	15	6,330	16	5,257	4	114	13	61	2
Sculcoates	10,499	15	757	4	11,256	19	10,307	12	155	11	50	6
Sedbergh	2,795	5	93	13	2,888	18	2,093	15	32	12	0	14
Sedgefield	2,660	6	26	3	2,686	9	1,735	7	0	7	5	1
Seisdon	3,439	3	15	3	3,454	6	2,150	13	12	16	10	12
Selby	7,257	18	77	6	7,335	4	5,379	3	200	2	8	7
Settle	10,568	12	492	1	11,060	13	8,156	8	..	..	27	18
Sevenoaks	12,332	17	132	19	12,465	16	9,682	0	2	11	20	7
Shaftesbury	7,760	12	72	4	7,832	16	6,467	10	4	15	..	..
Shardlow	12,359	6	113	13	12,472	19	8,248	9	64	5	9	16
Sheffield	49,385	15	3,799	2	53,184	17	42,576	16	174	18	57	13
Sheppey	3,928	13	97	7	4,026	0	3,103	14	..	..	6	11
Shepton Mallet . . .	14,307	3	172	7	14,479	10	12,604	16	96	17	12	7
Sherborne	8,512	7	59	0	8,571	7	5,992	14	134	12	9	1
Shiffnal	6,300	1	79	7	6,379	8	4,073	4	30	3	25	6
Shipston-on-Stour . .	11,051	6	66	8	11,117	14	8,619	15	203	13	..	..
Skipton	15,029	14	495	6	15,525	0	10,705	6	302	10	19	7
Skirlaugh	4,071	17	145	7	4,217	4	3,746	6	62	17	9	12
Sleaford	8,010	12	99	7	8,109	19	6,669	0	8	19	23	5
Solihull	4,431	10	12	4	4,443	14	3,341	7	62	18	6	16
Southam	5,098	4	233	7	5,331	11	3,651	1	67	15	..	..
South Molton	9,743	3	66	5	9,809	8	8,035	14	132	8	29	6
South Shields	8,998	17	106	9	9,105	6	7,873	11	95	0	56	11
South Stoneham . . .	5,724	11	134	18	5,859	9	3,438	7	129	12	33	11
Southwell	8,850	8	192	10	9,042	18	5,535	14	65	13	42	14
Spalding	13,595	1	229	2	13,824	3	6,577	18	106	13	40	19
Spilsby	13,523	3	417	14	13,940	17	10,503	5	330	16	18	0
Stafford	5,786	19	45	11	5,832	10	4,565	9	34	6	8	18
Staines	9,759	15	991	10	10,751	5	8,169	2	58	1	33	15
Stamford	7,556	0	124	9	7,680	9	5,219	19	0	5	16	14
Stepney	32,850	0	1,988	19	34,838	19	19,979	5	176	0	53	14
Steyning	7,002	7	187	14	7,190	1	5,223	18	55	14	91	6
Stockbridge	3,969	8	44	12	4,014	0	3,264	14	92	5	3	11
Stockport	26,735	12	1,850	3	28,585	15	22,694	3	475	10	82	4
Stockton	9,182	8	232	14	9,415	2	5,811	16	159	18	20	6
Stokesley	3,967	18	119	13	4,087	11	3,529	13	23	16	3	19
Stoke-upon-Trent . .	12,614	1	2,698	3	15,312	4	13,524	2	398	19	53	0
Stone	7,502	6	101	10	7,603	16	6,129	3	108	10	30	8
Stourbridge	10,891	2	125	6	11,016	8	8,793	10	387	16	115	14
Stow	10,660	7	320	1	10,980	8	7,725	13	80	19	4	7
Stow-on-the-Wold . .	5,322	0	44	2	5,366	2	3,740	2	60	13	9	6

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.												
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.		£. s.		£. s.		£. s.		£. s.	
57 6	..	..		1,130 6		188 1		251 18		7,960 9		273 17	
56 3	..	148 7		2,038 17		1,025 7		652 15		9,952 10		263 5	
77 10	..	..		1,840 17		391 15		619 7		9,497 2		168 16	
54 1	..	..		1,305 9		..		286 17		9,702 9		215 0	
31 3	..	..		535 1		463 19		385 0		9,273 2		218 1	
57 3	10 0	..		1,723 19		..		406 14		14,377 18		369 5	
243 15	2 14	..		5,505 7		..		1,459 18		17,787 1		173 19	
34 13	..	61 14		959 2		367 15		42 18		5,469 0		252 0	
119 5	40 0	..		2,034 10		3,294 12		920 13		19,769 8		216 12	
59 12	..	..		69 17		..		84 15		5,647 3		142 10	
125 2	..	..		524 5		..		735 7		11,898 3		213 14	
17 13	..	..		603 5		..		47 1		2,795 0		50 0	
16 3	..	..		803 19		..		92 5		2,653 2		35 0	
38 10	..	287 6		797 14		..		379 12		3,677 3		136 0	
44 5	1 5	..		1,067 16		9 4		173 15		6,883 17		114 14	
41 10	..	..		2,592 6		..		163 6		10,981 8		191 9	
64 0	8 10	257 9		1,047 9		..		361 19		11,448 17		410 0	
38 10	11 0	50 0		680 13		..		187 8		7,439 16		210 0	
95 9	..	..		2,621 15		..		866 2		11,905 16		241 1	
317 13	..	108 9		4,535 10		..		4,021 2		51,792 1		616 6	
37 13	15 19	..		685 15		..		117 5		3,966 17		150 0	
50 12	..	53 5		1,157 9		..		243 10		14,218 16		400 0	
36 10	..	..		851 9		..		204 6		7,228 12		240 0	
27 11	16 0	50 0		913 4		255 5		611 2		6,001 15		125 10	
57 9	20 11	..		1,912 12		..		259 9		11,073 9		338 15	
86 10	14 0	..		2,757 3		..		1,235 1		15,119 17		100 18	
30 17	..	..		454 5		..		43 8		4,347 5		155 0	
72 6	..	21 16		1,161 18		..		170 17		8,128 1		209 17	
31 16	..	..		1,143 2		..		199 1		4,785 0		120 9	
33 1	..	..		936 13		350 0		139 14		5,178 4		120 0	
54 15	14 0	58 14		1,251 15		..		245 17		9,822 9		533 7	
116 17	18 10	..		770 12		277 16		449 9		9,658 6		124 10	
35 14	15 0	235 9		1,262 17		..		258 19		5,409 9		166 0	
57 2	..	..		2,683 19		..		674 14		9,059 16		212 0	
70 3	..	..		2,977 9		..		669 16		10,442 18		270 10	
84 16	..	..		2,227 13		33 14		442 19		13,641 3		283 16	
58 13	..	187 17		1,102 8		..		150 5		6,107 16		171 11	
16 2	15 0	..		965 9		1,591 8		407 4		11,256 1		270 9	
52 18	20 0	..		1,982 17		..		316 17		7,611 5		194 0	
275 0	29 19	..		3,466 1		5,307 19		5,282 0		34,509 18		460 0	
38 18	10 0	120 19		682 2		65 4		522 7		6,812 12		113 0	
23 1	..	..		829 2		..		243 10		4,456 3		177 1	
261 11	10 0	509 19		4,328 17		410 12		1,579 2		30,356 5		271 6	
114 16	..	..		2,136 19		..		537 10		8,781 5		190 0	
23 9	..	31 10		509 7		..		65 2		4,186 16		75 10	
161 4	..	119 6		1,115 4		450 4		..		15,821 19		202 11	
52 19	..	290 0		1,245 9		..		274 12		8,131 1		52 19	
174 18	..	..		1,562 6		..		382 10		11,418 17		274 0	
55 8	20 0	64 13		1,488 10		..		140 11		9,580 1		400 0	
25 18	..	35 19		1,285 19		..		34 7		5,192 4		155 4	

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.		Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.		Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.		Amount Expended in Law Charges.		Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
											Amount of Fees paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Strand	24,951	9	2,241	15	27,193	4	14,138	7	84	0	50	6
Stratford-on-Avon	10,052	17	162	3	10,215	0	7,202	15	324	10	30	6
Stratton	4,382	0	12	1	4,394	1	3,612	5	..	..	..	..
Stroud	22,560	14	269	11	22,830	5	15,395	13	162	4	25	12
Sturminster	7,474	14	204	1	7,678	15	5,936	0	94	5	35	17
Sudbury	20,158	19	227	10	20,386	9	16,533	15	124	10	24	4
Sunderland	18,679	4	755	14	19,434	18	17,519	9	141	3	40	1
Swaffham	10,724	4	27	6	10,751	10	7,828	3	15	17	13	9
Swansea	11,099	4	191	13	11,290	17	8,172	17	81	19	55	11
T.												
Tamworth	7,524	18	112	4	7,637	2	5,324	4	47	7	24	14
Taunton	14,783	17	392	16	15,176	13	11,798	9	340	11	68	19
Tavistock	10,219	5	197	11	10,416	16	7,762	16	136	10	90	10
Teesdale	8,638	15	186	10	8,825	5	6,231	15	77	15	6	16
Tenbury	3,860	3	51	12	3,911	15	2,508	19	38	14	2	5
Tendring	14,594	7	111	3	14,705	10	10,453	0	85	15	1	18
Tenterden	7,343	19	181	2	7,525	1	6,458	5	97	3	21	0
Tetbury	2,313	14	7	16	2,321	10	1,607	10	3	14	2	13
Tewkesbury	8,642	12	79	12	8,722	4	5,452	6	39	6	5	19
Thakeham	4,482	7	156	4	4,638	11	4,038	4	56	7	4	11
Thame	14,485	9	49	9	14,534	18	12,423	19	8	2	18	6
Thanet, Isle of	12,080	19	62	3	12,143	2	7,635	16	46	4	33	7
Thetford	9,196	3	170	12	9,366	15	6,945	9	14	3	8	11
Thingoe	11,399	3	173	19	11,573	2	9,263	16	52	5	15	19
Thirsk	5,110	15	159	4	5,269	19	3,939	1	403	6	10	2
Thomas, St.	26,817	0	199	17	27,016	17	18,482	19	466	3	30	17
Thornbury	9,813	15	206	16	10,020	11	6,066	3	126	14	10	18
Thorne	6,022	8	112	9	6,134	17	4,267	3	53	11	27	11
Thrapston	8,081	19	73	7	8,155	6	6,824	3	97	15	1	18
Ticehurst	9,056	4	43	3	9,099	7	6,575	10	133	6	12	19
Tisbury	7,739	10	159	10	7,899	0	5,820	7	..	..	50	0
Tiverton	20,423	18	76	18	20,500	16	17,226	17	142	9	21	1
Todmorden	10,779	11	471	15	11,251	6	9,038	15	213	8	..	..
Tonbridge	11,819	12	94	1	11,913	13	10,824	7	49	13	39	16
Torrington	8,955	5	12	19	8,968	4	7,204	0	59	10	..	..
Totnes	15,890	4	113	18	16,004	2	13,874	5	361	0	63	19
Towcester	7,175	15	98	8	7,274	3	6,180	2	4	13	31	17
Tregaron	2,793	4	6	18	2,800	2	2,255	0	193	7	20	1
Truro	12,769	12	267	15	13,037	7	10,092	18	175	17	49	12
Tynstead & Happing	8,708	1	9	8	8,717	9	5,932	2	..	..	4	0
Tynemouth	13,021	17	258	1	13,279	18	10,495	9	67	19	119	1
U.												
Uckfield	8,610	4	205	9	8,815	13	7,581	6	..	..	4	0
Ulverstone	11,227	2	711	6	11,938	8	8,368	1	41	9	30	9
Uppingham	5,537	2	110	13	5,647	15	4,172	14	89	10	1	9
Upton-on-Severn	8,540	16	313	2	8,853	18	5,068	0	39	19	7	18
Utoxeter	4,927	13	220	0	5,147	13	3,401	6	189	2	12	11
Uxbridge	9,273	15	56	13	9,330	8	6,410	17	75	17	3	14

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.												
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
121 7	..	179 9	8,206 4	..	1,936 11	24,716 4	381 5						
59 6	20 0	..	1,702 9	..	889 17	10,229 3	248 3						
25 19	..	..	562 8	..	116 12	4,317 4	114 6				
106 4	..	99 0	2,140 3	..	902 10	18,831 6	421 8						
24 5	..	..	741 11	..	169 7	7,001 5	192 10				
89 7	15 0	93 13	2,267 16	..	401 8	19,549 13	739 1						
191 4	..	..	890 18	1,141 5	806 12	20,730 12	288 10				
39 10	5 0	73 15	1,241 13	..	228 16	9,446 3	252 0						
106 9	20 0	..	1,278 9	196 6	869 10	10,781 1	184 5						
41 1	10 0	10 12	1,155 17	..	323 10	6,937 5	262 4						
95 13	0 18	81 17	1,869 3	16 2	318 4	14,589 16	495 10						
80 9	6 10	76 11	1,193 0	64 3	430 12	9,841 1	155 19						
64 9	..	10 0	1,039 12	393 7	169 4	7,992 18	144 12						
21 3	..	27 6	1,094 6	..	48 1	3,740 14	131 8						
79 13	25 0	232 1	2,604 17	..	211 12	13,695 14	465 17						
35 11	..	240 0	911 11	..	223 13	7,987 3	248 5						
17 3	14 14	..	687 16	138 2	75 0	2,546 12	112 7						
51 5	5 0	54 1	2,355 8	..	170 14	8,133 19	251 16						
19 5	30 10	..	422 6	..	402 6	4,973 15	163 5						
62 7	0 3	18 0	1,351 14	..	361 10	14,244 1	466 19						
84 13	5 0	136 12	2,881 7	3 5	322 2	11,148 6	232 6						
50 1	..	..	1,557 19	..	326 0	8,902 3	623 13				
53 6	..	19 5	1,483 4	..	164 4	11,051 19	345 0						
42 4	5 17	51 12	637 4	..	135 10	5,224 16	94 11						
132 1	16 10	..	2,403 18	..	1,169 9	22,706 19	629 18						
40 9	..	131 14	2,511 15	..	450 15	9,338 8	195 0						
46 17	8 0	..	1,486 5	..	179 19	6,069 6	100 0						
34 8	10 0	..	946 13	..	179 7	8,094 4	250 8						
43 15	..	168 9	805 4	..	857 6	8,596 9	285 13						
29 10	..	..	1,084 19	..	77 17	7,062 13	200 0				
90 8	..	..	1,949 14	..	564 12	19,995 1	472 16				
94 8	..	1 17	1,141 1	..	472 15	10,962 4	42 7						
66 13	..	60 0	1,571 19	..	449 11	13,061 19	416 17						
67 4	..	..	807 12	..	224 18	8,363 4	139 15				
92 13	..	..	1,493 19	..	522 2	16,411 2	293 19				
36 3	..	..	986 12	..	357 6	7,596 13	260 0				
28 1	..	..	267 14	..	156 0	2,920 3	30 0				
143 16	..	..	980 19	..	1,202 13	12,645 15	405 11				
45 14	1 10	77 0	1,492 18	..	115 11	7,668 15	684 3						
194 1	4 19	45 0	1,360 17	63 1	675 12	13,025 19	243 4						
50 2	15 0	59 2	1,032 9	..	450 9	9,192 8	490 9						
78 10	7 0	40 0	2,568 5	..	285 7	11,424 7	248 10						
37 17	..	14 14	1,191 18	..	230 19	5,739 1	170 0						
46 0	..	..	5,378 10	..	332 11	10,872 18	243 0				
35 11	10 0	294 16	1,051 8	..	210 8	5,205 2	108 8						
56 15	10 0	..	2,893 9	..	502 4	9,952 16	210 0						

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the Vac- cination Extension Act.	
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books.
W.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Wakefield . . .	16,621 11	2,683 2	19,304 13	13,829 2	409 3	72 17	..
Wallingford . . .	11,112 19	35 6	11,148 5	8,469 19	..	35 17	..
Walsall . . .	8,536 2	166 16	8,702 18	6,933 4	176 16	46 10	..
Walsingham . . .	16,085 15	106 6	16,192 1	11,916 3	179 12	18 11	..
Wandsworth and } Clapham . . .	22,820 13	180 0	23,000 13	13,951 14	..	57 1	..
Wangford . . .	8,452 11	122 0	8,574 11	5,986 15	39 15	41 7	2 4
Wantage . . .	10,550 12	1,811 7	12,361 19	9,455 18	7 15	11 4	..
Ware . . .	10,903 2	119 6	11,022 8	8,408 0	174 18	1 19	..
Wareham & Purbeck	9,648 14	64 6	9,713 0	8,288 9	115 15	16 1	..
Warminster . . .	15,514 9	237 13	15,752 2	11,978 17	127 11	12 0	..
Warrington . . .	13,194 13	1,393 5	14,587 18	9,375 12	113 14	7 10	..
Warwick . . .	19,976 0	197 6	20,173 6	12,716 3	450 2	28 1	..
Watford . . .	9,400 8	43 8	9,443 16	6,275 9	..	11 19	..
Wayland . . .	7,655 0	355 11	8,010 11	5,888 8	..	4 6	..
Weardale . . .	3,992 0	81 2	4,073 2	3,184 10	93 6	13 6	..
Wellingborough . .	10,919 16	33 18	10,953 14	8,675 18	55 12	..	..
Wellington (Salop). .	9,036 13	828 1	9,864 14	6,598 2	541 16	4 8	..
Wellington (Somerset)	14,328 1	107 9	14,435 10	11,974 17	391 15	24 0	..
Wells . . .	10,140 10	48 11	10,189 1	8,378 13	63 10	12 0	..
Welwyn . . .	1,043 14	102 10	1,146 4	789 10	18 9	..	..
Wem . . .	4,885 16	34 1	4,919 17	3,477 10	4 13	8 9	..
Weobly . . .	4,341 8	23 19	4,365 7	3,255 15	51 15	0 11	..
Westbourne . . .	4,050 10	88 12	4,139 2	3,253 13	26 1	11 3	..
West Bromwich . . .	13,242 7	353 17	13,596 4	10,344 4	563 18	36 0	..
Westbury-on-Severn	4,494 6	141 7	4,235 13	3,226 2	21 10	1 9	..
Westbury and Whor- } wellsdown . . .	9,869 17	102 19	9,972 16	8,394 3	40 7	3 13	..
West Derby . . .	21,014 1	786 3	21,800 4	9,777 5	190 12	85 15	..
West Firie . . .	3,065 18	33 11	3,099 9	2,373 16	7 3	0 14	0 15
West Ham . . .	17,136 13	594 15	17,731 8	12,206 16	120 10	94 5	..
West Hampnett . . .	7,252 13	55 3	7,307 16	6,208 16	31 14	5 4	12 4
West Ward . . .	3,254 12	34 4	3,288 16	2,533 7	..	11 2	..
Weymouth . . .	9,744 12	420 1	10,164 13	7,633 4	259 5	10 12	..
Wheatenurst . . .	4,498 7	4 11	4,502 18	2,998 0	5 0	2 18	..
Whitby . . .	5,474 5	418 10	5,892 15	4,806 9	..	7 11	..
Whitchurch (Hants)	4,560 11	46 11	4,607 2	2,704 6	59 5	10 14	..
Whitechapel . . .	29,435 12	2,134 14	31,570 6	18,207 15	253 15	42 17	..
Whitehaven . . .	7,288 8	161 14	7,450 2	5,735 15	188 4	65 3	..
Whittlesey . . .	1,999 16	11 17	2,011 13	1,626 16	..	14 0	..
Wigan . . .	23,672 14	339 12	24,012 6	14,520 16	398 6	58 3	..
Wight (Incorporation } of the Isle of) . . .	17,664 10	449 11	18,114 1	12,180 18	158 5	343 0	..
Wigton . . .	5,701 0	165 6	5,866 6	4,242 12	22 14	50 0	..
Williton . . .	12,734 6	97 14	12,832 0	9,975 3	182 8	64 18	..
Wilton . . .	8,302 19	435 3	8,738 2	7,452 2	46 7	13 0	..
Wimborne and Cran- } borne . . .	9,171 18	164 15	9,336 13	7,342 19	..	51 2	..
Wincanton . . .	14,647 16	455 3	15,102 19	11,704 5	59 12	10 7	..
Winchcombe . . .	5,359 13	63 15	5,423 8	3,292 9	121 15	2 1	..
Winchester, New . .	11,026 8	171 4	11,197 12	7,941 1	131 15	22 2	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
148 3	..	150 7	2,813 10	..	1,100 11	18,523 13	201 3
38 7	..	..	1,217 14	..	154 9	9,916 6	357 5
122 2	3 0	..	936 15	..	977 11	9,195 18	207 18
59 14	18 10	..	1,737 5	..	534 10	14,464 5	320 0
109 15	15 0	..	2,991 18	3,746 4	845 8	21,717 0	587 8
36 9	4 19	..	1,261 4	..	341 2	7,713 15	200 10
49 10	..	..	1,471 9	..	106 6	11,102 2	300 0
43 15	..	71 9	1,438 8	681 17	176 5	10,996 11	285 1
44 3	..	70 1	685 16	..	226 19	9,447 4	305 0
53 1	10 10	125 0	1,347 4	..	409 15	14,063 18	420 0
110 0	7 2	..	3,082 2	..	2,418 11	15,114 11	205 0
105 8	25 0	..	3,706 1	..	1,190 1	18,220 16	270 0
53 15	..	..	2,610 6	..	469 18	9,421 7	314 3
33 7	..	..	1,076 16	..	106 5	7,109 2	241 14
33 13	..	89 0	338 11	225 15	171 2	4,149 3	95 13
68 5	..	138 4	1,641 5	..	115 6	10,694 10	255 3
56 14	200 0	..	1,068 6	..	1,026 14	9,496 0	150 0
60 18	..	125 12	1,190 1	..	222 19	13,990 2	306 19
55 6	..	..	1,997 10	..	170 14	10,677 13	241 0
6 1	..	..	115 18	106 5	113 18	1,150 1	40 0
33 5	5 0	..	772 18	281 0	188 15	4,771 10	191 14
22 13	..	62 7	748 10	..	98 19	4,240 10	145 0
16 10	..	..	307 18	..	112 19	3,728 4	144 0
203 4	10 0	..	1,737 5	1,033 6	612 4	14,540 1	229 7
28 6	..	..	1,042 15	..	62 1	4,382 3	120 0
43 8	15 0	..	1,094 0	..	179 7	9,769 18	256 0
300 5	15 17	..	5,575 12	..	3,145 18	19,091 4	132 1
5 4	6 6	13 15	377 6	..	61 11	2,846 10	75 0
72 13	..	..	3,347 19	..	473 4	16,315 7	445 0
46 12	30 10	599 18	905 15	..	305 1	8,145 14	474 0
21 0	2 0	..	507 7	..	38 7	3,113 3	72 17
73 10	8 8	..	1,004 3	..	475 4	9,464 6	300 0
24 15	6 0	20 10	1,154 4	..	238 18	4,450 5	131 17
59 8	8 8	..	636 19	..	283 1	5,801 16	110 0
15 15	4 18	388 17	617 4	..	125 18	3,926 17	105 0
244 10	38 1	..	3,020 5	5,361 0	2,923 5	30,091 8	451 9
91 14	..	..	965 10	..	337 6	7,383 12	128 0
33 4	38 7	..	352 6	176 3	106 10	2,347 6	37 19
226 12	13 6	..	5,395 14	..	643 18	21,256 15	269 15
115 2	1 9	274 7	3,211 13	486 8	990 19	17,762 1	745 0
64 19	..	..	1,163 10	..	178 4	5,721 19	165 1
52 3	..	..	1,214 15	..	204 17	11,694 4	395 15
32 15	15 0	70 16	599 9	511 16	127 4	8,868 9	315 1
49 12	20 1	69 8	915 1	..	282 5	8,730 8	287 10
60 14	..	344 5	1,490 8	..	155 16	13,825 7	423 7
29 4	..	..	832 0	679 13	123 15	5,050 17	140 0
65 8	..	48 0	1,789 6	..	333 19	10,331 11	305 0

NAMES of UNIONS, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c. of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments under the V. cination Extension Ac.		
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	Outlay for Register and Certificat Books.	
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Windsor	7,428 19	175 9	7,604 8	6,929 11	222 5	18 11	..	..
Winslow	6,101 0	280 4	6,381 5	5,445 7	1 11	1 17	..	..
Wirrall	5,632 19	63 16	5,696 15	2,856 2	58 4	24 9	0	0
Wisbeach	21,063 12	504 19	21,568 11	14,663 7	169 6	..	16 1	16 1
Witham	8,942 7	359 14	9,302 1	4,944 19	146 0	15 0	..	..
Witney	13,514 3	271 7	13,785 10	11,460 7	188 4	..	..	..
Woburn	7,552 6	28 10	7,580 16	5,755 0	7 5	2 18	..	..
Wokingham	9,623 11	102 0	9,725 11	7,959 11	66 15	8 0	..	..
Wolstanton & Burslem	11,255 0	120 8	11,375 8	12,997 10	289 13	65 11	..	..
Wolverhampton . .	15,046 8	38 7	15,084 15	11,123 2	371 3	171 8	..	..
Woodbridge	14,258 5	89 10	14,347 15	11,383 19	81 1	13 3	..	..
Woodstock	8,357 4	78 9	8,435 13	6,920 7	76 1	..	..	..
Worcester	9,692 16	407 13	10,100 9	6,381 5	122 18	13 18	0	18
Worksop	6,957 5	35 4	6,992 9	5,012 10	183 10	35 12	..	..
Wortley	9,406 19	1,722 11	11,129 10	6,679 2	136 17	29 19	..	..
Wrexham	15,565 7	144 17	15,710 4	10,632 1	86 5	..	..	..
Wycombe	24,929 0	3,402 12	28,331 12	19,250 12	172 2	..	..	..
Y.								
Yarmouth, Great . .	9,442 18	150 0	9,592 18	8,063 9	117 2	7 5	..	..
Yeovil	12,653 13	160 7	12,814 0	9,718 10	45 18	16 6	..	..
York	15,301 6	348 4	15,649 10	11,624 4	346 11	19 15	..	..

Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
61 17	..	..	495 3	..	452 5	8,179 12	198 3
25 1	..	43 1	797 17	..	272 12	6,587 6	197 0
110 1	10 0	..	1,562 13	592 5	656 3	5,870 3	127 6
..	..	182 4	1,410 13	888 14	890 8	18,221 6	540 14
72 5	..	..	1,349 6	..	925 10	7,453 0	228 16
71 0	..	..	1,563 12	..	226 2	13,509 5	535 0
35 7	..	28 0	1,219 14	..	87 2	7,135 6	213 11
27 15	10 10	41 6	824 8	..	170 6	9,108 11	220 0
121 5	..	22 11	773 10	403 17	690 17	15,364 14	223 14
259 18	..	..	2,085 14	..	1,441 5	15,452 10	245 0
66 4	8 10	..	2,143 8	..	203 5	13,899 10	438 0
43 6	..	..	1,065 2	..	119 8	8,224 4	263 0
58 12	15 6	..	3,236 1	..	258 8	10,087 0	200 0
50 10	..	..	1,778 6	..	376 7	7,436 15	130 0
71 14	..	..	1,640 4	..	3,792 9	12,353 5	98 0
107 9	10 0	..	3,109 17	..	999 0	14,944 12	312 15
102 14	..	..	1,612 12	..	1,711 2	22,849 2	681 0
72 12	..	..	..	..	137 12	8,398 0	160 0
84 13	..	36 0	1,570 6	..	290 1	11,761 14	365 0
132 5	0 12	..	2,954 2	..	566 12	15,644 1	183 5

II.—PARISHES NOT IN UNION UNDER

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments of Vaccination
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinator
CHESTER (CITY).						
Baptist, St. John	£. s. 3,013 16	£. s. ..	£. s. 3,013 16	£. s. 1,580 1	£. s. 7 18	£. s. ..
Bridget, St.	506 0	..	506 0	312 13	..	..
Martin, St.	341 8	..	341 8	202 2	..	..
Mary-on-the-Hill, St.	1,763 17	23 15	1,787 12	1,055 2	61 19	..
Michael, St.	432 12	..	432 12	163 9	..	..
Olave, St.	178 8	4 10	182 18	122 8	..	..
Oswald, St.	3,000 18	..	3,000 18	1,649 19	20 0	..
Peter, St.	627 17	..	627 17	279 5	23 6	..
Trinity, the Holy	1,819 10	5 0	1,824 10	866 12	30 8	..
Total	11,684 6	33 5	11,717 11	6,231 11	143 11	..
DERBY.						
Appletree Hundred.						
Alkmonkton	29 12	..	29 12	5 16	..	..
Atlow	76 7	0 4	76 11	38 0	..	..
Bentley, Hungry	37 0	..	37 0	5 5	..	..
Biggin	98 0	1 5	99 5	70 11	0 7	..
Brailsford	300 3	1 6	301 9	247 0	..	..
Cubley	192 11	1 15	194 6	149 15	..	..
Edlaston and Wyaston	88 2	..	88 2	45 17	1 8	..
Hollington	126 16	..	126 16	95 9	..	4 0
Hulland	40 1	25 16	65 17	33 0	..	..
Hulland Ward	71 2	0 2	71 4	31 9	..	..
Hulland Ward Intacks	43 14	1 6	45 0	31 5	1 4	..
Longford	343 2	16 4	359 6	236 7	3 16	..
Marston Montgomery	222 12	45 14	268 6	186 19	..	..
Mercaston	95 2	..	95 2	62 14	..	3 0
Norbury and Roston	300 0	13 14	313 14	206 12	2 4	..
Osmaston	148 7	2 2	150 9	110 0	..	0 13
Rodsley	60 13	..	60 13	38 19	..	1 1
Shirley	120 0	..	120 0	76 0	..	..
Snelston	154 3	3 19	158 2	72 2	..	10 14
Sturston	182 18	..	182 18	129 16	7 17	5 0
Stydd	33 0	..	33 0	20 1	..	..
Yeaveley	103 12	0 2	103 14	53 13	20 0	..
Yeldersley	133 6	..	133 6	51 17	..	1 0
High Peake Hundred.						
Blackwell	43 6	..	43 6	24 1	..	..
Rowland	32 17	..	32 17	16 17	..	..
Wormhill	151 6	8 14	160 0	82 1	..	..
Youlgrave	368 15	15 16	384 11	306 2	..	10 5
Morleston and Litchurch Hundred.						
Clifton and Compton	200 12	..	200 12	126 12	..	16 12

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Under the Vac- cation Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.					
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	12 11	..	..	698 11	..	166 19	2,466 0	..
..	1 19	..	..	134 2	..	56 12	505 6	..
..	1 5	..	..	89 9	..	27 5	320 1	..
..	6 3	..	..	387 12	..	125 10	1,636 6	..
..	1 10	..	..	116 14	..	32 16	314 9	..
..	0 15	..	..	48 5	..	33 8	204 16	..
..	15 7	..	..	735 15	..	148 15	2,569 16	..
..	2 5	..	..	241 4	..	33 18	579 18	..
..	6 16	..	..	412 0	..	127 13	1,443 9	..
..	48 11	..	..	2,863 12	..	752 16	10,040 1	..
..	..	..	..	14 6	..	9 10	29 12	..
..	0 5	..	..	30 6	..	8 15	77 6	..
..	0 4	0 5	..	21 4	..	7 7	34 1	1 0
..	0 16	..	..	13 5	..	12 16	97 3	5 19
..	0 17	..	..	113 16	..	..	361 12	..
..	0 17	..	..	43 14	..	..	194 6	8 0
0 14	..	0 3	..	31 4	..	7 17	86 9	5 3
..	..	..	..	26 13	..	..	126 16	..
..	0 19	..	..	17 9	..	11 11	62 19	3 5
..	0 16	..	..	23 8	..	17 11	73 4	..
..	..	0 2	..	7 8	..	..	39 19	..
..	1 12	..	..	72 4	..	10 1	324 0	8 0
..	..	..	..	47 12	..	10 8	244 19	5 0
..	0 8	..	..	29 0	..	..	95 2	3 0
..	1 9	..	..	60 19	..	34 7	305 11	8 2
..	0 14	..	..	25 1	3 10	13 3	153 1	7 0
..	0 12	..	..	20 1	..	..	60 13	3 0
..	1 0	..	..	38 19	..	4 1	120 0	4 0
..	..	..	..	44 7	..	40 19	168 2	..
..	..	2 0	..	38 5	..	..	182 18	5 0
..	..	..	..	10 3	..	..	30 4	..
..	..	..	..	20 8	..	6 0	100 1	..
..	..	0 4	..	27 8	..	43 17	124 6	5 0
..	0 3	..	..	13 8	..	5 15	43 7	..
..	0 5	..	..	5 13	..	8 4	30 19	..
..	1 3	..	..	65 0	..	24 16	173 0	0 13
..	3 3	..	..	46 8	..	11 8	377 6	0 5
..	2 9	..	..	44 2	13 1	7 16	200 12	..

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payment made th Vaccin
DERBY.—continued.						
<i>Repton & Gresley Hundred.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£.
Catton* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Wirksworth Hundred.</i>						
Ashborne	764 19	40 5	805 4	680 0	12 16	..
Ballidon	134 13	..	134 13	86 8	..	..
Bentley, Fenny	106 14	18 10	125 4	89 5	3 10	..
Bonsall†	433 6	15 6	448 12	296 2	55 2	..
Bradbourne	139 9	3 18	143 7	103 15	..	..
Brassington	305 2	58 17	363 19	223 14	..	..
Callow	94 2	7 4	101 6	68 18	1 12	..
Carsington	182 13	0 8	183 1	122 18	..	..
Eaton and Alsop	70 13	..	70 13	10 8	..	..
Elton	156 8	0 15	157 3	81 18	..	..
Hartington, Town Quarter	148 10	6 16	155 6	62 13	..	0
Hartington, Nether Quarter	191 8	8 13	200 1	87 3	..	..
Hognaston	126 10	10 11	137 1	79 6	..	..
Hopton	63 7	..	63 7	38 5	..	..
Ible	19 12	..	19 12	13 9	..	..
Kirk Ireton	226 10	18 1	244 11	189 11	..	..
Kniveton	173 5	..	173 5	110 2	..	..
Mappleton	129 17	2 9	132 6	76 17	..	..
Middleton by Wirksworth	214 8	48 18	263 6	207 1	1 7	..
Offcoat and Underwood	256 7	6 10	262 17	119 15	..	..
Parwick	224 0	51 2	275 2	236 0	50 0	..
Thorpe	98 5	..	98 5	58 10	..	..
Tissington, with the extra-parochial place of Lea	157 9	..	157 9	135 15	..	..
Total	8,214 6	436 2	8,650 8	5,731 13	161 3	49
DEVON.						
United Parishes of the City of Exeter	7,500 0	176 16	7,676 16	7,052 10	260 13	22
Plymouth	10,000 0	756 0	10,756 0	9,946 19	69 12	26
Stoke Damerell	9,517 16	..	9,517 16	7,365 2	245 13	..
Total	27,017 16	932 16	27,950 12	24,364 11	575 18	48
GLOUCESTER.						
United Parishes of the City of Bristol	21,286 4	2,364 9	23,650 13	20,468 1	469 14	49
KENT.						
United Parishes of the City of Canterbury	6,514 4	679 0	7,193 4	4,728 13	141 4	..

* There are no poor within the Township of Catton.

† No return has been received from Bourn.

for the Vac- ation Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..
..	4 11	..	..	63 7	..	42 16	803 10	15 0
..	..	..	9 0	37 9	..	..	132 17	..
..	1 2	..	..	26 16	..	3 5	123 18	4 0
..	4 7	..	..	..	57 2	23 4	441 3	5 0
..	0 17	..	..	45 1	0 12	3 8	153 13	9 3
..	2 13	..	..	81 18	..	51 15	360 0	11 0
..	..	0 2	..	21 5	1 7	8 1	101 5	..
..	..	0 11	..	30 14	..	27 8	181 11	0 10
..	..	..	..	25 11	..	34 2	70 1	..
..	1 1	..	..	38 4	..	34 17	157 2	..
..	0 17	..	..	51 11	..	51 5	166 8	0 11
..	1 12	..	..	45 19	..	97 14	232 8	7 10
..	2 9	..	..	37 2	..	16 0	134 17	4 15
..	..	..	..	18 3	..	7 13	64 1	0 18
..	0 3	..	..	5 14	..	..	19 6	..
0 4	1 5	..	..	36 0	..	12 10	240 11	3 12
..	0 14	..	..	44 1	..	..	154 17	5 0
..	0 16	..	..	27 7	..	13 15	118 15	3 0
..	..	3 14	..	20 10	2 14	2 15	238 1	3 3
0 9	..	1 7	..	69 10	..	25 18	216 19	5 5
..	..	1 11	..	57 18	..	..	345 9	..
..	0 6	..	..	41 3	..	..	99 19	2 1
..	..	0 18	..	68 2	..	..	204 15	4 14
1 7	39 8	10 17	9 0	1,844 16	78 6	752 8	8,678 14	157 9
..	91 8	..	..	..	..	624 8	8,051 0	165 0
0 15	136 3	15 0	..	..	..	561 10	10,755 19	166 16
..	123 7	10 0	..	627 3	..	1,338 0	9,709 5	120 0
0 15	350 18	25 0	..	627 3	..	2,523 18	28,516 4	451 16
..	232 17	23 16	80 11	..	..	5,071 16	26,396 3	560 11
..	61 16	..	..	1,522 18	..	620 8	7,074 1	102 11

township is the property of one person, who pay all expenses.
 the previous year is therefore inserted.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments in cination Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccin
LANCASTER.						
<i>Lonsdale Hundred.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£.
Arkholm-with-Cawood	175 0	5 5	180 5	116 7	..	..
Bare	50 15	2 16	53 11	31 12	0 16	..
Bolton-by-the-Sands	333 14	29 1	362 15	350 0	0 15	..
Borwick	197 11	..	197 11	216 19	4 14	..
Burrow-with-Burrow	276 12	..	276 12	221 6	..	..
Cansfield, or Cantsfield	83 11	..	83 11	44 7	..	..
Caton	765 16	98 10	864 6	646 3	9 4	..
Claughton	86 7	..	86 7	62 8	..	..
Dalton-with-Hutton	99 1	2 3	101 4	52 8	..	..
Fauleton	51 11	..	51 11	29 18	..	..
Gressingham	221 16	..	221 16	176 15	1 11	..
Halton-with-Aughton	499 16	12 1	511 17	356 0	3 11	..
Heysham	391 2	19 1	410 3	391 15	19 15	..
Hornby	184 11	0 9	185 0	179 18	..	..
Ireby	92 16	..	92 16	53 0	..	..
Kellet, Nether	282 0	4 19	286 19	234 19	0 4	0 1
Kellet, Over	289 0	..	289 0	226 2	..	..
Leck	168 4	..	168 4	97 16	5 0	0 1
Melling-with-Wrayton	120 16	0 1	120 17	90 12	..	2 1
Poulton	147 19	7 10	155 9	100 9	1 19	..
Quernmoor	349 8	3 17	353 5	180 0	3 9	0
Roburndale	164 14	..	164 14	107 7	1 11	..
Slyne-with-Hest	314 8	4 4	318 12	195 16	..	..
Tatham, Lower End	282 5	..	282 5	213 5	..	..
Tatham, Upper End	276 19	13 19	290 18	198 5	..	0
Torrisholme	109 0	27 10	136 10	94 3	1 5	..
Tunstal	107 4	..	107 4	63 13	..	..
Wennington	113 16	..	113 16	74 2	1 5	0
Whittington	365 0	2 6	367 6	224 19	..	..
Wray-with-Bolton	407 11	28 19	436 10	325 16	0 18	..
<i>Salford Hundred.</i>						
Clifton	635 12	13 17	649 9	380 7	..	..
Worsley	1,880 12	104 19	1,985 11	1,439 17	48 14	..
Total	9,524 7	381 7	9,905 14	7,176 4	104 11	5
LEICESTER.						
<i>Sparkenhoe Hundred.</i>						
Higham-on-the-Hill & Lind- ley	476 8	..	476 8	289 18	..	..
Ratcliffe Culey	163 16	..	163 16	109 0	..	..
Sibson, Wellesborough, and Temple Hall	183 17	1 1	184 18	174 19	..	..
Stapleton	268 13	6 2	274 15	195 13	..	..
Stoke Golding	507 8	3 13	511 1	454 6	..	..
Sutton Cheney	84 2	0 2	84 4	35 13	..	..
Witherley	208 11	..	208 11	157 0	..	..
Total	1,892 15	10 18	1,903 13	1,417 9	..	..

Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	0 17	..	..	61 9	..	..	178 13	1 2
..	..	0 11	..	..	13 18	11 14	58 11	..
..	1 19	..	..	70 1	..	0 8	423 3	6 9
..	..	0 14	12 10	25 13	..	..	260 10	..
..	1 3	..	..	45 3	..	9 0	276 12	..
..	..	0 5	..	29 12	..	7 10	81 14	1 15
..	..	4 18	..	110 2	..	40 14	811 1	5 0
..	0 5	..	..	27 2	..	3 16	93 11	1 8
..	..	0 15	..	35 10	..	10 7	99 0	..
..	..	0 4	..	20 11	..	3 2	53 15	..
..	0 13	..	..	37 15	3 10	..	220 4	0 14
..	1 16	..	..	95 17	..	47 13	504 17	3 12
..	2 4	..	..	38 19	..	31 11	484 4	..
..	0 8	..	..	42 11	..	7 1	229 18	0 3
..	0 6	..	..	21 9	..	10 13	85 8	1 10
..	..	0 15	..	34 19	..	4 9	276 0	4 9
..	1 1	..	..	62 14	..	..	289 17	..
..	..	1 18	..	48 8	..	10 10	164 8	..
..	0 8	..	..	27 17	..	8 2	129 9	..
..	..	1 13	..	..	40 19	23 12	168 12	..
..	0 16	..	..	89 10	18 0	34 11	326 13	0 16
..	0 18	..	..	34 13	6 6	14 0	164 15	0 6
..	..	1 0	..	49 3	..	4 12	250 11	..
..	..	1 2	..	50 1	..	17 18	282 6	2 11
..	0 18	..	..	50 1	0 18	22 17	273 8	..
..	..	1 3	..	..	28 9	12 2	137 2	..
1 18	..	..	..	24 9	4 9	4 10	98 19	..
0 6	..	0 3	..	24 4	1 9	8 3	109 18	..
..	2 1	..	..	86 13	12 9	15 3	341 5	3 1
..	2 11	..	..	67 4	..	..	396 9	3 6
..
..	2 8	..	..	169 12	..	53 14	606 1	8 0
..	26 17	..	..	376 3	145 7	126 18	2,163 16	32 8
2 4	47 9	15 1	12 10	1,857 5	275 14	544 10	10,040 10	76 10
..
..	1 4	..	..	91 6	12 9	29 8	424 5	12 0
..	0 18	..	..	43 16	5 19	6 8	166 1	..
..	..	0 6	..	87 18	10 14	..	273 17	..
..	..	..	..	51 14	7 1	11 5	266 13	4 18
..	..	..	..	66 3	..	..	520 9	11 17
..	..	1 3	..	58 9	..	1 4	96 9	10 8
..	..	..	..	51 10	..	..	208 10	7 7
..
..	2 2	1 9	..	450 16	36 3	48 5	1,956 4	46 10

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						cination Ex-
MIDDLESEX.						
Ossulston Hundred, Finsbury Division.						
James, St. and St. John, Clerk- enwell	21,334 14	1,150 16	22,485 10	13,512 12	700 0	45 5
Luke, St.	23,656 17	1,010 13	24,667 10	15,057 17	202 13	92 7
Mary, St. Islington	18,320 11	3,902 0	22,222 11	9,262 2	212 0	48 14
Sepulchre, St.	2,185 11	33 17	2,219 8	1,684 2	24 2	4 3
Ossulston Hundred, Holborn Division.						
Giles-in-the-Fields, St. and St. } George, Bloomsbury	24,609 12	750 0	25,359 12	16,018 13	167 11	..
Mary-le-bone, St.	73,577 2	2,641 12	76,218 14	44,743 19	1144 12	44 12
Pancras, St.	58,395 1	1,946 7	60,341 8	26,656 15	1107 2	18 17
Ossulston Hundred, Tower Division.						
Leonard, St., Shoreditch	25,542 18	3,814 16	29,357 14	21,383 1	77 19	57 9
Westminster, City and Liberty.						
George, St., Hanover Square	39,270 2	864 5	40,134 7	16,007 9	213 0	33 9
James, St.	20,326 1	1,195 7	21,521 8	11,082 16	94 4	5 7
Margaret, St., and St. John } the Evangelist.	18,464 8	137 12	18,602 0	9,302 7	..	69 3
Total	325,682 17	17,447 5	343,130 2	184,711 13	3942 3	420 6
NORFOLK.						
Holt Hundred.						
Brinton	273 14	7 3	280 17	233 2	6 11	..
Melton Constable and Burgh } Parva	180 0	..	180 0	95 3	31 17	..
United Parishes of the City of } Norwich	26,021 10	194 8	26,215 18	22,754 4	374 8	..
Total	26,475 4	201 11	26,676 15	23,082 9	412 16	..
OXFORD.						
United Parishes of the City of } Oxford	4,811 15	1,479 6	6,291 1	5,663 14	603 0	..
SALOP.						
Bradford, North, Hundred, Whitchurch Division.						
Whitchurch	2,784 17	57 13	2,842 10	2,057 18	8 16	7 1

Under the Vaccination Act.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the (Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and others incidental Expenses.							
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
0 6	210 5	..	..	2,686 4	4,312 6	662 19	22,129 17	200 6
..	173 6	..	..	2,038 1	3,260 19	5,532 4	26,357 7	410 15
..	16 9	..	26 6	2,996 0	5,141 1	2,664 13	20,497 5	266 18	
..	3 6	..	..	213 19	342 7	240 2	2,522 1	68 16
..	205 12	..	..	3,746 16	5,991 12	372 17	26,503 1	803 12
..	427 7	2 9	..	9,286 12	20,382 0	4,677 13	80,709 4	1236 6	
..	49 4	..	..	10,263 0	16,011 10	3,607 17	58,084 5	840 3
..	378 6	..	4 0	3,209 5	4,268 13	198 5	29,526 18	422 2	
..	170 9	..	..	9,199 17	14,632 4	236 5	40,492 13	658 7
..	160 4	4 0	..	3,358 15	5,987 3	1,618 9	22,250 18	350 0	
0 10	170 11	..	..	2,557 13	4,100 2	3,493 6	19,693 12	318 16
0 16	2364 19	6 9	30 6	49,556 2	84,429 17	23,304 10	348,767 1	5576 1	
..	..	..	..	32 4	..	9 15	281 12	10 0
..	..	..	..	..	53 0	..	180 0	5 0
21 2	167 9	..	..	..	..	2,908 6	26,225 9	537 6
21 2	167 9	..	..	32 4	53 0	2,918 1	26,687 1	552 6
..	76 0	..	..	..	..	90 8	6,433 2	52 10
..	17	..	..	384 17	137 9	283 19	2,897 9	..

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	payments un- cination Ex.
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators
<i>SALOP—continued.</i>						
<i>Chirbury Hundred.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Brompton and Riston . . .	127 16	..	127 16	84 6	..	3 1
Chirbury	1,131 0	..	1,131 0	838 17	..	2 18
Worthen	1,271 10	..	1,271 10	1,164 11	25 5	..
<i>Oswestry Hundred.</i>						
Felton, West	344 3	0 3	344 6	154 9	..	..
Kinnerley	660 19	..	660 19	476 12	..	..
Knockin	80 8	..	80 8	50 16	..	1 13
Llanyblodwell	372 5	28 18	401 3	273 4	..	..
Llanymynech and Trefneual .	112 18	..	112 18	61 1	..	..
Martin's, St.	454 14	..	454 14	297 9	..	..
Oswestry (Parish)	1,142 18	..	1,142 18	789 13	..	..
Oswestry (Town)	1,142 7	..	1,142 7	789 13	..	..
Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns .	348 13	13 1	361 14	214 18	..	15 0
Soughton	82 5	..	82 5	53 16	..	..
Syllatia	337 9	9	337 18	227 5	..	..
Whittington	738 13	..	738 13	495 2	..	17 10
<i>Shrewsbury Town.</i>						
Alkmond, St.	530 1	146 4	676 5	538 14	10 0	..
Chad, St.	2,038 13	688 1	2,726 14	2,091 7	140 7	..
Holy Cross and St. Giles . .	693 19	15 10	709 9	423 16	4 5	..
Julian, St.	566 1	24 1	590 2	456 4	..	..
Mary, St.	1,050 12	97 18	1,148 10	1,164 14	10 2	..
Meole Brace	496 6	4 4	500 10	271 1	..	..
Total	16,508 7	1,076 2	17,584 9	12,975 6	198 15	47 3
<i>SOUTHAMPTON.</i>						
<i>Alton Hundred, North Division.</i>						
Bramshott	630 10	27 13	658 3	517 7	2 13	..
Dockenfield	225 11	3 3	228 14	225 5	1 7	..
Kingsley	353 16	..	353 16	291 10	2 17	..
<i>Bishop's Sutton Hundred.</i>						
Headley	756 14	15 0	771 14	541 13	3 6	..
<i>Crondall Hundred, Basingstoke Division.</i>						
Aldershott	467 5	1 8	468 13	374 6	..	..
Cove	236 18	4 10	241 8	133 8	5 5	2 11
Faruborough	302 12	8 19	311 11	197 0	..	2 0
Hawley	415 0	35 10	450 10	372 8	13 2	..
Long Sutton	260 8	..	260 8	210 16	..	..
Yateley	255 17	24 0	279 17	180 13	..	3 17

Under the Vac- tension Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
	Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.					
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	0 7	..	..	25 13	..	6 12	119 19	3 2
..	4 3	..	..	129 3	46 19	50 14	1,072 14	20 14
..	22 7	..	..	166 6	..	8 14	1,387 3	..
..	0 4	..	..	94 17	34 10	40 15	324 15	..
..	..	..	..	89 3	32 8	25 6	623 9	..
..	..	..	..	21 3	8 9	..	82 1	..
..	1 11	..	..	69 5	22 8	17 18	384 6	0 10
..	..	..	..	36 0	11 14	12 4	120 19	..
..	6 13	..	..	82 13	37 11	32 0	456 6	20 0
..	..	..	..	169 19	68 0	114 14	1,142 6	..
..	..	..	..	186 19	68 0	74 16	1,119 8	..
..	..	..	..	66 19	29 8	14 14	340 19	..
..	..	..	..	18 7	5 18	6 13	84 14	5 0
..	0 3	..	..	77 9	25 7	17 5	347 9	10 0
..	0 7	4 12	..	162 4	59 0	..	738 15	..
..	4 17	..	..	57 19	26 15	133 0	771 5	27 19
..	50 12	..	..	..	..	408 10	2,690 16	104 0
..	4 6	..	..	186 5	..	152 14	771 6	47 15
..	12 6	..	35 0	..	..	107 4	610 14	18 0
..	20 18	..	..	534 19	..	120 4	1,850 17	59 6
..	..	4 15	..	83 11	56 2	63 19	479 8	32 11
..	146 3	9 7	35 0	2,643 11	669 18	1,691 15	18,416 18	348 17
..	3 12	..	..	80 9	..	15 0	619 1	25 0
..	0 6	..	..	5 3	..	10 3	242 4	15 6
..	1 8	..	..	43 7	..	14 15	353 17	10 0
..	4 19	..	..	42 8	20 6	91 8	704 0	31 9
..	0 16	..	29 7	60 11	..	31 4	496 4	13 11
..	0 12	..	..	36 12	..	8 1	191 9	..
..	..	1 3	..	52 17	..	20 0	273 0	10 10
..	..	2 18	..	79 17	..	31 10	499 15	20 0
..	1 14	..	..	45 14	..	..	258 4	12 0
..	2 17	..	..	53 9	..	35 4	276 0	17 10

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						cination Ex-
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.
<i>SOUTHAMPTON—continued.</i>						
<i>Fawley Hundred, Fawley Division.</i>		£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Avington	136 14	..	136 14	79 16	0 10	..
<i>Overton Hundred, Kingsclere Division.</i>						
Laverstoke	No Levy.					
Alverstoke Parish and Gosport Town	3,786 17	240 3	4,027 0	2,914 5	210 18	17 4
United Parishes of the Town and County of the Town of Southampton	10,998 6	176 19	11,175 5	7,902 5	167 6	99 9
Total	18,826 8	537 5	19,363 13	13,945 12	407 4	125 1
<i>STAFFORD.</i>						
<i>Offlow, North, Hundred.</i>						
Haselour	90 4	..	90 4	23 1	54 0	..
<i>Pirehill, South, Hundred.</i>						
Ronton Abbey	13 7	..	13 7	1 12	..	..
<i>Totmanslow, North, Hundred.</i>						
Alstonefield	300 0	..	300 0	213 14	..	0 11
Blore-with-Swinscoe	118 19	..	118 19	96 14	..	..
Calton-in-Blore	25 17	..	25 17	14 5	4 3	..
Grindon (Town and Parish) .	175 8	14 7	189 15	134 0	..	..
Ilam, Casterton, and Throwley	76 10	0 5	76 15	56 4	..	..
Okeover	49 4	..	49 4	32 17	..	..
<i>Totmanslow, South, Hundred.</i>						
Butterton	175 1	22 10	197 11	147 12	3 10	..
Calton-in-Mayfield	69 4	..	60 4	46 14	..	..
Calton-in-Waterfall	24 15	2 2	26 17	15 0	..	0 3
Calwick	69 5	..	69 5	31 18	..	..
Ellastone	150 0	8 3	158 3	131 16	7 0	..
Mayfield	161 17	..	161 17	60 9	56 15	..
Prestwood	31 15	..	31 15	28 8	..	..
Ramshorn, or Ramsor	95 8	..	95 8	34 2	46 2	..
Stanton	154 6	..	154 6	105 14	25 1	..
Waterfall	137 6	12 7	149 13	103 13	..	..
Wetton	246 12	..	246 12	182 6	8 4	1 16
Woodhouses	9 18	0 17	10 15	5 11	..	..
Wotton	109 15	..	109 15	94 13	..	..
Total	2,275 11	60 11	2,336 2	1,560 3	204 15	2 10

Under the Vac- tination Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	1 9	..	42 8	..	..	124 3	14 15
..	51 5	..	10 0	430 1	..	393 8	4,027 1	200 15
..	81 1	25 0	72 4	2,593 0	..	444 2	11,384 7	143 8
..	148 10	30 10	111 11	3,565 16	20 6	1,094 15	19,449 5	514 4
..	..	..	..	12 10	..	0 13	90 4	..
..	..	..	..	9 6	0 8	..	11 6	1 7
0 8	0 9	2 3	..	42 10	..	8 12	268 7	5 0
..	1 13	..	..	23 10	..	..	121 17	..
..	0 1	..	..	5 5	..	2 3	25 17	..
..	1 13	..	..	41 17	1 15	10 4	189 9	6 15
..	..	..	..	31 5	1 6	4 1	92 16	..
..	0 9	..	..	13 1	0 11	9 17	56 15	2 0
..	2 0	..	..	19 17	..	24 13	197 12	..
..	..	..	..	4 3	..	9 7	60 4	..
0 1	..	0 8	..	6 9	..	6 8	28 9	..
..	0 7	..	..	16 3	..	9 12	58 0	..
..	0 14	..	..	18 13	..	..	158 3	5 0
..	3 11	..	1 7	39 8	1 13	34 10	197 13	5 16
..	..	..	..	7 2	..	..	35 10	..
..	0 9	..	..	15 1	..	..	95 14	..
..	..	0 16	..	20 14	2 0	..	154 5	4 0
..	..	2 4	..	25 19	..	11 3	142 19	..
..	2 9	..	..	32 2	1 7	9 11	237 15	..
..	..	..	..	2 19	..	3 7	11 17	0 7
0 6	..	0 6	..	13 18	0 13	..	109 16	..
0 15	13 15	5 17	1 7	401 12	9 13	144 1	2,344 8	30 5

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un- cination E
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
SURREY.						
<i>Brixton Hundred, East Division.</i>						
St. Mary, Newington* . . .	22,619 8	763 14	23,383 2	15,627 17	5 15	45 14
<i>Farnham Hundred.</i>						
Farnham	3,272 10	336 4	3,608 14	2,863 0	72 0	..
Frensham	582 15	81 13	664 8	575 16	6 10	..
Seal and Tongham	259 3	7 0	266 3	195 8	4 2	..
<i>Godalming Hundred, First Division.</i>						
Puttenham	325 12	1 17	327 9	291 8	0 19	..
<i>Godley Hundred, First Division.</i>						
Frimley	851 2	37 10	888 12	587 19	18 12	..
<i>Woking Hundred, First Division.</i>						
Ash and Normanby	675 17	8 13	684 10	589 13	19 19	..
Total	28,586 7	1,236 11	29,822 18	20,731 1	127 17	45 14
SUSSEX.						
<i>Rape of Arundel, Arundel Hundred.</i>						
Arundel†	1,450 15	204 12	1,655 7	1,309 19	32 3	..
<i>Avesford Hundred.</i>						
Climping	139 7	..	139 7	83 9	..	..
Ford	48 17	..	48 17	47 0	..	..
South Stoke and Offham . .	110 0	..	110 0	124 17	1 12	..
Tortington	51 17	..	51 17	19 2	1 19	..
<i>Bury Hundred.</i>						
Bignor	205 12	..	205 12	146 9	10 8	..
Bury and West Burton . .	446 8	1 5	447 13	395 10	4 5	7 9
Coates	30 2	..	30 2	14 8	1 4	..
Fittleworth	316 18	..	316 18	302 4	..	..
Houghton†	53 0	..	53 0	62 19	..	..

* No Return has been received from St. Mary Newington, last year's is therefore inserted.

† No Returns have been received from the parishes of Arundel and Houghton; the former The Returns for these years respectively are therefore inserted.

der the Vac- teusion Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	168 1	4 6	..	2,217 1	4,140 9	983 19	23,193 2	290 12
..	19 13	..	..	311 14	..	382 12	3,648 19	131 1
..	4 1	..	..	44 4	..	64 0	694 11	50 0
..	1 15	..	31 10	25 15	5 4	15 10	279 4	19 4
..	1 3	..	17 0	14 7	..	1 3	326 0	15 0
..	4 5	..	25 0	30 17	..	139 18	806 11	19 3
..	1 1	..	..	36 7	..	44 0	691 0	22 12
..	199 19	4 6	73 10	2,680 5	4,145 13	1,631 2	29,639 7	547 12
..	0 6	..	6 6	112 4	..	22 9	1,483 7	..
..	..	..	..	55 18	..	..	139 7	..
..	..	..	..	22 5	..	1 15	71 0	..
..	..	..	..	18 6	..	..	144 15	4
..	..	..	..	26 15	..	..	47 16	5 6
..	0 5	..	..	14 5	..	..	171 7	6 0
..	..	2 0	..	24 8	..	24 1	457 13	7 7
..	..	4 4	..	5 10	..	..	25 6	2 10
..	..	2 15	..	28 17	..	..	333 16	..
..	..	..	..	11 13	..	..	74 12	..

since the year ended 25th March, 1839, and the latter, since the year ended 25th March, 1838.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un- der the Act of 1839 Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>						
<i>Poling Hundred.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Angmering	544 13	108 0	652 13	472 10	..	..
Burpham	272 4	..	272 4	212 6	1 17	..
Ferring	184 5	..	184 5	105 14	1 17	..
Goring*.	384 0	..	384 0	356 6	3 4	..
Kingston	15 13	..	15 13	11 17	..	..
Leominster	416 3	..	416 3	231 5	2 13	..
Littlehampton	486 2	15 2	501 4	371 13	13 16	..
North Stoke†	No Levy.	..	..	..	..	..
Poling	90 9	..	90 9	114 3	2 7	..
Preston, East	57 16	2 0	59 16	56 4	1 16	..
Rustington	184 1	4 14	188 15	130 9	1 17	..
Warningcamp	10 7	..	10 7	41 15	1 13	..
<i>Rotherbridge Hundred.</i>						
Barlavington	57 1	..	57 1	86 8	1 12	..
Burton	134 13	..	134 13	173 10	..	..
Duncton	215 7	..	215 7	91 16	1 5	..
Egdean	116 12	..	116 12	115 11	1 14	..
Sutton	346 15	37 0	383 15	506 16	..	..
<i>Westesawrith Hundred.</i>						
Amberley	217 11	8 0	225 11	136 4	1 15	..
Greatham‡	82 19	..	82 19	52 10	..	..
Rackham	60 12	..	60 12	54 10	..	..
Wiggenholt	25 0	..	25 0	17 4	..	..
<i>Rape of Bramber, Brightford Hundred</i>						
Broadwater	1,419 2	24 15	1,443 17	1,036 10	..	..
Clapham	198 19	..	198 19	198 13	..	5 19
Durrington	56 15	2 19	59 14	87 11	1 3	..
Heene	112 13	0 3	112 16	75 16	1 18	..
Lancing	277 0	..	277 0	231 9	6 4	..
<i>Patching Hundred.</i>						
Patching	128 5	..	128 5	194 16	..	..
<i>Tarring Hundred.</i>						
West Tarring	383 5	0 4	383 9	355 17	7 4	..
<i>Rape of Chichester, Aldwick Hundred.</i>						
Slindon	160 7	..	160 7	180 3	1 1	..
Southberstead	1,220 16	7 2	1,227 18	1,020 1	11 3	0 8

* No Return of amount levied for Goring is made; last year's is taken.

† The Parish of North Stoke is in the occupation of one person, who maintains the poor, and pa

‡ No Return has been received from Greatham since the year ended 25th March, 1839; last year

Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.		Payments for or towards the County Rate.		Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.		Money Expended for all other Purposes.		Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.		Medical Relief.	
£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
..	2	2	..	..	100	3	..	65	17	640	12	12	15	..	..
..	1	15	1	2	..	24	12	2	8	5	0	249	0	5	0
..	0	11	..	..	..	29	7	..	..	137	9	6	15	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	61	8	..	..	421	19	18	0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	..	..	23	17	..	..	..	..
..	0	3	0	19	..	77	4	..	..	5	7	317	11	..	..
..	4	18	..	..	..	91	9	..	..	47	12	529	8	30	14
..	0	15	..	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	126	1	..	..
..	0	16	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	76	1	4	0
..	1	8	..	..	..	45	1	..	..	6	0	184	15	8	0
0	6	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	1	0	58	3	3	0
..	0	9	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	0	1	106	14	8	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	178	1	10	0
..	..	1	3	..	..	13	11	..	..	12	5	120	0	6	12
..	0	8	..	..	..	7	13	..	..	10	2	135	8	10	10
..	..	1	17	78	15	6	15	..	..	..	..	594	3	10	0
..	1	0	..	..	..	35	8	..	..	..	..	174	7	11	11
..	0	3	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	58	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	..	..	..	..	61	10	4	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	28	6	..	..
..	13	8	..	..	..	269	4	..	..	170	16	1,489	18	77	0
..	..	2	5	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	217	8	12	5
..	0	2	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	3	2	103	12	..	..
..	0	10	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	6	3	94	19	5	0
..	0	11	..	..	..	36	18	..	..	..	..	275	2	..	..
..	4	0	..	..	..	14	12	..	..	..	..	213	8	8	8
..	..	1	9	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	377	11	20	15
..	2	2	..	..	..	8	0	..	..	2	8	193	14	10	13
..	8	1	..	..	..	118	10	15	13	4	3	1,177	19	47	4

all charges on the parish without making a rate; no accounts are kept of the expenditure. is taken.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c. of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						der Vaccination Ex-
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.
SUSSEX—continued.						
<i>Eastbourne Hundred.</i>						
Heyshott	219 13	1 7	221 0	233 4	1 3	4 6
<i>Rape of Lewes, Whalesbone Hundred.</i>						
Brightelmstone	22,794 10	1,786 19	24,581 9	18,371 11	864 3	10 7
<i>City of Chichester.</i>						
United Parishes	2,740 11	207 5	2,947 16	2,782 14	115 13	3 9
Totals	36,466 15	2,411 7	38,878 2	30,612 13	1,098 9	31 18
WARWICK.						
<i>Hemlingford Hundred, Atherstone Division.</i>						
Hartshill	293 4	..	293 4	231 5	14 13	..
<i>Knightlow Hundred, Kirby Division.</i>						
Bedworth	1,664 19	72 8	1,737 7	1,229 2	101 12	..
Brinklow	334 2	56 9	390 11	270 10	9 14	..
Pailton	328 13	4 7	333 0	238 17	..	..
Wolvey	763 15	6 14	770 9	641 10	1 6	..
Town of Birmingham	57,930 14	3,287 6	61,218 0	27,012 14	564 13	59 11
United Parishes of the City of Coventry	9,988 17	2,942 1 4	12,931 11	10,855 8	254 0	11 5
Total	71,304 4	6,369 18	77,674 2	40,479 6	945 18	70 16
WILTS.						
<i>Kinwardstone Hundred.</i>						
Brimslade and South Sa- vernake (Extra-parochial) . }	187 7	..	187 7	141 6	..	..
<i>Selkley Hundred.</i>						
Savenake, North (Extra-parochial)	67 13	..	67 13	40 12	0 13	..
<i>New Sarum City.</i>						
United Parishes	4,571 17	35 17	4,607 14	4,609 14	56 16	16 4
Total	4,826 17	35 17	4,862 14	4,791 12	57 9	16 4

er the Vac- ation Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	1 4	..	..	7 9	..	24 0	271 6	8 0
0 14	159 7	..	..	2,656 5	..	2,335 14	24,398 1	380 0
..	18 8	15 0	..	..	..	107 9	3,042 13	85 3
1 0	223 13	28 10	89 5	4,067 5	18 1	2,855 4	39,025 18	829 1
..	5 3	..	..	42 4	..	..	293 5	..
..	23 18	..	..	179 10	..	142 7	1,676 9	42 0
..	3 2	..	..	33 6	18 14	56 13	391 19	13 1
..	..	..	..	37 13	20 5	4 5	301 0	3 14
..	3 4	..	..	84 9	23 9	..	753 18	19 3
..	465 10	..	..	..	10,323 0	16,652 10	55,077 18	1114 8
..	118 11	..	..	1,789 3	..	924 1	13,952 8	240 12
..	619 8	..	..	2,166 5	10,385 8	17,779 16	72,446 17	1432 18
..	..	..	..	17 15	15 1	..	174 2	5 14
..	..	..	..	14 6	12 2	..	67 13	2 16
..	32 9	..	..	.	..	166 18	4,882 1	82 0
..	32 9	..	..	32 1	27 3	166 18	5,123 16	90 10

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						cination Ex-
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.
YORK, EAST RIDING.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
<i>City of York.</i>						
St. George	140 0	..	140 0	102 0	0 14	0 8
<i>Ouse and Derwent Wapentake.</i>						
Menthorpe-cum-Bowthorpe .	71 15	0 7	72 2	57 10	..	..
<i>Kingston-upon-Hull.</i>						
United Parishes	15,693 12	161 7	15,854 19	14,648 13	425 2	57 5
<i>Liberty of St. Peter, York.</i>						
Helperby	274 13	..	274 13	228 6	5 1	8 0
<i>Ainsty of the City of York.</i>						
Acaster Selby	144 4	8 13	152 17	87 5	1 10	..
Acomb	277 0	4 9	281 9	149 0	10 11	..
Angram	37 11	..	37 11	20 7	..	..
Appleton Roebeck	318 10	..	318 10	186 0	29 2	..
Askham Bryan	203 7	..	203 7	124 11	3 3	..
Bickerton	103 13	..	103 13	74 5	..	..
Bilbrough	129 6	3 3	132 9	75 19	..	..
Bilton	227 0	..	227 0	188 5	..	0 11
Bolton Percy	250 2	..	250 2	130 9	2 17	11 16
Catterton	40 18	..	40 18	24 1	1 12	..
Colton	147 15	..	147 15	39 5	69 13	..
Helaugh	141 8	..	141 8	38 5	1 1	..
Hessay	98 10	2 10	101 0	59 3	..	..
Hutton	56 8	..	56 8	30 13	..	..
Knapton	86 16	16 6	103 2	58 5	2 14	..
Long Marston	321 3	8 7	329 10	235 0	13 1	..
Moor Monkton	256 3	..	256 3	179 15	..	..
Oxton	30 12	..	30 12	5 4	..	..
Poppleton, Nether	152 0	..	152 0	113 0	8 0	..
Poppleton, Upper	106 0	..	106 0	72 1	..	..
Rufforth	160 3	..	160 3	77 16	..	..
Steeton	89 8	..	89 8	52 1	..	..
Tadcaster, East	270 13	..	270 13	196 18	..	..
Thorp Arch	235 5	5 0	240 5	140 9	..	0 18
Tockwith	257 10	..	257 10	225 6	8 17	1 0
Walton	142 18	..	142 18	65 3	..	..
Wighill	231 5	..	231 5	108 17	21 15	..
Wilstrop	61 17	8 10	70 7	39 5	..	..
Total	20,757 5	218 12	20,975 17	17,832 17	604 13	79 18
YORK, NORTH RIDING.						
<i>Allertonshire Wapentake.</i>						
Hutton Conyers (Extra-parochial)	129 11	2 14	132 5	98 18	..	..
Norton Conyers	37 19	..	37 19	14 16	..	..

Under the Vaccination Act.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.		Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	4 16	..	26 16	..	..	134 14	..	
..	..	..	..	11 16	2 5	0 11	72 2	..	
3 0	139 1	14 0	..	..	..	686 0	15,973 1	100 0	
..	5 12	..	..	24 2	..	3 12	274 13	8 0	
..	0 10	..	..	56 10	..	..	145 15	1 18	
..	1 19	..	..	107 16	..	14 6	283 12	3 19	
..	0 4	..	..	17 13	..	..	38 4	..	
..	2 12	..	..	103 12	..	13 17	335 3	1 15	
..	0 17	..	..	74 16	..	..	203 7	..	
..	..	..	..	29 8	..	..	103 13	..	
..	0 14	..	..	52 10	..	2 7	131 10	..	
..	0 13	..	..	39 2	..	..	228 11	0 19	
..	..	0 18	..	94 2	..	10 1	250 3	..	
..	0 1	..	..	17 15	..	0 13	44 2	..	
..	..	0 11	..	..	38 7	..	147 16	..	
..	..	0 14	..	96 14	..	1 1	137 15	..	
..	..	..	..	35 13	..	5 18	100 14	..	
..	0 5	..	..	45 4	..	..	76 2	..	
..	0 6	..	..	33 14	..	2 9	97 8	..	
..	1 5	..	..	..	88 5	..	337 11	11 2	
..	0 2	..	..	76 6	..	..	256 3	8 7	
..	..	..	..	22 19	..	5 16	33 19	..	
..	..	0 10	..	42 0	..	..	163 10	..	
..	..	0 12	..	31 0	..	2 7	106 0	6 12	
..	0 13	..	..	77 4	..	5 16	161 9	0 16	
..	0 1	..	..	36 16	..	..	88 18	..	
..	2 5	..	..	38 3	..	27 1	264 7	3 5	
..	1 1	..	..	67 8	..	0 19	210 16	1 12	
..	2 4	..	..	32 4	..	..	269 11	5 8	
..	..	0 13	15 0	50 11	..	..	131 6	..	
..	..	0 11	..	79 8	..	1 7	211 18	1 18	
..	0 4	0 2	..	30 16	..	..	70 7	6 19	
3 0	160 9	23 7	15 0	1,451 18	128 17	784 1	21,084 0	162 10	
..	..	0 3	..	28 11	..	..	127 12	..	
..	0 10	..	..	12 15	..	4 11	32 12	..	

NAMES or COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments ur- cination Ex- Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinator
YORK, NORTH RIDING—continued.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
<i>Bulmer Wapentake.</i>						
Shipton	120 17	..	120 17	117 0	..	..
Skelton	84 1	22 0	106 1	83 10	23 8	..
Tollerton	242 1	20 0	262 1	210 2	20 0	3 0
Youlton	45 0	..	45 0	44 5	..	0 5
<i>Hallikeld Wapentake.</i>						
Asenby	66 2	0 2	66 4	63 14	..	..
Baldersby	81 19	8 7	90 6	56 1	0 9	..
Cundall and Leckby	112 10	5 4	117 14	36 13	..	..
Dishforth	220 9	3 4	223 13	185 7	..	..
Humberton and Milby	15 0	..	15 0	15 0	..	..
Kirkby Hill or Kirkby-on-the- Moor	47 10	..	47 10	24 13	..	..
Langthorpe	59 0	..	59 0	28 0	..	..
Marton-le-Moor	104 5	..	104 5	25 5	..	..
Melmerby	166 4	..	166 4	113 4	..	..
Middleton Quernhow	49 12	3 3	52 15	23 15	..	..
Norton-le-Clay	57 0	..	57 0	41 3	..	..
Rainton-with-Newby	43 3	1 11	44 14	40 17	..	..
Sutton-cum-Howgrave	19 0	..	19 0	10 7	..	..
Tanfield, East	17 1	..	17 1	17 1	..	..
Tanfield, West	308 0	35 10	343 10	294 12	..	..
Thornton Bridge	9 10	..	9 10	7 9	..	..
Wath	52 0	..	52 0	34 4	..	..
<i>Hang, West, Wapentake.</i>						
Abbotside, Higher	248 10	4 10	253 0	168 4	3 11	..
Abbotside, Lower	281 4	0 10	281 14	221 17	1 12	..
Askrigg	400 16	..	400 16	347 15	10 13	..
Aysgarth	155 15	6 7	162 2	165 10	..	..
Bainbridge	522 16	2 9	525 5	471 17	4 16	..
Bishop Dale	45 10	2 14	48 4	28 0	..	..
Burton and Walden	283 13	6 4	289 17	255 8	..	..
Carperby	190 18	2 14	193 12	184 3	..	..
Hawes	946 18	24 16	971 14	753 2	1 0	..
Newbiggen	101 4	..	101 4	79 16	..	..
Thoralby	180 0	28 0	208 0	158 10	3 11	..
Thornton Rust*	40 18	..	40 18	26 0	..	..
<i>Lanbaurgh Liberty, West Division.</i>						
Picton	28 17	..	28 17	23 15	3 0	..
Total	5,514 13	179 19	5,694 12	4,469 13	72 0	3 5

* No Return has been received from Thornton

Under the Vac- tension Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Office, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 17	120 17	..
..	0 10	..	..	..	..	..	107 8	..
..	4 6	..	..	22 3	..	..	259 11	5 5
..	..	0 5	..	13 19	..	..	58 14	..
..	0 17	..	..	..	..	3 9	68 0	4 5
..	0 12	..	..	26 9	..	0 17	84 8	2 0
..	1 1	..	..	48 15	..	31 5	117 14	1 6
..	1 0	..	..	30 9	..	6 17	223 13	7 6
..	..	..	..	14 14	..	..	29 14	..
..	0 3	..	..	21 19	..	0 10	47 5	..
0 11	0 10	..	..	22 0	..	8 8	59 9	..
..	..	0 6	..	19 9	..	59 5	104 5	..
..	1 5	..	..	19 16	..	11 10	145 15	..
..	..	0 8	..	26 15	..	..	50 18	..
..	0 9	..	..	15 6	..	..	56 18	..
..	0 19	..	..	24 8	..	0 10	66 14	1 18
0 2	..	..	..	8 11	..	..	19 0	..
..	..	..	..	13 19	..	..	31 0	..
..	..	1 18	..	41 10	..	5 10	343 10	..
..	0 3	..	..	13 8	..	..	21 0	..
..	0 15	..	..	12 17	..	6 16	54 12	..
..	1 9	..	..	37 17	..	16 2	227 3	3 0
..	..	..	..	14 12	..	46 6	284 7	3 0
..	2 3	..	..	32 7	..	30 10	423 8	3 0
..	1 10	..	..	..	..	7 6	174 6	0 5
..	1 14	0 10	..	42 17	..	..	521 14	6 0
..	0 8	..	..	15 12	..	3 0	47 0	..
..	..	1 6	..	..	..	24 11	281 5	0 19
..	1 5	..	..	69 15	..	..	185 8	1 6
..	8 2	..	..	13 17	..	139 14	971 13	10 17
..	0 13	..	..	20 7	..	8 0	93 13	..
..	0 15	..	..	12 9	..	..	191 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 4	..
..	..	..	..	11 5	..	0 3	38 3	4 4
0 13	30 19	4 16	..	708 11	..	418 17	5,708 14	54 11

Rust; last year's has been taken.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						cination Ex-
YORK, WEST RIDING.						
<i>Agbrigg Wapentake.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Ackton	122 16	..	122 16	44 1	40 8	0 16
Altofts	354 2	9 0	363 2	230 14	60 0	..
Crofton	263 9	..	263 9	196 14	7 14	..
Lofthouse and Carlton	602 5	11 2	613 7	437 9	8 2	4 7
Methley	1,005 18	28 2	1,034 0	512 6	5 7	6 11
Middleton	689 12	54 13	744 5	511 3	43 17	..
Normanton and Woodhouse	151 2	53 17	204 19	113 8	6 2	..
Rothwell-with-Rothwell Haigh and Royds Green	1,985 14	5 6	1,991 0	685 12	135 8	4 14
Saddleworth-with-Quick	5,077 3	983 10	6,060 13	4,827 13	38 6	9 15
Snydale	100 16	..	100 16	86 15	2 18	..
Whitwood	264 7	3 19	268 6	152 19	..	3 4
<i>Barkston Ash Wapentake, Lower Division.</i>						
Birken	228 2	..	228 2	135 1	0 17	..
Burton Salmon	123 14	1 6	125 0	54 19	3 19	..
Byrone-cum-Poole	45 15	..	45 15	14 3	..	..
Haddesley, West	301 8	9 9	310 17	247 0	4 9	24 9
Hambleton	276 3	..	276 3	182 8	3 11	..
Hilham	100 0	..	100 0	58 0	..	..
Monk Fryston	118 7	..	118 7	69 17	..	..
Ryther and Ozendike*.	276 14	..	276 14	182 14	..	0 12
Sutton	46 9	4 3	50 12	17 7	..	0 4
<i>Barkston Ash Wapentake, Upper Division.</i>						
Barkston Ash	96 2	8 10	104 12	64 6	..	..
Bramham	391 4	13 10	404 14	232 19	..	2 7
Brotherton	568 1	12 13	580 14	311 8	34 19	..
Clifford-cum-Boston	229 0	..	229 0	119 13	..	7 3
Fairburn	221 13	1 9	223 2	149 7	3 5	..
Fenton-cum-Biggin	188 7	6 7	194 14	135 9	..	..
Grimston	64 17	..	64 17	25 13	..	..
Huddlestons and Lumby	214 10	3 18	218 8	150 2	4 18	..
Kirkby Wharf and Milford	144 4	..	144 4	97 11	..	..
Kirk Fenton	220 3	7 9	227 12	175 14	2 7	..
Lead	87 15	..	87 15	60 12	..	..
Ledsham	106 10	6 0	112 10	56 14	0 9	..
Ledstone	88 1	9 5	97 6	83 8	10 6	..
Lotherton-with-Abberford	119 16	11 8	131 4	107 7	4 1	..
Micklefield	189 17	37 17	227 14	134 13	11 9	..
Micklethwaite	52 18	..	52 18	26 18	3 18	..
Milford, South	349 5	8 7	357 12	242 13	35 10	..
Newthorpe	33 11	..	33 11	27 1	..	..
Newton Kyme and Foulston	159 9	..	159 9	57 11	..	0 8
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	212 10	6 10	219 0	122 9	..	..
Sherburn	614 12	53 17	668 9	399 18	64 13	..
Sutton-with-Hazlewood	156 2	..	156 2	82 15	..	..
Tadcaster (West part of)	437 12	..	437 12	291 6	..	..
Towton	93 13	..	93 13	61 6	..	..
Ulleskelf	184 10	..	184 10	112 3	1 5	0 18

* Expenditure taken;

Under the Vac- tension Act.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.		Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Office, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	0 4	..	..	..	24 14	..	8 4	118 7	5 8
..	1 10	0 3	..	..	67 14	..	3 1	363 2	3 19
..	..	0 14	..	..	57 8	..	0 19	263 9	2 17
..	8 8	..	..	..	94 14	4 16	24 16	582 12	18 5
0 5	5 12	..	..	..	291 7	..	67 19	889 7	11 7
..	4 4	..	..	..	105 17	..	28 4	693 5	10 10
..	0 16	..	..	..	55 15	..	24 8	200 9	..
..	15 5	..	..	..	220 0	7 17	44 0	1,112 16	6 19
..	45 12	13 16	28 0	946 18	33 2	233 13	6,176 15	77 2	..
..	0 9	..	..	33 6	4 10	3 9	131 7	0 7	..
..	1 7	..	..	52 15	..	43 5	253 10	11 5	..
..	0 8	..	..	60 9	..	..	196 15	5 0	..
..	0 15	..	..	25 6	3 1	..	88 0	3 4	..
..	0 7	..	..	31 6	..	..	45 16	..	..
..	..	..	..	39 9	..	19 19	335 6	24 9	..
..	1 14	..	..	59 4	..	7 13	254 10	9 8	..
..	0 12	..	..	34 4	..	15 0	107 16	..	..
..	..	0 18	..	41 8	..	20 4	132 7	..	..
..	..	3 16	..	89 12	..	..	276 14	..	..
..	..	..	..	24 6	..	13 3	55 0	..	..
..	0 10	..	..	35 10	..	0 15	101 1	0 16	..
..	5 2	..	..	99 13	..	37 13	377 14	0 8	..
..	4 5	..	..	90 3	..	59 8	500 3	6 17	..
..	4 2	..	..	91 4	..	6 18	229 0	..	..
..	..	1 8	..	53 19	..	2 10	210 9	3 13	..
..	0 6	..	..	43 7	..	4 11	183 13	1 12	..
0 4	..	..	..	38 14	..	..	64 11	..	..
..	0 9	..	..	28 7	..	7 13	191 9	..	..
..	0 3	..	..	46 8	..	..	144 2	4 15	..
..	1 6	..	..	56 1	..	0 15	236 3	2 7	..
..	0 4	..	..	26 11	0 8	..	87 15	..	..
..	..	0 19	..	49 5	..	13 0	120 7	..	..
..	0 7	..	..	70 2	..	..	164 3	1 8	..
..	2 14	..	..	33 18	..	7 17	155 17	1 4	..
..	2 2	..	..	37 18	..	8 14	194 16	..	..
..	1 0	..	..	21 3	..	..	52 19	..	..
..	..	2 6	..	68 16	..	..	349 5	8 18	..
..	..	..	..	9 4	..	7 2	43 7	..	..
..	0 6	..	..	62 6	3 15	7 6	131 12	0 6	..
..	..	0 19	..	75 9	..	20 3	219 0	..	..
..	3 18	..	..	162 2	..	38 0	668 11	19 0	..
..	..	1 6	..	74 4	..	..	158 5	..	..
..	4 12	..	..	105 19	..	39 11	441 8	1 3	..
..	0 10	..	..	26 13	..	8 5	96 14	..	..
..	..	1 17	..	56 9	..	5 0	177 12	0 13	..

assessment not given.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un- der the Vaccination Act.
<i>YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.</i>						
<i>Claro Wapentake, Lower Division.</i>						
Aldborough.	243 3	17 8	260 11	121 0	10 8	..
Aldfield	79 3	17 3	96 6	50 6	..	..
Arkendale	171 13	..	171 13	98 10	..	..
Azerley	584 17	9 13	594 10	445 1	30 19	..
Bilton and Harrowgate	965 9	411 7	1,376 16	769 13	120 9	3 3
Birstwith	251 8	1 0	252 8	182 1	..	..
Blubberhouses	21 18	..	21 18	25 9	..	..
Boroughbridge	419 0	20 0	439 0	308 10	95 0	..
Brearton	158 19	10 1	169 0	133 2	..	..
Burton Leonard	301 7	2 12	303 19	249 5	..	..
Clifton-with-Norwood	290 17	1 11	292 8	234 4	8 8	..
Clint	242 10	2 16	245 6	221 12	30 0	..
Copgrove	83 6	..	83 6	52 11	..	..
Farnham	70 4	16 19	87 3	52 18	..	..
Felliscliffe	186 17	0 4	187 1	127 19	..	..
Ferrensby	39 4	0 4	39 8	40 17	..	..
Fewston	516 19	13 4	530 3	535 14	8 2	..
Grewelthorpe	219 16	6 11	225 17	113 2	5 2	..
Hampsthwaite	261 8	..	261 8	206 0	2 9	..
Haverah Park (Ex. Par.)	66 13	..	66 13	39 7	..	..
Killinghall	464 9	44 18	509 7	358 11	38 15	6 0
Kirkbyhall	43 4	..	43 4	21 19	..	..
Kirkby Malzeard	384 11	20 9	405 0	318 7	2 4	..
Knaresborough	2,637 17	..	2,637 17	2,277 7	98 8	..
Laverton	284 12	6 12	291 4	212 5	5 8	..
Lindrick (Ex. Par.)	27 12	..	27 12	7 0	..	..
Milby	78 15	10 8	89 3	55 3	..	..
Minskip	171 8	..	171 8	103 2	..	..
Ouseburn, Great*	143 5	7 16	151 1	110 9	..	..
Pannall	741 0	34 7	775 7	463 12	..	..
Rocliffe	125 18	0 2	126 0	58 19	..	..
Scotton	127 10	0 3	127 13	85 9	16 17	..
Scriven-with-Tentergate	844 18	1 0	845 18	763 12	1 16	..
Skelding	30 12	..	30 12	15 16	..	..
Stainley, South, and Clayton	243 4	..	243 4	150 12	1 19	..
Staveley	199 12	16 7	215 19	128 9	11 0	..
Studley Roger	68 8	0 6	68 14	27 13	3 0	..
Thornville, Old.	37 5	..	37 5	24 1	2 9	..
Timble, Great	96 3	0 1	96 4	70 7	..	..
Winksley	81 15	0 3	81 18	58 18	2 5	..
<i>Claro Wapentake, Upper Division.</i>						
Allerton Maulverer-with-Hop- perton	203 10	..	203 10	107 8	2 15	..
Askwith	188 5	7 1	195 6	135 11	13 8	..
Beamsley-in-Skipton	88 8	..	88 8	86 6	..	..
Castley	65 14	..	65 14	47 2	..	..
Cattall	114 6	..	114 6	56 11	21 1	..
Clareton . . . . .	..	3 0	3 0	6 10	..	..
Coneythorpe	40 17	5 2	45 19	17 8	..	..
Cowthorpe	76 3	..	76 3	39 12	..	..
Deighton, North	136 11	5 19	142 10	76 5	26 0	..
Denton	142 8	..	142 8	128 5	..	..
Dunkeswick	187 15	12 14	200 9	131 0	15 1	..

* No Return received from Great

Under the Vac- tension Act.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County. Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.		Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	2 8	..	..	113 6	3 18	..	251 0	10 6	
..	0 8	..	..	32 2	..	5 12	88 8	3 12	
..	0 14	..	..	62 0	..	..	161 4	5 7	
..	..	1 6	..	87 16	..	10 4	575 6	..	
..	7 16	..	35 3	214 12	..	225 19	1,376 15	25 0	
..	1 13	..	..	33 9	..	24 9	241 12	2 0	
..	0 7	..	..	9 11	..	2 6	37 13	..	
..	4 0	..	..	31 10	..	..	439 0	..	
..	..	..	..	43 9	..	2 10	179 1	7 18	
..	2 2	..	..	55 1	..	4 7	310 15	9 0	
..	..	1 8	..	44 16	..	14 4	303 0	..	
..	..	1 7	..	52 9	..	..	305 8	..	
..	..	0 4	..	27 3	..	..	79 18	2 11	
..	..	0 16	..	31 1	..	2 8	87 3	0 7	
..	0 18	..	..	47 17	..	4 8	181 2	1 0	
..	..	0 6	..	16 18	..	..	58 1	..	
..	3 10	..	..	28 17	..	5 15	581 18	10 16	
..	..	1 6	..	86 1	..	..	205 11	3 10	
..	0 17	..	..	34 9	..	10 7	254 2	2 10	
..	0 1	..	..	25 0	..	..	64 8	..	
..	..	1 16	..	75 14	..	27 8	508 4	..	
..	..	0 3	..	21 2	..	..	43 4	..	
..	3 10	..	..	62 1	..	15 14	401 16	6 1	
..	18 6	4 8	..	239 9	..	..	2,637 18	52 10	
..	1 9	..	..	36 15	..	29 9	285 6	..	
..	..	..	..	20 12	..	..	27 12	..	
..	0 10	..	..	22 2	..	..	77 15	..	
..	0 14	..	..	56 18	4 1	..	164 15	..	
..	..	..	..	37 9	..	..	147 18	..	
..	..	3 18	213 15	117 8	16 12	0 18	816 3	10 0	
5 7	..	0 6	..	50 0	1 19	..	116 11	..	
..	0 17	..	..	23 14	..	..	126 17	1 5	
..	3 6	..	..	98 9	..	2 18	870 1	24 16	
..	..	..	..	13 17	..	0 4	29 17	..	
..	1 11	..	..	60 9	..	9 12	224 3	..	
..	..	1 16	..	41 18	6 19	14 4	204 6	1 4	
..	0 4	..	..	31 4	..	6 10	68 11	1 13	
..	0 2	..	..	10 13	..	..	37 5	9 9	
..	0 8	..	..	19 6	3 3	..	93 4	..	
..	..	..	..	12 7	..	3 9	76 19	..	
..	..	..	..	78 14	..	..	188 17	8 6	
..	..	0 8	..	40 10	..	18 14	208 11	..	
..	..	2 2	..	20 7	..	..	108 15	..	
..	0 5	..	..	18 12	..	..	65 19	..	
..	0 13	..	..	36 1	..	..	114 6	..	
..	..	0 2	..	13 11	..	..	20 3	..	
..	..	0 5	..	13 5	..	..	30 18	..	
..	..	0 2	..	33 5	..	2 3	75 2	..	
..	0 8	..	..	36 6	..	3 5	142 4	0 19	
..	0 2	..	..	40 0	..	5 4	173 11	3 7	
..	0 10	..	..	48 9	..	4 8	199 8	10 7	

Ouseburn; last year's taken.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c. of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c. of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payment un- der Vaccination Ex- penditure.
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Dunsforth, Low	67 14	2 4	69 18	32 15	..	..
Dunsforth, High, with Branton, Green	90 14	..	90 14	55 17	0 12	..
Farnley	134 4	2 19	137 3	80 9	..	..
Flaxby	50 16	2 0	52 16	31 4	..	..
Follifoot	182 18	9 10	192 8	122 11	..	..
Goldsborough*	152 11	..	152 11	94 10	3 10	..
Greenhammerton	251 12	..	251 12	97 5	52 0	..
Hunsingore	163 7	2 10	165 17	83 11	25 7	..
Kirkby-with-Netherby	133 19	11 7	145 6	87 3	..	..
Kirk Deighton	174 3	..	174 3	80 6	6 2	0 15
Kirkby Overblows	193 12	22 0	215 12	119 7	4 12	..
Kirkhammerton	158 9	7 14	166 3	118 5	..	..
Leathley	249 9	21 8	270 17	111 17	94 0	..
Lindley	173 4	..	173 4	80 9	57 7	..
Linton	110 13	8 15	119 8	61 8	16 0	0 10
Marton and Granton	208 11	..	208 11	132 9	..	..
Middleton	106 18	..	106 18	60 1	..	..
Nesfield and Langbar	82 0	..	82 0	53 13†	..	..
Newhall with Clifton‡	153 3	..	153 3	80 17	0 4	..
Nun Monkton	234 14	8 16	243 10	165 6	1 4	..
Ouseburn Little	104 13	..	104 13	82 6	..	..
Plumpton	170 0	..	170 0	115 8	2 0	..
Ribston, Little	70 10	..	70 10	47 15	..	..
Rigton	210 19	9 1	220 0	149 11	3 12	..
Ripley	110 10	12 15	123 5	61 3	11 8	..
Sicklinghall	212 9	0 6	212 15	165 2	..	..
Spofforth and Stockhill	858 0	..	858 0	824 0	..	..
Stainburn	145 13	..	145 13	84 6	..	..
Thorpe Green, or Underwood	198 5	16 0	214 5	147 13	3 12	5 13
Timble, Little	48 6	..	48 6	41 15	0 18	..
Walsford and Great Ribston	99 2	..	99 2	28 6	..	..
Weeton	136 3	..	136 3	84 2	0 12	..
Weston	75 11	..	75 11	41 3	..	..
Wetherby	408 4	..	408 4	308 2	..	..
Whixley	190 0	82 16	272 16	172 6	0 13	..
Widdington	35 9	..	35 9	19 17	..	..
<i>Morley Wapentake.</i>						
Churwell	431 7	0 2	431 9	370 11	..	..
Eccleshill	745 7	18 3	763 10	575 16	25 14	5 0
Gildersome	678 6	..	678 6	429 12	..	..
<i>Osgoldcross Wapentake, Lower Division.</i>						
Baln	235 4	11 12	246 16	151 11	18 7	..
Beaghall	395 19	0 15	396 14	298 17	33 7	..
Cridling Stubbs	105 1	..	105 1	37 3	..	..
Eggborough§	162 4	..	162 4	119 18	..	..
Heck	108 7	..	108 7	77 15	..	5 0
Hensall	157 6	..	157 6	114 15	..	..
Kellington	58 2	..	58 2	48 8	..	..
Smeaton, Little	134 10	4 3	138 13	106 19	..	..
Stubbs Waldon	94 18	27 13	122 11	86 8	..	..
Whitley	152 9	9 11	162 0	147 19	..	..
Womersley	339 9	2 2	341 11	249 8	..	..

* No Return of assessment; the expenditure taken.

† The amount expended for Relief, &c.

Newhall with Clifton; last year's has been taken.

§ No Return has been received.

der the Vac- tension Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	0 15	..	28 11	1 12	1 15	65 8	1 8
..	0 12	..	..	30 8	..	..	87 9	1 0
..	..	0 8	..	49 16	..	..	130 13	..
..	0 4	..	..	18 18	..	..	50 6	..
..	0 18	..	..	41 17	..	18 14	184 0	..
..	1 6	..	..	42 12	5 3	5 10	152 11	..
..	0 19	..	..	52 13	..	48 16	251 13	..
..	0 16	..	..	46 17	..	9 7	165 18	..
..	..	1 2	..	48 7	..	3 2	139 14	..
..	1 4	..	..	80 4	..	6 12	175 3	2 13
..	1 5	..	..	75 14	..	26 2	227 0	5 6
..	1 4	..	..	39 10	..	..	158 19	..
..	..	0 10	..	64 10	..	..	270 17	1 0
..	..	..	..	27 12	..	..	165 8	..
..	1 0	..	..	35 8	3 3	5 0	122 9	..
..	..	..	..	76 2	..	..	208 11	5 0
..	..	0 9	..	35 7	..	..	95 17	..
..	..	..	..	42 0	..	..	95 13	..
..	0 10	..	..	35 5	..	17 1	133 17	..
..	..	1 3	..	63 10	..	12 7	243 10	18 2
..	..	..	..	32 17	..	..	115 3	..
..	..	..	..	57 6	..	0 12	175 6	9 10
..	..	0 15	..	21 3	1 3	..	70 16	..
..	0 18	..	..	55 5	..	2 15	212 1	3 6
..	..	0 11	..	50 3	..	..	123 5	..
..	0 5	..	..	47 8	..	..	212 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824 0	..
..	0 7	..	..	53 13	..	6 5	144 11	..
..	..	0 7	..	57 0	..	..	214 5	..
..	0 5	..	..	8 16	..	..	51 14	..
..	0 11	..	..	65 6	..	4 19	99 2	..
..	..	0 17	..	50 11	..	..	136 2	..
..	..	0 2	..	29 7	..	4 19	75 11	..
..	3 19	..	..	111 19	..	..	424 0	3 1
..	4 4	..	..	86 6	..	3 5	266 14	3 0
..	..	..	..	15 7	..	..	35 4	..
..
..	2 17	..	..	59 3	..	32 5	464 16	5 0
..	4 17	..	..	133 12	..	5 1	750 0	12 1
..	6 16	..	..	84 14	..	35 3	556 5	6 2
..
..	0 12	..	..	51 18	..	23 9	245 17	6 6
..	2 7	..	..	59 1	..	27 13	421 5	5 5
..	0 10	..	..	29 18	..	16 13	84 4	..
..	1 0	..	..	25 4	..	..	146 2	..
..	..	0 17	..	31 10	..	..	115 2	..
..	1 11	..	..	23 11	..	17 9	157 6	14 10
..	..	0 9	..	46 17	..	..	95 14	..
..	..	..	..	25 3	..	..	132 2	12 9
..	..	0 7	..	33 18	..	..	120 13	..
..	1 2	..	..	27 3	..	..	176 4	6 0
..	1 1	..	..	100 7	..	20 0	370 16	7 0

to Poor is not given; last year's is therefore taken.
from Eggborough; last year's has been taken.

† No Return has been received from

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un- cination Ex-	
						Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators.	
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	
<i>Osgoldcross Wapentake, Upper Division.</i>							
Ackworth	572 3	36 3	608 6	346 4	24 2	..	
Badsworth	93 14	13 6	107 0	99 0	4 7	..	
Carleton	111 9	..	111 9	51 3	..	..
Castleford	293 1	69 19	363 0	265 6	17 18	3 7	
Darrington	229 12	24 8	254 0	129 4	..	..
Elmsall, North	315 4	10 9	325 13	229 11	26 3	..	
Elmsall, South	232 5	0 8	232 13	141 10	..	..
Featherstone	170 3	..	170 3	115 15	..	..
Ferry, Frystone	405 12	..	405 12	233 12	10 0	..	
Hardwick, East	99 16	14 0	113 16	78 14	..	..
Hardwick, West	50 4	..	50 4	24 18	1 6	0 2	
Hessle	110 12	6 0	116 12	55 10	5 7	1 1	
Hilltop	40 1	..	40 1	23 15	3 7	0 8	
Houghton Glass	200 16	4 6	205 2	136 16	1 14	2 16	
Kirkby, South	340 16	7 14	348 10	224 7	8 6	..	
Kirksmeaton	166 8	..	166 8	115 0	..	..
Knottingley	1,693 7	203 6	1,896 13	1,645 19	59 15	..	
Monkhill	7 6	1 10	8 16	3 18	..	..
Nostell, Huntwick, and Foulby	251 5	..	251 5	169 13	2 10	..	
Pontefract	1,866 11	96 17	1,963 8	1,883 5	24 14	..	
Pontefract Park (Ex. Par.)*	74 10	..	74 10	54 15	..	..
Purston Jaglin	127 11	..	127 11	71 0	0 10	0 6	
Skelbrooke	69 19	2 16	72 15	34 7	..	..
Stapleton	86 17	1 19	88 16	94 0	..	..
Tanshelf	221 16	4 12	226 8	165 7	..	..
Thorp Audlin	160 7	..	160 7	90 3	21 10	..	
Upton	107 6	3 10	110 16	69 12	7 10	..	
<i>Skyrack Wapentake, Lower Division.</i>							
Abberford	200 2	2 19	203 1	156 18	4 4	..	
Allerton Bywater	303 18	2 1	305 19	172 16	61 16	..	
Austhorpe	173 13	9 18	183 11	140 3	..	..
Bardsey-with-Rigton	208 8	41 16	250 4	151 10	2 1	1 3	
Barwick-in-Elmet	396 12	114 13	511 5	338 0	4 10	3 11	
Collingham	127 3	20 4	147 7	96 15	..	0 13	
Garforth, West	216 16	22 14	239 10	171 2	..	..
Guiseley	494 4	..	494 4	375 18	..	..
Keswick, East	124 14	..	124 14	54 18	1 18	0 18	
Kippax	359 6	26 18	386 4	350 4	..	..
Parlington	75 0	..	75 0	31 14	..	..
Preston, Great and Little	287 13	..	287 13	188 12	..	..
Roundhay	302 14	..	302 14	157 4	6 7	..	
Scarcroft	54 18	0 2	55 0	6 9	0 7	..	
Seacroft	301 17	..	301 17	184 4	4 12	4 19	
Shadwell	180 11	2 8	182 19	110 17	..	..
Sturton Grange	23 14	..	23 14	7 5	..	..
Swillington	425 19	26 15	452 14	243 16	28 19	5 19	
Temple Newsham	634 17	2 2	636 19	526 2	..	..
Thorner	268 0	0 13	268 13	173 18	16 9	2 8	
Wothersome†	19 13	..	19 13	11 10	..	..

* Assessment not given; last year's taken.

Under the Vaccination Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	3 16	..	2 9	184 12	7 10	19 2	587 15	14 4
..	0 9	..	..	51 5	..	12 18	167 19	5 0
..	0 8	..	..	47 14	..	7 16	107 1	..
..	5 0	..	..	46 2	..	21 5	358 18	8 11
..	1 8	..	..	100 18	..	10 0	241 10	7 0
..	0 14	..	..	75 15	..	..	332 3	5 0
..	..	1 4	..	50 5	..	19 14	212 13	2 6
..	0 13	..	..	46 3	7 12	..	170 3	..
..	..	3 1	14 6	112 14	..	57 9	481 2	..
..	..	0 3	..	21 11	..	13 8	113 16	4 2
..	0 7	..	..	18 4	..	3 3	48 0	0 10
..	0 4	..	..	30 11	..	3 7	96 0	2 5
..	0 8	..	..	10 12	..	1 11	40 1	0 4
..	1 14	..	..	44 14	..	13 3	200 17	6 7
..	..	1 12	..	89 7	..	18 0	341 12	5 0
..	1 2	..	..	50 6	..	..	166 8	5 0
..	14 10	..	..	244 0	..	..	1,964 4	58 10
..	0 2	..	..	3 14	..	1 0	8 14	..
..	0 10	..	..	9 0	..	29 12	211 5	..
..	12 19	..	..	..	..	42 10	1,963 8	44 0
..	..	2 10	..	30 11	..	..	87 16	..
..	0 44	..	..	38 7	1 6	8 6	120 9	3 3
..	..	..	..	35 10	..	2 2	71 19	2 6
..	0 3	..	..	22 9	..	..	116 12	..
..	..	1 9	..	33 7	..	20 16	220 19	0 10
..	1 8	..	..	47 7	..	..	160 8	..
..	0 10	..	..	31 10	..	2 3	111 5	3 8
..
..	2 11	..	..	49 16	..	12 13	226 2	5 0
..	1 15	..	8 13	54 5	..	10 17	310 2	1 7
..	0 9	..	..	27 18	2 11	15 4	186 5	1 0
0 1	0 19	..	..	79 12	..	9 0	244 6	..
..	5 15	..	..	165 11	..	30 9	547 16	2 3
..	1 6	..	..	49 17	..	..	148 11	..
..	..	3 15	..	60 12	..	6 8	241 17	..
..	6 17	..	..	81 6	..	15 0	479 1	1 1
..	1 6	..	..	38 10	..	34 14	132 4	..
..	3 1	..	..	66 19	11 2	..	431 6	9 0
..	0 15	..	..	40 8	..	6 0	78 17	..
..	5 14	..	..	34 8	..	..	228 14	..
..	0 16	..	..	94 5	4 10	10 0	273 2	5 12
..	0 5	..	..	20 17	..	32 7	60 5	..
..	3 11	..	..	75 12	5 9	36 1	314 8	1 5
..	0 13	..	..	50 15	..	20 14	182 19	1 6
..	..	0 3	..	16 6	..	..	23 14	..
..	4 18	..	..	118 11	..	52 1	454 4	..
..	5 10	..	..	132 9	..	49 3	713 4	11 1
..	4 8	..	..	63 18	..	7 11	268 12	2 0
..	..	..	..	8 3	..	..	19 13	..

† Assessment not given; expenditure taken.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un- der the Act
						Amount of Fees paid to the Vaccinators.
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
<i>Skyrack Wapentake, Upper Division.</i>						
Addle-cum Eccup	420 13	2 3	422 16	301 4	45 13	0 12
Allwoodley	68 13	3 2	71 15	23 0	0 17	..
Arthington	233 7	..	233 7	162 7	..	..
Baildon	761 13	..	761 13	455 8	78 5	1 0
Bramhope	132 15	..	132 15	88 17	..	..
Burleigh-in-Wharfedale	559 13	..	559 13	409 17	..	..
Carlton	98 18	..	98 18	61 11	2 12	..
Esholt	148 1	6 0	154 1	112 5	..	..
Harewood	386 2	4 9	390 11	161 12	13 9	..
Hawksworth	169 4	..	169 4	91 8	..	1 1
Horsforth	2,187 2	3 7	2,190 9	1,695 16	7 5	12 17
Ilkley*	205 9	6 6	211 15	45 0	..	0 5
Menstone	177 11	..	177 11	66 4	66 0	..
Otley*	1,029 2	16 2	1,045 4	793 13	51 16	..
Pool	126 3	..	126 3	70 12	2 4	..
Rawden*	537 14	..	537 14	299 15	53 19	4 9
Weardley	82 16	..	82 16	39 6	..	..
Wigton	110 9	..	110 9	68 5	1 1	..
Wike	61 6	3 2	64 8	36 19	..	0 6
Yeaden	925 13	..	925 13	774 4	1 11	..
<i>Staincliffe and Ewercross Wapentake, East Division.</i>						
Silsden*	968 1	..	968 1	714 13	..	12 6
<i>Staincross Wapentake.</i>						
Ardley	334 10	3 9	337 19	286 1	..	..
Barnesley	3,802 18	71 7	3,874 5	3,276 4	123 0	..
Barugh	286 2	6 17	292 19	198 11	..	..
Brierly-cum-Grimsthorpe	374 8	0 4	374 12	212 12	0 10	..
Carlton	326 10	0 3	326 13	283 8	..	5 5
Cawthorne	714 17	..	714 17	464 17	87 9	..
Chevet	72 13	4 0	76 13	38 7	0 10	..
Clayton, West	343 9	14 4	357 13	236 19	2 10	4 0
Cudworth	256 11	30 16	287 7	183 18	2 10	2 3
Darton	427 6	15 19	443 5	347 16	6 0	..
Denby	526 15	23 18	550 13	435 14	14 15	..
Dodworth	476 6	78 6	554 12	466 16	..	..
Gunthwaite	70 3	18 9	88 12	54 17	6 5	..
Havercroft-with-Cold-Hiendley	66 3	..	66 3	46 18	..	..
Hemsworth	782 7	6 18	789 5	455 19	9 4	..
Hiendley, South	164 12	2 1	166 13	111 8	..	..
Hoyland, High	101 19	6 11	108 10	77 0	..	..
Kexborough	260 2	20 1	280 3	214 13	1 4	4 4
Monk Bretton	439 5	2 0	441 5	293 6	..	..
Notton	161 2	82 0	243 2	186 1	0 10	..
Roystone	272 9	4 15	277 4	227 8	..	..
Ryhill	97 9	1 15	99 4	61 16	..	..
Shafton	97 19	..	97 19	59 13	..	..
Silkstone	470 12	1 14	472 6	285 15	50 0	..
Stainborough	219 15	..	219 15	110 0	..	5 0
Winterset	74 11	6 9	81 0	47 17	..	..
Woolley	397 3	10 15	407 18	324 5	0 3	..
Worsborough†	402 14	115 8	518 2	350 5	..	..

* No Returns have been received from Ilkley, Otley, Rawden and Silsden; the last year's Returns have been received from these parishes.

der the Vac- tension Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act. (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.						
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	1 5	..	141 7	..	1 5	491 6	10 0
..	6 4	..	..	26 14	..	4 4	60 19	..
..	0 17	..	..	106 6	..	..	269 10	..
..	9 19	..	..	101 12	..	70 13	716 17	4 4
..	..	0 13	..	42 17	..	..	132 7	..
..	..	..	..	110 7	..	39 10	559 14	..
..	..	0 9	..	34 5	..	..	98 17	2 0
..	..	1 3	..	48 19	..	6 4	168 11	..
..	2 11	..	..	141 8	6 15	30 14	356 9	7 11
..	0 19	..	..	63 3	2 9	7 19	166 19	..
..	..	13 13	30 0	172 14	..	45 0	1,977 5	8 0
..	0 14	..	..	40 9	..	40 3	126 11	..
1 4	..	0 15	..	39 14	..	0 4	174 1	..
..	12 16	..	..	93 17	..	82 13	1,034 15	8 16
..	0 16	..	..	41 9	..	2 0	117 1	..
..	6 16	..	14 17	92 16	..	36 0	508 12	18 2
..	0 15	..	..	27 4	1 11	11 3	79 19	..
..	..	0 4	..	30 2	..	1 16	101 8	..
..	0 8	..	..	20 14	..	3 13	62 0	..
..	8 8	..	..	114 7	..	..	898 10	13 16
..	2 18	..	..	105 16	..	62 8	898 1	3 11
..	4 1	..	..	72 2	..	27 1	389 5	..
..	47 3	..	..	530 9	..	239 5	4,216 1	..
..	4 7	..	..	53 15	8 3	22 12	287 8	..
..	1 10	..	..	84 12	..	21 12	320 16	5 0
..	..	1 11	..	41 12	..	..	331 16	..
..	3 19	..	..	81 12	..	76 19	714 16	11 11
..	0 4	..	..	33 7	..	5 19	78 7	..
..	4 14	..	..	55 11	..	28 3	331 17	1 0
..	1 5	..	..	79 14	..	20 0	289 10	5 5
..	5 9	..	..	53 14	..	34 2	447 1	..
..	4 19	..	0 17	74 0	..	20 9	550 14	..
..	7 5	..	..	69 13	..	14 3	557 17	5 5
..	..	0 1	..	24 5	..	3 5	88 13	..
..	0 9	..	..	42 18	..	..	90 5	..
..	2 16	..	..	177 9	..	36 2	681 10	13 3
..	0 15	..	..	39 15	..	11 18	163 16	4 0
..	0 14	..	..	31 5	..	2 2	111 1	..
..	..	2 2	..	58 0	..	..	280 3	..
..	5 4	..	..	100 17	..	41 18	441 5	8 14
..	1 1	..	..	79 14	..	11 0	278 6	..
..	2 10	..	..	47 6	..	..	277 4	..
..	..	0 11	..	23 1	..	11 8	96 16	..
..	0 14	..	..	26 10	..	18 12	105 9	..
..	6 14	..	..	47 11	..	35 7	425 7	6 6
..	..	1 11	20 0	62 10	10 14	..	209 15	..
..	0 13	..	..	30 2	..	17 7	95 19	3 8
..	1 17	..	..	69 11	..	3 12	399 8	11 5
..	7 8	..	..	133 2	..	15 0	505 15	..

respectively taken. † No Return has been received from Worsborough; last year's has been inserted.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments u cination B Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinator
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
<i>Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake, North Division.</i>						
Billingley	103 6	..	103 6	82 5	..	..
Darfield	458 8	..	458 8	253 14	..	..
Hampshall Stubbs	16 17	..	16 17	9 1	..	..
Houghton, Great	278 3	..	278 3	189 0	12 5	5 0
Houghton, Little	40 4	36 17	77 1	19 16	..	..
Wombwell	570 0	47 0	617 0	417 18	1 3	..
<i>Liberty of Ripon.</i>						
Aismunderby-with-Bondgate .	247 1	..	247 1	170 13	4 16	0 5
Bishop Monkton	209 7	3 3	212 10	153 18	0 17	..
Bishop Thornton	349 2	46 3	395 5	285 8	30 16	2 0
Bishopton	38 19	0 11	39 10	36 0	..	..
Bridge Hewick	58 14	..	58 14	45 6	..	..
Clotherholme	No Levy.		No Poor.		..	..
Copt Hewick	96 14	..	96 14	72 9	1 13	..
Eavestone	52 0	..	52 0	35 10	..	..
Givendale	22 10	..	22 10	22 10	..	..
Grantley	97 5	..	97 5	69 8	2 5	..
Ingerthorpe	61 15	..	61 15	40 9	..	..
Markington-with-Wallerthwaite	349 19	0 15	350 14	259 19	..	..
Newby-with-Mulwith	60 1	..	60 1	31 12	..	..
Nidd-with-Killinghall	86 18	..	86 18	59 3	..	..
Nunwick-with-Howgrave	52 7	0 8	52 15	14 10	..	..
Ripon, Borough	1,643 3	120 9	1,763 12	1,194 17	102 14	10 9
Sawley	321 1	17 2	338 3	285 14	..	..
Sharrow	51 8	3 0	54 8	15 6	..	..
Skelton	114 7	9 18	124 5	86 0	4 18	..
Stainley, North, with Slen- ningford	309 4	5 4	314 8	207 6	5 12	..
Sutton Grange	85 0	9 10	94 10	91 2	..	..
Westwick	22 16	..	22 16	8 16	..	..
Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe	92 10	..	92 10	48 14	..	1 1
<i>Borough of Leeds.</i>						
Armley	1,609 1	198 12	1,807 13	1,217 7	60 13	2 10
Beeston	751 17	113 2	864 19	511 0	65 19	..
Bramley	2,931 3	225 16	3,156 19	2,091 12	31 9	..
Chapel Allerton	999 8	65 3	1,064 11	658 0	20 9	..
Farnley	826 19	..	826 19	381 3	..	3 16
Headington-with-Burley	1,137 12	63 0	1,200 12	630 12	..	4 4
Holbeck	6,898 7	190 12	7,088 19	4,601 12	153 10	38 17
Hunslett	4,410 6	362 7	4,772 13	3,570 1	77 17	..
Leeds	39,348 12	280 13	39,629 5	30,595 11	1078 6	169 8
Potter Newton	473 12	30 10	504 2	246 12	10 8	..
Wortley	1,680 17	578 5	2,259 2	1,750 3	23 3	8 3
Total	112,217 19	6,107 6	118,325 5	105,648 3	41,399 19	418 1

der the Vac- tension Act.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register, and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books, Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	0 18	..	..	28 14	..	7 10	119 7	4 4
..	2 2	..	..	96 9	..	80 6	432 11	7 10
..	..	..	..	7 4	..	..	16 5	..
..	1 18	..	..	51 13	..	..	259 16	..
..	3 10	..	..	30 2	..	..	53 8	0 13
..	4 14	..	..	165 15	..	27 10	617 0	11 16
..	1 4	..	..	48 3	..	15 10	240 11	..
..	2 6	..	..	12 15	44 18	6 5	220 19	..
..	2 16	..	..	57 5	..	13 9	391 14	2 4
..	0 2	..	..	..	..	..	36 2	1 1
..	..	..	..	24 19	..	..	70 5	..
..	..	..	..	7 6	..	..	7 6	..
..	..	0 10	..	22 3	..	..	96 15	..
..	..	..	..	12 2	..	0 9	48 1	3 5
..	..	0 1	..	35 8	..	..	57 19	..
..	0 9	..	..	24 9	..	0 11	97 2	..
0 2	..	..	..	11 10	..	7 5	59 6	..
..	..	2 13	..	71 3	..	..	333 15	..
..	0 1	..	..	21 8	..	..	53 1	..
..	..	0 14	..	24 2	..	..	83 19	..
..	..	..	..	6 1	21 10	1 7	43 8	..
0 6	12 14	..	..	310 1	..	146 5	1,777 6	15 16
..	2 11	..	..	50 6	..	11 19	350 10	..
..	0 8	..	..	35 18	..	5 6	56 18	1 2
..	0 12	..	..	34 15	..	16 12	142 17	1 9
..	..	..	..	17 11	65 12	13 8	309 9	..
..	..	..	..	15 1	..	..	106 6	..
..	0 3	..	..	14 0	..	..	22 16	..
..	0 12	0 2	..	43 16	..	..	94 5	1 1
..	17 19	..	13 8	373 7	..	122 9	1,807 13	34 18
..	6 16	..	6 8	183 1	..	4 17	778 1	6 12
..	..	36 6	..	856 1	..	141 12	3,157 0	30 10
..	8 12	..	..	364 19	..	50 11	1,102 11	11 9
..	3 14	..	..	..	167 3	52 7	608 3	1 3
..	15 5	..	22 5	619 3	..	128 4	1,419 13	7 10
2 0	55 9	..	..	809 10	..	318 11	5,979 9	44 18
..	57 0	..	35 2	991 0	..	14 18	4,745 18	227 17
..	324 8	..	..	9,180 12	..	..	41,348 5	393 9
..	3 9	..	8 3	226 10	..	9 1	504 3	16 17
..	23 8	0 13	..	..	482 6	69 11	2,357 7	12 7
9 9	1039 8	137 7	453 6	30,246 3	956 3	4,728 6	147776 5	1790 10

NAMES OF COUNTIES, PARISHES, &c.	Amount levied by Assessment.	Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate.	Total Amount Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor.	Amount Expended in Law Charges.	Payments un-
						cination: E
W A L E S.						
DENBIGH.						
<i>Chirk Hundred.</i>	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Chirk	463 5	2 11	465 16	252 17	..	..
Llansillin	521 19	..	521 19	330 11	..	..
Total	985 4	2 11	987 15	583 8	..	..
MONTGOMERY.						
<i>Cause Hundred, Lower Division.</i>						
Fordeu	780 0	3 18	783 18	389 10	..	0 5
Leighton (part of)	144 16	7 1	151 17	85 17	..	..
Middletown	51 18	..	51 18	28 4	..	..
Rhos Goch	28 13	..	28 13	23 5	..	..
Trelystan, or Woolstonmind	69 19	..	69 19	44 19	..	..
Uppington	57 1	..	57 1	51 9	..	..
<i>Cause Hundred, Upper Division.</i>						
Castle Caereinion, Upper and Lower }	518 13	7 0	525 13	383 7	2 19	..
Cofronydd (part of)	58 11	..	58 11	38 18	..	..
<i>Montgomery Hundred, Lower Division.</i>						
Aston	52 3	4 4	56 7	24 8	..	..
Castlewright	88 17	..	88 17	60 7	..	..
Churchstoke	915 13	6 13	922 6	681 13	5 8	..
Montgomery	672 9	..	672 9	507 5	9 8	..
<i>Newton Hundred, Lower Division.</i>						
Berriew	1,541 6	9 1	1,550 7	950 4	8 18	..
<i>Newton Hundred, Upper Division.</i>						
Llandysill	527 11	..	527 11	366 17	8 15	..
Llanmerewig	138 16	1 15	140 11	55 3	4 2	..
<i>Pool Hundred.</i>						
Guildfield*	1,239 9	..	1,239 9	738 2	42 3	..
<i>Pool Borough.</i>						
Cletterwood	183 0	..	183 0	127 17	..	..
Hope	127 8	..	127 8	87 11	..	..
Pool, Lower†	408 6	..	408 6	214 1	2 17	..
Pool, Middle†	876 14	..	876 14	526 3	15 8	..
Pool, Upper†	454 6	..	454 6	297 9	6 2	..
Trewern	94 9	..	94 9	67 19	..	..
Total	9,029 18	39 12	9,069 10	5,750 8	106 0	0 5

* No Return has been received from Guildfield; last year's is inserted. † No Return has been received

Under the Vac- tension Act.		Payments on Account of the Registration Act.		Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same.	Payments for or towards the County Rate.	Payments for or towards the County and Local Police Forces.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended.	Medical Relief.
Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c.	Fees to Clergymen and Registrars.	Outlay for Register Offices, Books Forms, and other Incidental Expenses.							
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
..	..	..	..	146 5	..	64 5	463 7	..	..
..	12 15	..	..	140 17	..	35 3	519 6	10 0	..
..	12 15	..	..	287 2	..	99 8	982 13	10 0	..
..	..	2 5	..	181 5	..	39 10	612 15	6 5	..
..	..	0 10	..	40 9	..	..	126 16	6 0	..
..	0 2	..	..	18 12	..	3 3	50 1	..	..
..	..	..	..	8 19	..	..	32 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	23 0	..	..	67 19	..	..
..	0 2	..	..	18 13	..	2 10	72 14	..	..
..	1 7	..	..	104 6	5 2	28 12	525 13	9 1	..
..	..	..	..	8 16	..	7 7	55 1	..	..
..	..	..	..	16 12	3 6	6 5	50 11	..	..
..	0 6	..	..	25 15	..	3 4	89 12	..	..
..	3 15	..	..	225 7	..	44 6	960 9	51 4	..
..	3 19	..	..	133 5	..	..	653 17	9 4	..
..	6 2	..	..	303 5	51 0	68 4	1,387 13	..	..
..	3 8	..	..	140 11	..	32 1	551 12	7 0	..
..	9 0	6 0	..	22 11	3 10	21 12	121 18	..	..
..	4 12	..	..	539 5	..	..	1,324 2	..	..
..	..	..	..	49 1	..	10 12	187 10	1 15	..
..	..	..	..	22 7	..	12 7	122 5	..	..
..	2 0	..	..	128 5	..	38 5	385 8	7 10	..
..	5 18	..	..	153 1	..	158 11	859 1	23 1	..
..	0 18	..	..	112 17	..	31 6	448 12	7 10	..
..	..	0 3	..	43 9	..	2 9	114 0	..	..
..	41 9	8 18	..	2,319 11	62 18	510 4	8,799 13	128 10	..

from Lower, Middle, and Upper Pool, since 1840; the Return for that year is therefore inserted.

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